

THE DYNAMIC OF CITIZENSHIP WITHIN K-POPERS: AN ETHNOGRAPHY STUDIES

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Abstrak

Globalisasi telah mendorong masuknya Korean Wave ke Indonesia yang menantang kesadaran nasionalisme dan kecintaan terhadap budaya bangsa. K-pop telah menjadi ciri khas Korean Wave karena persaingan yang signifikan antara girl band dan boy band, khususnya boy band BTS. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan pentingnya pendekatan kewarganegaraan dan kesadaran nasionalis di kalangan K-Popers. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode etnografi dengan teknik pengumpulan data survei, observasi, dokumentasi, dan wawancara terhadap lima orang wanita fans BTS di Solo, Jawa Tengah yang disebut dengan komunitas Solo Army. Hasil penelitian memberikan gambaran bahwa pendekatan kewarganegaraan yang diterapkan oleh masyarakat Tentara Solo mendekati komunitarian. Namun para K-Popers menunjukkan fanatisme tanpa mengurangi rasa nasionalismenya dengan menyukai BTS sebagai hiburan sedangkan nasionalisme adalah sebuah kewajiban. K-Popers Army Solo juga membentuk nasionalisme dengan mengadakan kegiatan sosial yang ditujukan kepada sesama manusia yang harus saling membantu dan menghormati tanpa membedakan. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk memiliki pendekatan sipil dan kesadaran nasionalis di kalangan K-Popers agar budaya Korean Wave tidak mudah mempengaruhi mereka.

Kata kunci: good citizenship, k-popers, nasionalisme, komunitarian

Abstract

Globalization has encouraged the entry of the Korean Wave into Indonesia, which challenges the awareness of nationalism and love for the nation's culture. K-pop has become a hallmark of the Korean Wave due to the significant competition between girl and boy bands, especially the boy band BTS. This research identifies and describes the importance of a civic approach and nationalist awareness among K-Popers. This study used ethnographic methods with survey data collection techniques, observation, documentation, and interviews with five female BTS fans in Solo, Central Java, called the Solo Army community. The results of the study illustrate that the civic approach adopted by the Solo Army community is close to communitarian. However, K-Popers show fanaticism without reducing their sense of nationalism by liking BTS as entertainment while nationalism is an obligation. K-Popers Army Solo also forms nationalism by holding social activities aimed at fellow humans who must help and respect each other without discriminating. Therefore, it is essential to have a civic approach and nationalist awareness among K-Popers so that Korean Wave culture does not easily influence them.

Keywords: good citizenship, k-popers, nationalism, communitarianism



INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a big challenge for every country. Today, world communities can engage more easily as territorial and regional obstacles are steadily removed (Adhari, Dewi, & Furnamasari, 2021). Globalization continues rapidly, affecting cultural changes that lead to modernizing trends. One is that Indonesians, especially youth, embrace foreign culture, notably the *Korean Wave*. One study from Putri (2020) found that worldwide technology makes Korean Pop (K-Pop) music accessible to everyone. However, Cahyono (2018) pointed out that globalization as both a threat and an opportunity for national identity. They might be the loss of Indonesian nationalism and opportunity to compete in technology. Therefore, globalization is considered one of the supporting factors for the emergence of the *Korean Wave*. At the same time, some experts believe there is a crisis in national and traditional conceptions of citizenship, thus affecting the understanding of citizenship (Choi, 2016). Current citizenship studies must accommodate the weaknesses of the classical and narrow model of citizenship in the social changes and cultural developments of modern society. Isin and Turner (2002) suggested that citizenship discourse, including liberalism, republicanism, and communitarianism, is necessary.

Since 2000, *Hallyu* and the *Korean Wave* have spread to Asian and other pop culture-loving countries (Jung, 2011). Through drama and music, the South Korean entertainment industry is starting to gain a place in the hearts of consumers of popular culture. The digital age allows the rapid global distribution of any information, including entertainment. Pop culture enthusiasts are growing, notably K-Pop. K-Pop is capturing the interest of people across the globe, and Indonesia is no exception. The *Korean Wave*, including dramas and music, has developed, and become popular through various factors. The *Korean Wave* has gained popularity due to its use of hi-tech skills in shooting and the introduction of new story materials, especially in the genre of historical drama, which provides fresh perspectives on historical stories (Mujani, Yoan, & Keum, 2022). The *Korean Wave* has also been driven by the global spread of Korean popular culture through social media, which has facilitated the growth of Korea's cultural influence and the adoption of Korean origin words in varieties of Englishes (Correa, 2022). Additionally, the popularity of Korean pop culture, including dramas and music, can be attributed to cultural closeness or proximity to other Asian cultural products previously popular in different regions, such as Hong Kong films and Taiwanese dramas (Khedun-Burgoine & Kiaer, 2022). The acceptance of Korean songs, or K-Pop, without the interference of politics has also contributed to their popularity and the spread of the *Korean Wave* worldwide.

According to Hollows (2000), the *Korean Wave* encourages K-Pop fans to use K-Pop culture to imitate their idols, overly liking fans, buying idol gadgets, buying cassettes, or doing dance covers. BTS, 2NE1, Blackpink, Super Junior, EXO, B2ST, and additional well-known boy and girl groups in Europe and Asia. Since 2010, many K-Pop fans in Indonesia have held fan parties, festivals, and concerts. K-Pop has many loyal overseas fans. These loyal fans are divided into fan bases based on references to their idols. Fandom is thereafter applied to a subculture of objects and activities associated with fans and their hobbies.

Fans that appreciate an idol group or person passionately protect it, causing fan wars as they curse other idols (Lastriani, 2018). It makes the global success of K-Pop or the *Korean Wave* an exciting highlight because the relationship between fans and idols is perfect despite other barriers such as cultural and language differences. We frequently hear of fan fights in the community, and fandom is one of the contributing elements. Fanaticism is an extreme form of unwavering support demonstrated by a group in support of an opinion that is inspired by a sense of pride (Wirawanda, 2019). Fanaticism is also reflected in joining fan communities. For boy band fans, joining this community further strengthens their identity as fans. Through fan communities, they can express themselves, discuss, and exchange information. Communication and interaction between fans are carried out through social networks such as WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter. Occasionally, fans of the boy band hold gatherings for its members.

Army Community serves as a social hub for enthusiasts of Korean boy bands. According to a report from tribunnews.com, the BTS community in Indonesia was founded in 2015 and is used as a forum for exchanging information and discussions (Tribune News, 2019). Fachrosi et al. (2020) reported that the love of Korean culture, which is influenced by the boy band BTS Army music, appears to be loyal to the influence of media consumption and personal behavior of relationships, dedication, and love towards their idols. This research aims to depict youth fanaticism with the desire to participate in a group, a high level of worship and love. Therefore, the younger generation must be able to maintain links with the outside world, understand technology, and have a broad view, but also remember their citizens outstanding cultural values, customs, and traditions, as well as noble values, awareness, and nationalism.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach with ethnographic methods. Ethnographic research can be carried out through descriptions, stories, or written descriptions of community groups that ethnographic readers can easily understand. Daymon (2008) and Koentjaraningrat (1990) also provide a more detailed explanation of ethnography, in which material on the cultural integration of ethnic groups in a community in a geographical, ecological, or administrative area described is usually divided into several cultural elements according to a structure. The study aimed to analyze the genealogical study of citizenship in the K-Pop community regarding the sustainability of the Solo Army community by looking at fanaticism and nationalism in K-Popers. This research was conducted in the Solo Army community by collecting data through surveys, observations, interviews, and documentation. The data's validity was validated through triangulation and member checking, with the research subject being the chairman, administrator, and members of the Solo Army community. To guarantee the privacy of their personal information, all participants were duly informed of the study and their names were anonymized. The data findings that have been collected are then analyzed using an interactive model from Miles and Huberman, including the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions or verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Self-Actualization and Sense of Belonging to K-Pop Identity

Fanaticism is a form of excessive love that will majorly impact attitudes towards life. This fanaticism strengthens the behavior of some fans. Fanatical individuals tend to pay less attention to their conscience, so their behavior is often less controlled. An association is used by individuals to assert their social identity or to express their attitudes and actions to others. Fanaticism is formed because of two things: being a fan of something in the form of objects or people and behaving in fanaticism because of one's desires, which can be seen in changing behavior to imitating new things. The results showed that K-Popers Solo Army showed their fanaticism by giving support through voting, collecting BTS items, dancing to their heart's content, and watching BTS videos to their heart's content, as said by informant F.1.

"Mmmm... every time they come back if, I usually say it's called voting. If there is a BTS nomination for every award, I'll definitely vote at least even if it's not often, but hey, at least I support them." (F.1, 23 years).

Informant F.1's statement is also in line with informant F.5, who stated: "Usually, through social media, sis, for example, I continue to support them on their accounts, such as Instagram, Twitter or I participate in voting to win the Award event".

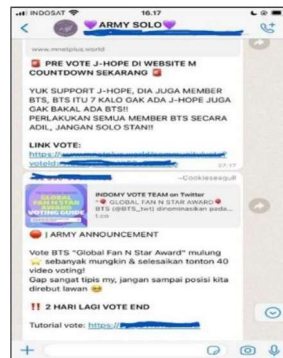


Figure 1. Fanaticism of K-Popers Solo Army via Whatsapp Group

Source: Solo ARMY Community Whatsapp Groups Documentation (May 2022)

Figure 1 shows the fanaticism of K-Popers Solo Army voting for their idol so that the coveted idol gets an award; the Solo Army community group explains that the fandom reminds each other to vote. However, according to the findings, some K-Popers do not have to have BTS merchandise because they are more concerned with their personal needs, as said by informant F.5, who stated:

"I don't think so, because the name is K-Popers, it's not just a collection, but you can watch it through social media, and you're always happy if the language is fans of quota capital" (F.5, 22 years old).

Another form of fanaticism revealed by the findings is that K-Popers show their fanaticism by collecting large amounts of BTS goods; they are willing to set aside money to get BTS merchandise. Informant F.2 stated: "More than that, last time, buy a photo

card, watch content as much as you want" (F.2). The statement was reinforced by informant F.4, who stated that.

"Me buying BTS goods can improve my mood, which was previously confused. I can immediately feel the mood for some reason; it feels good to get BTS goods, even though the price can be expensive, but I am willing to save up to get it" (F.4, 20 years old).

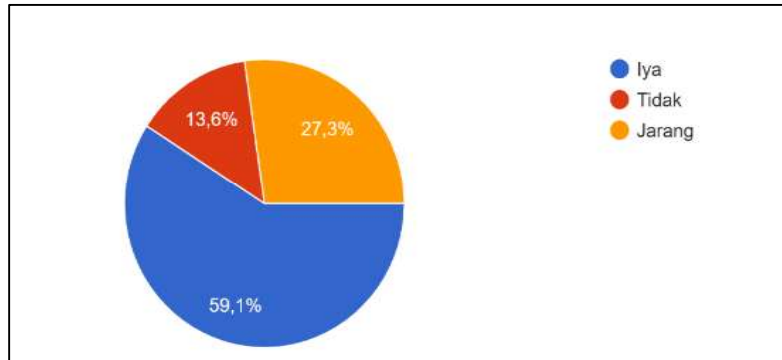


Figure 2. Results of the BTS K-Popers Solo Army Item Collection Survey

Source: Researcher Observations on Surveys in Solo ARMY Community (June 2022)

Figure 2 above shows that the Solo K-Popers Army mostly borrowed money to buy BTS merchandise. It clearly shows their fanaticism towards their idols. The Solo Army community also carries out events or activities related to BTS. Activities that have been carried out include the online Permission to Dance concert, gathering, charity project, and BTS anniversary. This activity is a form of fanaticism in K-Popers because it can affect the formation of their identity through idol figures and their environment. As stated by informant F.2, the head of the Solo Army community explained that:

"From the Solo Army itself, the most frequent event was yesterday; there was also a Seokjin Birthday project, and the donation was at the same time as the PTD Las Vegas *nobar* (*Nobar* is an Indonesian slang term for *nonton* (watch) and *bareng* (together))" (F.2, 21 years old).

The findings show fanaticism at the online permission-to-dance concert event, where K-Popers are enthusiastic about singing and dancing together by turning on a lightstick and even shouting at the event. It shows their fanaticism toward idols because of their desires, which can be seen in excessive behavior in imitating new things or their idols. Enthusiastic K-Popers who enjoyed the event in the Solo Army community even stood crammed together to sing and dance together, imitating their idol, as shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. K-Popers Solo Army Fanaticism at the Online Nobar Concert Event

Source: Researcher Observations on Activities in the Solo ARMY Community (March 2022)

Figure 3 shows the enthusiasm of the Solo Army Community members watching online concerts showing dance and singing together, even while shouting the name of their idols by turning on a lightstick at the *nobar* event or watching the Permission to Dance online concert on the Seoul stage which shows other fanaticism such as someone advancing to the top. In front of the screen, flashmob was dancing and singing while shouting, and no K-Popers were silent; all of them were enthusiastic about watching the online concert. K-Popers Solo Army shows their fanaticism towards idols because of their desires, which can be seen from excessive behavior in imitating new things or their idols.

K-Popers Solo Army shows fanaticism and has a sense of belonging in each person that cannot be built practically. Repeated action is needed so one can only think once to do something. The sense of belonging to K-Popers here shows something that happened to K-Pop or BTS but still defends it. They express their emotions when their idols are badmouthed by ordinary people who do not know about K-Pop. Informant F.1, as admin explained, stated that:

"Mmmm... for ordinary people, there are many people who don't know, they definitely think this way: Do you like K-Pop or do you like Korea? Many Indonesian artists are handsome. It's not really a problem because I like this. If there are many settings for Indonesian artists today ee conflicts - conflicts are like that... If foreign artists are different. It means that as long as they don't teach bad things... It doesn't matter what's important. We know the portion to like, why to admire? There must be a portion, not too well; I'm a fan of this. I have bad thoughts, no; maybe other people's thoughts are, what are you wasting your time to please people who don't know us? However, it doesn't matter for the fans if we like K-Pop; there is a reason, maybe for healing, to restore a previously stressful mood. Maybe it's a positive thing, too. There's not a lot of negative things."

The statement above was reinforced by informant F.5 a member of the Solo Army community, who stated that:

"Sometimes they don't know what we feel; they like to be little because they don't know what really happens in K-Popers. It's like making comments, for example, buying K items. It's said that buying stuff like that is useless but maybe as K-Popers who really like it can help him mentally because some like K-Pop maybe they are not happy, broken home in my opinion for those who can really help. It's been said,

for example, whether plastic K-Pop is mocked, but I'm used to it because they don't know the truth either.”

The explanation above explains that K-Popers have a sense of belonging, a form of fanaticism, because they show excessive feelings, prioritize, and even defend their idols by expressing their emotions. K-Popers do this because of their sense of belonging to the idol they like. It's no wonder that K-Popers even do fan wars or disputes with other fans as a form of K-Popers' efforts to protect their idols.

Table 1. Form of Fanaticism Solo Army Community

K-Popers Solo Army Community				
	<i>Merchandise</i> BTS	<i>Concert</i>	<i>Sense of</i> <i>Belonging</i>	<i>Fanwar</i>
Form of Fanaticism	Collection of BTS items such as photo cards, lightsticks, albums, and stickers.	Enthusiastic K-Popers watch concerts by imitating their idols and expressing excess.	The sense of belonging to the idols they like prioritizes and defends them.	Action war comments between fans with each other.

Table 1 indicates that the fanaticism shown by K-Popers is a sense of satisfaction after buying merchandise, albums, idol attributes, and even watching concerts held by K-Pop idols. When love and obsession get bigger, then K-Popers show their fanaticism. Eliani et al., (2018) state that high enthusiasm causes high fanaticism, which makes it difficult for them to defend the truth they believe in, and this aggressive behavior is getting higher.

BTS fans and other Korean boy band fans are shown to have high levels of loyalty (Mawardha & Purnamasari, 2022; Riona & Krisdinanto, 2021). The loyalty of BTS fans is interpreted as an obligation that must be done sincerely in return for the struggle of their idol group (Cheriyah & Hadi, 2022). They have developed a special bond or relationship with their idol group that only they can feel (Fistante, Fitri, Hamidi, & Kusmaedi, 2022). Similarly, Korean boy band fans in Indonesia also exhibit high loyalty, with positive tendencies towards overall fan characteristics (Diema, Hayati, Prabowo, & Hijrianti, 2022). However, this loyalty does not always translate into monetization for official merchandise, as there is a low number of purchases for official merchandise and global membership packages. Overall, the research suggests that BTS fans and other Korean boy band fans demonstrate strong loyalty to their idols, but the extent of their loyalty may vary in terms of behaviors and monetization.

Actualization of Nationalism by K-Popers: Citizenship with Communitarian-Oriented

The study explores the citizenship approach in the K-Pop community. Research on the citizenship approach to identify and strengthen nationalism awareness in the K-Pop community uses several indicators, namely the citizenship approach and the form and character of nationalism. Many scholars provide unequivocal and comprehensive

definitions of what citizenship means, in particular, relating to the relationship between citizens and the state as a political entity (Abdinigrum & Supriyadi, 2023; Boangmanalu & Sembiring, 2022; Bila dkk., 2023). Citizenship can be divided into two main traditions: liberalism and republicanism. The findings of this study follow the opinion of Isin dan Turner (2002), who uses citizenship discourse, including liberalism, republicanism, and communitarianism. This citizenship approach has been implemented in the Solo Army community, but the community is more dominant in the communitarian type of citizenship approach. Liberalism is defined as maximizing individual rights and prioritizing personal interests. In this finding, the average K-Popers Solo Army prioritizes their personal interests over buying expensive BTS merchandise. The Republicans focus on their contributions and responsibilities, and the Solo Army community management is responsible for all activities if they do not align with expectations and contribute to the authorities when organizing events. Furthermore, communitarians prioritize shared principles, according to the findings of the interaction between the management and the management. These administrators with members, members, and members are outstanding, as can be seen from the solidarity during the activities and the groups that are always active. As said by the informant as a member who stated that:

"I think the interaction is really good; the group is always busy. There is just information. It's like there is the latest information about BTS. It's really fast. It just came out one second two seconds ago in the group. There's information right away, fellow members too. Sometimes, I like to joke together in the group, even though I rarely join in the group. I see it's really fun. They're already close and communication is really good. Everyone is really good friends." (F.4, 20 years)

The informant's statement above explains that as long as a member in the Solo Army community, chat, or direct communication is smooth, there is no problem; it shows that K-Popers also attach importance to shared principles. It can be seen from the Solo Army community that actively carries out activities or events such as gatherings or K-Popers associations that aim to connect friendships and strengthen community solidarity despite the age gap, but that does not prevent them from uniting. An example of the interaction of members of the Solo Army Community is shown below.



Figure 3. Gathering Project in the Solo Army Community

Source: Researcher Observations on Activities in the Solo Army Community (April 2022)

Figure 3 shows that the gathering project is a meeting of community members that aims to establish friendship and strengthen solidarity between admins and admins, admins with members, and members with members. The activity is usually held regularly every three months so that their interaction and communication are more established. Unfortunately, many members could not attend due to conflicts with personal matters, but that did not dampen their enthusiasm to interact and establish communication. The meeting place constantly changes according to the agreement because they still need to get a basecamp or secretariat. At this event, the activities were watching BTS videos, singing, and playing games. The Solo Army community interaction is also actively carried out through online WhatsApp groups, as shown in Figure 4 below.



Figure 4. K-Poppers Solo Army Online Interaction through Whatsapp Groups

Source: Researcher Observations on the Solo Army Community Whatsapp Group (June 2022)

Picture 4 depicts the interaction of the members and admins of the Solo ARMY community in the WhatsApp group, which is permanently active and updates the latest information about BTS and the replies that make the group never lonely. They also often joke around; even though the age gap is different, they can be united in the community. It is proven that the members of the Solo Army community apply good interactions and solidarity to make their members feel valued and comfortable in the Solo Army community. Not only updates about BTS, but the interactions between admins and members usually exchange collections of BTS items, such as their photo cards for sale for those interested.

Related to the awareness of nationalism, the younger generation, especially K-Poppers, prefer Korean dramas, not only K-Pop music, a Korean music genre, but K-Pop music is also preferred by K-Poppers compared to Indonesian music. It can be seen from the enthusiasm of K-Poppers to watch their idol concerts. Nationalism is significant to be applied by K-Pop fans so that they are not easily influenced even to the point of crossing the line on foreign cultures, especially the *Korean Wave*. The findings obtained in this study are related to the Nationalism of K-Poppers, including forms of nationalism, the character of nationalism, and the increasing sense of nationalism.

The form of nationalism here is where K-Poppers carry out activities that have nothing to do with K-Pop because the idol teaches fellow humans to help each other. Activities that are usually carried out are social; these activities are routinely carried out

if a BTS member has a birthday, and if there is a disaster or disaster for those who need them, they help. A member of the Solo Army community stated that:

"Usually, donations are only in the name of idol A; it's rich in the name of idol A to celebrate birthdays; even though the idols don't know what I think, it strengthens the relationship between fellow communities. I see it when we are united. You can help other people in need."

The statement above was reinforced by informant F.1 as the Solo Army community admin explaining the purpose of the donation, which had nothing to do with K-Pop, stating that:

"Making donations from the boyband group also teaches fellow humans that we must help each other. His fans followed. The big Army group is the project; every member whose birthday is one of the big Army in Jabodetabek always gives appreciation and gifts in the name of his idol. Open donation for one of the members' birthdays; here is one of the Indonesian Army communities, a fishing boat was built for a remote area in Sulawesi, and there is also an open donation facility for inland children who go to school a distance of 3 km on foot There are also bicycles to buy, to help the needy there are also available, helping to go to Islamic boarding schools and making reading houses too" (F.1, 23 years old).

The informant's statement above shows that as K-Popers, they do not only show love for their idols but also share with others who make the form of nationalism within K-Popers still exist. The following are examples of social activities carried out by the Solo Army community, as shown how the social activities are for project assistance for those in need. The social activity distributed rice boxes around Jalan Slamet Riyadi on Sunday, June 12, 2022. Ways of thinking, acting, and behaving that show loyalty and care and place the interests of the nation and state above the interests of themselves and their groups. It refers to the character of nationalism in K-Popers, where those who are fanatical about their idols do not make them nationalism or remain nationalist. As explained by informant F.1, the admin of the Solo Army community who stated that: "It doesn't really mean that we are Indonesian citizens too; we have to love Indonesian products, which means that we have to be balanced towards the country".

The statement was strengthened by informant F.4 as, a member of the Solo Army community, who stated:

"No, it's because there are two different things; in my opinion, K-Pop just likes to be a distraction, but if we become nationalism, it is our obligation from birth to death. It seems that in Indonesia, since childhood, I have also been taught about Indonesia, so K-Pop is just a matter of liking it." (F.4, 20 years old).

Based on the explanation above, the Solo K-Popers Army still has nationalism in themselves. It can be seen from how they think and show loyalty to their country. Based on the results, the Solo K-Popers Army has also participated in activities that contain the value of nationalism. If they were born again, the K-Popers would prefer to live in Indonesia because, according to informant F.4 who stated:

"So, as an Indonesian person, sometimes I also want to be a Korean, but there must be pluses and minuses for each, right? However, I think it's more peaceful to be an

Indonesian because, in Korea, the beauty standard is high; I think I'll be very stressed there, hahaha... If in Indonesia, people are respectful, what do you want it to look like, skin color, hair, they respect each other, you know, they are more accepting of diversity.”

Here is an overview of a research survey in the Solo Army community showing their love for Indonesia.

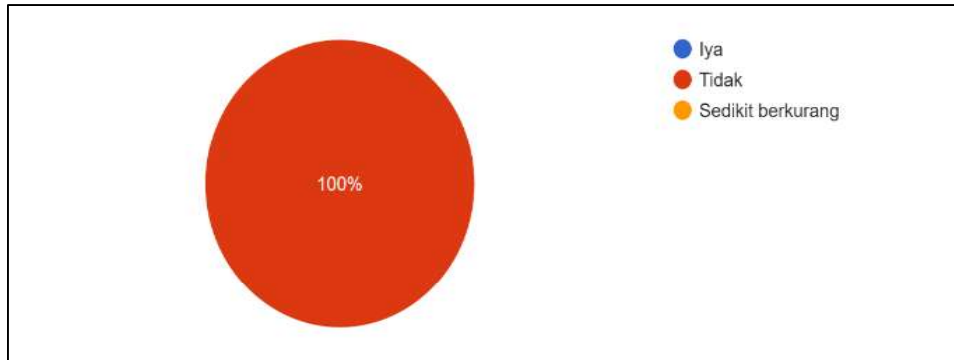


Figure 5. Results of the Nationalism Attitude Survey in the Solo ARMY Community

Source: Researcher Observations on Surveys in the Solo Army Community (July 2022)

Figure 5 above shows that K-Popers Solo Army's love for Indonesia has remained strong since liking K-Pop. The evidence from the survey results is that they all chose no. The findings show that the attitude of nationalism in Solo K-Popers ARMY is still there since they like K-Pop, and their nationalism has not diminished in the slightest because they think K-Pop is only entertainment. In contrast, nationalism is a visible obligation of those who love domestic products. It shows that the K-Popers' awareness of nationalism is still there, and participating in nationalist activities can also increase their sense of nationalism. Therefore, it is hoped that the Solo K-Popers Army will have a sense of nationalism, be proud to be Indonesian, use domestic products, love culture, and implement Pancasila values in their lives.

Furthermore, the actualization of nationalism among Korean boyband fans is evident in various ways. *Hallyu* fan-nationalism has emerged among non-Korean *Hallyu* fans, enabling them to promote Korean culture abroad and take on roles as cultural experts and ambassadors (Lee & Abidin, 2022). Chinese K-Pop fandoms display and construct their nationalism by declaring their hatred towards Korea while still being fans of Korean stars, reflecting strong nationalism among Chinese fans (Lyan, 2019). Despite anti-*Hallyu* sentiments in China, Chinese K-pop fans continue to consume *Hallyu* products as a form of fan activism and negotiate with nationalists without undermining their ideology (Wang & Park, 2022). These examples highlight how fans of Korean boybands actively engage in nationalism through their fandom activities.

Communitarian citizenship is a notion that highlights the significance of community and collective principles in determining the rights and obligations of individuals. It acknowledges the importance of individuals actively engaging in their communities and contributing to the collective welfare. Communitarianism offers a critical analysis of the emphasis on individualism in liberal citizenship and emphasizes the need for social cohesion and shared ideals (Christodoulidis, 2016; Etzioni, 2011). It advocates that citizenship encompasses personal entitlements and responsibilities

towards society and the collective welfare. Communitarian citizenship acknowledges the variety within communities and the necessity to adapt to various cultural identities and viewpoints.

Additionally, it underscores the significance of liberty and affection in constructing a feeling of camaraderie and nurturing individual development (Delanty, 2003). In essence, communitarian citizenship aims to achieve a harmonious equilibrium between individual rights and the welfare of society. It encourages active involvement and participation in the social and political aspects of the community. This study's results reveal that those not part of the K-popers community frequently exaggerate the level of devotion that fandoms have for BTS. However, these fandoms play a crucial role in addressing certain social issues. Everyone can advocate for involvement in the care of the common good, which is the main goal of community citizenship (Isin & Turner, 2002). Citizen participation transcends demographic background and cultural community identification, fostering ongoing positive engagement that prioritizes the public interest above individual rights and interests.

CONCLUSION

After the description above, nationalism, globalization, and the younger generation, especially K-Popers, are three interrelated things. Therefore, it is crucial to apply the urgency of a sense of nationalism to the younger generation, especially K-Popers, so that the *Korean Wave* culture does not easily influence them. As a member of the Solo Army community said, liking Korea is just entertainment, but nationalism is an obligation. The admin or management also stated that their contribution must be balanced between liking idols and Indonesia by participating in activities that contain the value of nationalism. According to the findings, the Solo K-Popers Army had participated in and even joined activities that contained nationalist values, such as Karang Taruna or Community Youth Development, the August Independence Day committee, and attended OSIS or Student Council, Scouts, and seminars on Pancasila. It shows that the K-Popers' awareness of nationalism is still there, and participating in nationalist activities can also increase their sense of nationalism. Therefore, it is hoped that the Solo K-Popers Army will have a sense of nationalism, be proud to be Indonesian, use domestic products, love culture, and implement Pancasila values in their lives.

The urgency of a sense of nationalism in K-Popers amid fanaticism of BTS fans is essential as an effort to increase the sense of nationalism of K-Popers so that their fanaticism does not affect the awareness of nationalism where their contribution as Indonesians is also carried out; such as by participating in activities that contain nationalism values, so that K-Popers are aware of their obligations, can respond wisely to the existence of *Korean Wave* and can become a K-Pop community that has a high sense of nationalism and implements Pancasila values in K-Pop community activities so that they have boundaries and do not easily influence by the *Korean Wave*.

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