Effects of Using New Media 'Good News from Indonesia' on Nationalism in Indonesia

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Abstract—New media development has penetrated almost all lines of human life. Technology has become a part of everyday life. One of the most obvious is the use of new media. Various types of life necessities such as communication tools, access to information, shopping and means of transportation are very easy to use through new media. In addition, new media can also be a platform to spread good news that can generate positive enthusiasm. One of them is a Good News From Indonesia (GNFI). This study aims to prove the effect of the use of new media on the GNFI website on the behavior of nationalism in Indonesia. This type of research is quantitative with a multiple linear regression approach. The sample of this study is 270 respondents who use the site. Based on the t test, the results show that t count > t table, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted with a t value of 3,594 > 1,285. Based on the regression coefficient, it shows that nationalism behavior is influenced by the use of the website for 100%, while the remaining 89,7% is influenced by other variables.

Keywords: Indonesia, Nationalism, New Media, Website, Technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

New Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have changed the perspective of the global world, understanding and experiencing everyday life. Cell phones and the internet are at the core of this change. They change the pattern of daily interactions that produce new types of digital and intensive human-internet interactions(Kopomaa, 2000; Kasesniemi, 2003; Katz, 2006b; Fortunati, Katz & Riccini, 2003; Haddon, 2004; Ling, 2004; 2008; Nyíri, 2003a; 2003b; Rheingold, 2002).

Rapid technological development has affected people's lives, one of them for the people in Indonesia. Various life needs such as communication tools, access to information, shopping, transportation equipment and other means of payment can be done in new media. The internet is a new media that emerged after the print media and broadcast media. In Indonesia, the development of internet infrastructure began in the 1980s, and until now its users continue to increase.

Smartphones have altered the texture of everyday life, digesting many longstanding spaces and rituals, and transforming others beyond recognition. They are the last thing we look at before sleep each night, and the first thing we reach for upon waking(Greenfield, 2017).What was revealed by Adam Greenfield above, in his book entitled "Radical Technologies: The Design of Everyday Life", is not excessive. Smartphones are deeply embedded in everyday life in almost all walks of life, including the Indonesian people. It's not too much if smartphone is seen as something that always accompanies human daily life.

Figure 1. Number of smartphone users in Indonesia
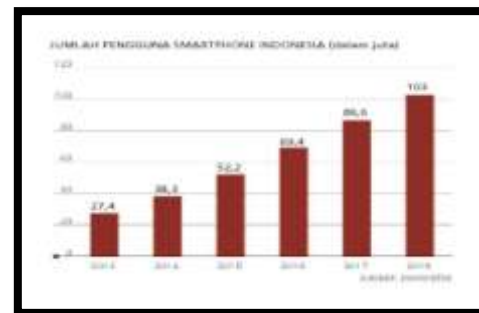
The data above also mentions that smartphone users in Indonesia reach 86 million in 2017 and are also predicted to rise to 103 million in 2018. This indicates that smartphone users in Indonesia are among the largest on a global scale. And apparently, this quite high Indonesian market makes the mobile-based application industry continuously develop its innovations. One of them is a new media based website.

In Indonesia, there are a number of new media sites with the spirit of building a nation including *goodnewsfromindonesia.id*, *change.og*, *indorelawan.org*, *kitabisa.com*, *kawanberbagi.org* and so on. *Change.org* site, everyone everywhere starts a campaign, mobilizes supporters, and works with decision makers to find solutions. This digital container allows for a democratization process to achieve social justice for all Indonesians.

On the *indorelawan.org* site, allowing anyone to become a volunteer or social worker as an effort to make Indonesia better. indorelawan.org has a mission to make collaboration between volunteers and communities with social missions easier. At *kitabisa.com*, it provides an online platform and technology for individuals, communities, organizations and companies who want to raise funds by making online donation pages for a variety of social, personal, creative and other purposes and donating anytime online to campaigns on It can be in accordance with the category or organization that he cares about.

While *Good News From Indonesia* is a news portal that presents *Good News From Indonesia*. *Good News From Indonesia* is committed to continue to spread positive and inspiring content that comes from Indonesia. The good news is gathered from various sources and processed into various creative products that can be accessed on this site. GNFI was first launched in 2008. Good News From Indonesia has a variety of media as a movement that is used such as website, twitter, facebook, Instagram, magazines and also merchandise. This study attempts to prove the hypothesis of the influence of the use of GNFI media sites on the behavior of nationalism in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH QUESTION

Based on the preliminary narrative above, the research problem is formulated as follows: How big is the impact of the use of new media on the GNFI website on Nationalism behavior among users of the GNFI site in Indonesia?

III. METHODS

The method used in this study is descriptive correlational method using a quantitative approach, which describes the influence of 'New Media' on the behavior of Nationalism. According to Nana Sudjana and Ibrahim (2007: 64) what is meant by descriptive research is "research that seeks to describe a symptom, event, event that occurs at this time". This research approach is used to test a predetermined hypothesis.

The analysis used by researchers to determine the effect of variables using linear regression analysis techniques. This analysis technique was chosen to determine the effect of the using of 'New Media' GNFI (X) on the behavior of nationalism (Y).

Sugiyono (2010: 115) defines the definition of population as an area of generalization consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population in this study is the Good News from Indonesia social media users as many as 174,000 users.

To determine the number of samples from known populations, a sample table was used from the method developed by Isaac and Michael. Based on the sample tables of Isaac and Michael, the number of GNFI new media access populations is 175,000, then the researchers determine the error level by 10%, then the number of samples used is 270 respondents. The characteristics of the respondents in this study were users of the GNFI website.

IV. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Characteristics of respondents

Respondents in this study were Good News From Indonesia (GNFI) media users. With the number of respondents as many

as 270 people. After the questionnaire is filled in by 270 people, the author identifies the characteristics of the respondent. Following is the result of frequency distribution which is seen from several characteristics of respondents:

Figure 4.1. Gender

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	151	55,9
Female	119	44,1
Total	270	100,0

Based on table 4.1 above, it is known that the number of male respondents is 151 people (55.9%), and the number of female respondents is 119 people (44.1%). Respondents of this study were dominated by men.

Figure 4.2. Age range of respondents

Age range	Frequency	%
16 – 25	184	68,15
26 – 35	78	28,89
36 – 45	7	2,59
46 – 55	1	0,37
Total	270	100,0

Based on table 4.2 above, it is known that the respondents in this study were dominated by young age, which ranged between the ages of 16-25 years with a total of 184 people (68.15%), aged 26 - 35 years with a total of 78 people (28.89%) . The rest, namely respondents aged 36-45 years as many as 7 people (2.59%) and 46-55 years as many as 1 person (0.37%).

Figure 4.3. Type of work of respondents

Type of work	Frequency	%
Government employees	15	5,6
Non-government employees	80	29,6
Teacher/lecturer	21	7,8
Entrepreneur	25	9,3
Students	123	45,6
Others	6	2,2
Total	270	100,0

Based on table 4.3 above, it is known that the majority of respondents in this study were students and college students as many as 123 people (45.6%), among private employees, as many as 80 people (29.6%), as many as 25 employees people (9.3%), teachers and lecturers were 21 people (7.8%), there were 15 civil servants (5.6%). The rest are other types of work as many as 6 people (2.2%).

Variable description of using Good News From Indonesia media

Figure 4.4. Frequency of using GNFI media in one day

Question items	Frequency	%
Low (less than 3x)	218	80.7%
Medium (3x)	13	4.8%
High (More than 3x)	39	14.4%
Total	270	100.0%

Based on Table 4.4 above, it is known that respondents in this study accessed the GNFI website in one day less than three times as many as 218 people (80.7%), then more than three times as many as 39 people (14.4%), and three times 13 people (4.8%). So, the most is less than three times a day.

Figure 4.5. Frequency of using GNFI media in one week

Question items	Frequency	%
Low (less than 3x)	147	54.4%
Medium (3x)	24	8.9%
High (More than 3x)	99	36.7%
Total	270	100.0%

Based on table 4.5 above, it is known that respondents in this study accessed the GNFI website in one week less than three times as many as 147 people (54.4%), then more than three times as many as 99 people (36.7%), and three times as many as 24 people (8.9%). Then the most is less than three times a week.

Figure 4.6. Accessing behavior of GNFI media

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I did an act of increasing nationalism to the youth forum when accessing GNFI media	10(3,7%)	7 (2,6%)	4 (1,5%)	9 (3,3%)	240(89%)
I discuss the importance of nationalism when accessing GNFI media	30 (11,1%)	18(6,6%)	178(65,9%)	6 (2,2%)	38 (14%)
I share information content or news from GNFI media to audiences	84 (31%)	8 (3%)	104 (38%)	28 (10%)	46 (17%)
I access information about Indonesia through GNFI media	201 (74%)	8 (3%)	38 (14%)	4 (1,5%)	19 (7%)
I read news or information from GNFI media	184 (68%)	7 (2,6%)	48 (18%)	3 (1%)	28 (10%)

Based on table 4.6 above, it is known that respondents in this study have done the behavior of the most or highest access to the GNFI website access to access information about

Indonesia through the GNFI website as many as 201 respondents (74.4%), then reading news or information from the GNFI website there were 184 respondents (68.1%), then distributed information or news content from the GNFI website to 84 respondents (31.1%), then discussed the importance of nationalism when accessing the GNFI website as many as 30 respondents (11.1%), and the latter did an act of increasing nationalism to the youth forum when accessing the GNFI website as many as 10 respondents (6.2%). So, the most is access information about Indonesia through GNFI media.

Figure 4.7 Responding behavior of GNFI media

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I am a content contributor of GNFI media	10 (3,7%)	7 (2,6%)	4 (1,5%)	5 (1,9%)	244 (90%)
I used merchandise from GNFI media	10 (3,7%)	8 (2,9%)	13 (4,8%)	7 (2,6%)	232 (86%)
I bought merchandise from GNFI media	17 (6,3%)	10 (3,7%)	15 (5,5%)	75 (28%)	153 (57%)
I log in on the GNFI website using my own account	185 (68%)	5 (1,8%)	19 (7%)	6 (2,2%)	55 (20%)
I watch videos on the GNFI website	48 (18%)	17(6,2%)	34 (12,6%)	49 (2,6%)	122 (18%)

Based on table 4.7 above, it is known that respondents in this study have done the behavior of responding to the most or highest content of the GNFI website in creating an account on the GNFI website as many as 185 respondents (68.5%), then watching videos on the website GNFI was 48 respondents (17.8%), then bought merchandise from the GNFI website to a total of 17 respondents (6.33%), then used merchandise from the GNFI website as many as 10 respondents (3.7%), and the latter became contributors the content on the GNFI website is 10 respondents (3.7%). So the most is log in on the GNFI website using my own account.

Variable description of nationalism behavior

Figure 4.8 Maintaining a nation's diversity

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I prioritize the needs of many people rather than my own interests	113 (41,8%)	58 (21,9%)	54 (20%)	38 (14,07%)	7 (2,59%)
I hang out and make friends across ethnic or regional lines	197 (72,9%)	43 (15,92%)	20 (7,40%)	7 (2,59%)	3 (1,11%)
I don't consider my ethnicity and culture to be the highest compared to other ethnicities	162 (60%)	66 (24,4%)	30 (11,1%)	8 (2,96%)	4 (1,48%)

I appreciate the diversity of ethnic groups and cultures as national wealth	231 (85,5%)	30 (11,1%)	4 (1,48%)	3 (1,11%)	2 (0,74%)
I am looking for insights about Indonesia through GNFI media	177 (65,5%)	44 (16,3%)	39 (14,4%)	7 (2,59%)	3 (1,11%)

Based on table 4.8 above, it is known that respondents in this study have carried out behavioral actions to maintain the diversity of the nation or the highest is to accept ethnic diversity and culture as national wealth as many as 231 respondents (85.5%), then associating and making friends across tribes or regions 197 respondents (72.9%), then looked for archipelago insight through GNFI media website or social as many as 177 respondents (65.5%), then did not consider my tribe and culture the highest compared to other tribes as many as 162 respondents (60%), and the latter prioritizes the interests of many people rather than regional or tribal interests as many as 113 respondents (41.8%). So the most is appreciate the diversity of ethnic groups and cultures as national wealth.

Figure 4.9 Defending behavior of the nation

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I am involved in national development by attending international events	30 (11,1%)	8 (2,96%)	6 (2,22%)	5 (1,85%)	221 (81,85%)
I maintain the integrity of the Indonesian state from all kinds of threats by fostering a harmonious life	179 (66,3%)	22 (8,14%)	36 (13,3%)	17 (6,29%)	16 (5,92%)
I treat Indonesian natural resources with no damage	183 (67,8%)	31 (11,48%)	28 (10,37%)	15 (5,55%)	13 (4,81%)
I helped preserve Indonesian cultural treasures by sharing knowledge about Indonesia	252 (93,33%)	10 (3,70%)	3 (1,11%)	2 (0,74%)	3 (1,11%)
I am looking for Indonesian resilience knowledge by accessing GNFI media	133 (49,3%)	37 (13,7%)	36 (13,33%)	24 (8,88%)	40 (14,81%)

Based on Table 4.9 above, it is known that respondents in this study have behaved in maintaining the nation's most or highest resilience in helping preserve Indonesian cultural treasures by sharing knowledge about Indonesia as many as 252 respondents (93.33%), then taking care of the natural resources of the archipelago with did not damage as many as 183 respondents (67.8%), then maintained the integrity of the Indonesian nation from all kinds of threats by fostering a harmonious life of 179 respondents (66.3%), then seeking knowledge of the country's resilience by accessing the GNFI media website or social as many as 133 (49.3%), and the latter was involved in national development by attending international meetings as many as 39 respondents (14.4%). So

the most frequent is the help preserve Indonesian cultural treasures by sharing knowledge about Indonesia.

Figure 4.10Loving behavior in the country

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I make text, audio or audiovisual content that campaigns for Indonesia	94 (34,8%)	46 (34,8%)	21 (34,8%)	77 (34,8%)	32 (34,8%)
I prioritize buying Indonesian-made products compared to foreign-made products	130 (48,14%)	87 (32,3%)	9 (3,33%)	30 (11,1%)	14 (5,18%)
I treat Indonesian culture by using Indonesian and regional languages	205 (75,9%)	31 (11,48%)	20 (7,40%)	9 (3,33%)	5 (1,85%)
I respect differences between nations and other countries	237 (87,8%)	27 (10%)	3 (1,11%)	2 (0,74%)	1 (0,37%)
I obey paying taxes	140 (51,8%)	54 (20%)	62 (22,96%)	10 (3,70%)	4 (1,48%)

Based on table 4.10 above, it is known that the respondents in this study acted on the behavior of loving the homeland the most or the highest in accepting differences between nations or other countries as many as 237 respondents (87.8%), then taking care of Indonesian culture or customs by using Indonesian and regional languages were 205 respondents (75.9%), then obeyed taxes as much as 140 respondents (51.8%), then prioritized buying products made in Indonesia compared to foreign products as many as 130 respondents (48.14%), and the last is to make content in the form of text, audio or audiovisual that campaigns for Indonesia as many as 94 respondents (34.8%). So the most is respect differences between nations and other countries.

Figure 4.11 Helping patriotism

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I work to improve the dignity and purpose of the nation	139 (51,5%)	37 (13,7%)	43 (15,92%)	20 (7,40%)	31 (11,48%)
I volunteer and provide assistance to victims of natural disasters	109 (40,4%)	24 (8,88%)	22 (8,14%)	54 (20%)	61 (22,59%)
I do not damage public facilities and infrastructure	216 (80%)	34 (12,59%)	10 (3,70%)	6 (2,22%)	4 (1,48%)
I create a safe and peaceful atmosphere in social life	211 (78,1%)	40 (14,81%)	11 (4,07%)	5 (1,85%)	3 (1,11%)
I am looking for knowledge of patriotism by accessing GNFI media	131 (48,5%)	64 (23,7%)	57 (21,1%)	16 (5,92%)	2 (0,74%)

Based on table 4.11 above, it is known that respondents in this study conduct patriotism helping behavior on the use of new GNFI media at the most or the highest in not damaging public facilities or infrastructure as many as 216 respondents (80%),

then creating a safe and peaceful atmosphere in social life as much as 211 respondents (78.1%), then sought knowledge of patriotism by accessing GNFI media websites or social media as many as 131 respondents (48.5%), then worked to improve the dignity and goals of the nation as many as 139 respondents (51.5%), and the latter participated in volunteering or providing assistance to victims of natural disasters as many as 109 respondents (40.4%). So the most is do not damage public facilities and infrastructure.

Figure 4.12 Supporting state defense behavior

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I protect myself and the environment from the negative threats of other nations	141 (52,2%)	52 (19,25%)	42 (15,55%)	12 (4,44%)	23 (8,51%)
I work and excel in advancing the name of Indonesia	102 (37,8%)	11 (4,07%)	38 (14,07%)	51 (18,9%)	68 (25,18%)
I attended a state defense workshop	37 (13,7%)	8 (2,96%)	12 (4,44%)	19 (7,03%)	194 (71,85%)
I take a peaceful action for the progress of the Indonesian state	113 (41,8%)	13 (4,81%)	8 (2,96%)	12 (4,44%)	124 (45,92%)
I am looking for insights into defense of the state by accessing GNFI media	154 (57%)	45 (16,66%)	38 (14,07%)	17 (6,29%)	16 (5,92%)

Based on Table 4.12 above, it is known that respondents in this study conduct behavior to support defending the country for the most or highest use of new GNFI media in seeking insights into defense of the State by accessing GNFI media websites or social media as many as 154 respondents (57%), then self-protection and the surrounding environment from the negative threat of other nations as many as 141 respondents (52.2%), then carried out peaceful actions for the advancement of the nation and the State as many as 113 respondents (41.8%), then worked and excelled in the name of the nation 102 respondents (37, 8%), and the last one participated in the State defense workshop as many as 37 respondents (13.7%). So the most is looking for insights into defense of the state by accessing GNFI media.

Figure 4.13Behavior of practicing Pancasila

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I am moved in groups or organizations that aim at social justice	86 (31,8%)	26 (9,26%)	22 (8,14%)	52 (19,25%)	84 (31,1%)
I maintain and maintain the ideology of Pancasila from all threats by working on behalf of Indonesia	160 (60%)	19 (7,03%)	27 (10%)	21 (7,77%)	43 (15,92%)
I will be fair to fellow humans	213 (78,9%)	31 (11,48%)	8 (2,96%)	11 (4,07%)	7 (2,59%)

| I believe that humans are civilized and cultured beings who have creativity, taste, will and conviction | 234 (86,7%) | 16 (5,92%) | 11 (4,07%) | 3 (1,11%) | 6 (2,22%) |
| I am looking for insight into Pancasila by accessing GNFI media | 128 (47,4%) | 38 (14,07%) | 50 (18,51%) | 12 (4,44%) | 42 (15,5%) |

Based on table 4.13 above, it is known that respondents in this study behave in the practice of Pancasila for the use of new GNFI media at the most or the highest in believing humans as civilized or cultured creatures who have creativity, taste, intention and confidence as many as 234 respondents (86.7 %), then try to be fair to fellow human beings as many as 213 respondents (78.9%), then maintain and maintain the ideology of Pancasila from all threats by working as many as 160 respondents (60%), then looking for insight into Pancasila by accessing the website or social media GNFI was 128 respondents (47.4%), and the last one was engaged in groups or organizations aimed at social justice as many as 86 respondents (31.8%). So the most is to believe that people are civilized and cultured who have creativity, taste, will and conviction.

Figure 4.14 Obeying the 1945 constitution

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I obey all the rules in the 1945 constitution	130 (48,1%)	82 (30,37%)	36 (13,3%)	18 (6,66%)	4 (1,48%)
I take action to educate the nation by teaching in non-formal education	117 (43,3%)	27 (10%)	32 (11,85%)	41 (15,18%)	53 (19,62%)
I helped fill independence for the progress of the Indonesian people by working domestically or abroad	154 (57%)	12 (4,44%)	14 (5,18%)	19 (7,03%)	71 (26,3%)
I acknowledge the existence of human dignity and dignity with all its rights and obligations	224 (82,9%)	24 (8,88%)	9 (3,33%)	7 (2,6%)	6 (2,22%)
I sought insight into the 1945 constitution by accessing GNFI media	106 (39,3%)	6 (2,22%)	49 (18,14%)	95 (35,1%)	14 (5,18%)

Based on table 4.14 above, it is known that the respondents in this study behaved in compliance with the 1945 Constitution using the most or the highest new GNFI media in recognizing the existence of human dignity with the rights and obligations as much as 224 respondents (82.9%), then participating fill the independence for the progress of the Indonesian people by working at home or abroad as many as 154 respondents (57%), then obey all the rules in the 1945 Constitution as many as 130 respondents (48.1%), then take action to educate the nation by teaching in non-education formally as many as 117 respondents (43.3%), and the latter sought insight into the 1945 Constitution by accessing GNFI website or social media as many as 106 respondents (39.3%). So the most is

acknowledge of the existence of human dignity and dignity with all its rights and obligations.

Figure 4.15 Behavior to protect the Unitary State of the Indonesian Republic (NKRI)

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I reject the treasonous movements against the NKRI by doing a study of Indonesia	100 (37%)	48 (17,7%)	32 (11,85%)	68 (25,2%)	22 (8,14%)
I filter foreign norms	103 (38,14%)	53 (19,62%)	18 (6,66%)	10 (3,7%)	86 (31,85%)
I maintain good manners in interacting with fellow Indonesians	202 (74,81%)	28 (10,37%)	4 (1,48%)	10 (3,7%)	26 (9,62%)
I maintain the sovereignty of the nation by preserving the environment	203 (75,18%)	42 (15,55%)	3 (1,11%)	7 (2,59%)	15 (5,55%)
I am looking for NKRI insights by accessing GNFI media	67 (24,81%)	68 (25,11%)	45 (16,7%)	45 (16,7%)	45 (16,7%)

Based on table 4.15 above, it is known that respondents in this study conduct NKRI guarding behavior for the use of new GNFI media at the most or the highest in maintaining the sovereignty of the Indonesian nation by preserving the environment as much as 203 respondents (75.18%), then maintain good manners in interacting with fellow nationals as many as 202 respondents (74.81%), then filtering out foreign values as many as 103 respondents (38.14%), rejecting treasonous movements against the Unitary Republic of Indonesia by conducting Indonesian study of 100 respondents (37 %), and finally looking for NKRI insights by accessing GNFI media websites or social media as many as 67 respondents (24.81%). So the most is maintaining the sovereignty of the nation by preserving the environment.

Figure 4.16 Behavior of caring for Unity in Diversity (Bhineka Tunggal Ika)

Behavior items	ANSWERS				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Ever	Never
	5	4	3	2	1
I helped foster harmony and balance in various social lives	151 (55,9%)	28 (10,37%)	12 (4,44%)	19 (7,03%)	60 (22,2%)
I maintain the diversity of the nation by learning about diversity	176 (65,18%)	15 (5,55%)	14 (5,18%)	14 (5,18%)	51 (18,8%)
I do not look down on other ethnic groups in Indonesia	201 (74,4%)	16 (5,92%)	10 (3,7%)	13 (4,81%)	30 (11,1%)
I respect differences between people with mutual respect	230 (85,18%)	13 (4,81%)	7 (2,59%)	8 (2,96%)	12 (4,44%)
I am looking for insight into Unity in Diversity by accessing GNFI media	122 (45,18%)	12 (4,44%)	18 (6,66%)	30 (11,1%)	88 (32,59%)

Based on table 4.16 above, it is known that respondents in this study carried out the behavior of caring for Unity in Diversity over the use of new media GNFI at the most or the highest in accepting differences between people as many as 230 respondents (85.18%), then did not look down on ethnic groups others in Indonesia are 201 respondents (74.4%), then maintain the diversity of the nation by studying diversity as many as 176 respondents (65.18%), then contributing to harmony, harmony and balance in various living environments as many as 151 respondents (55, 9%), and the latter sought insight into Bhineka Tunggal Ika by accessing GNFI media websites or social media as many as 122 respondents (45.18%). So the most is about differences between people with mutual respect.

Linear regression analysis

At this output, the coefficient value of the regression equation is expressed. The variable that will be proven is the using of GNFI media (X) on nationalism behavior(Y).

Figure 4.17 Linear regression analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1. (Constant)	8,458	1,94		4,242	,000
Using new media of GNFI	1,030	,287	,218	3,594	,000

The regression coefficient X (using of GNFI media) of 1.030 is positive so it can be stated that the higher the use of GNFI's new media, the higher the nationalism behavior of GNFI media users, the Y value (nationalism behavior) will increase by 10,3%.

Based on the coefficients table, the results of the t test are used to determine the significance of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. In the new media usage variable GNFI (X), because the value of t count> t table value (3.594> 1.285) and significance <0.1 (0.00 <0.1), it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted with the word Another use of GNFI media partially influences significantly the nationalism behavior of GNFI media users.

Based on the results of research in the field, on GNFI media usage variables, the results of statistical calculations show that the use of GNFI new media significantly influences the nationalism behavior of its users. This proves that the use of GNFI's new media is enough to influence the nationalism behavior of its users. Although the intensity of

implementation is quite low, it turns out that it is significant enough to influence nationalism behavior.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Concerns about the erosion of nationalism, new media exist as an alternative medium for strengthening nationalism. Especially for young people. Website and social media website Good News From Indonesia is one of the new types of media that has had many followers. The results of this study have also proven that variables from the use of GNFI social media have significantly influenced the nationalism behavior of young people for their users.

The results of this study confirm that new media in various forms cannot be underestimated. The use of new media that has become everyday for society in general has an important influence. Understanding and practicing nationalism in daily life also needs to be reviewed, especially for young people, the next generation of the nation.

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