

The Relationship Between Understanding of National Identity and Student's Attitude of State Defend at SMA N 1 Sumberlawang, Sragen Central Java in the Academic Year 2018/2019

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to: 1. Describe the understanding of the national identity of students, 2. Describe the attitude of defending the country, 3. Explain the relationship between understandings of national identity with the defending attitude of students. The study was conducted by survey method. The population of the study was students of class XI of SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang in the academic year 2018/2019. The research sample was taken by a random sampling technique of 60 students. The analysis technique is done by product-moment correlation analysis. The results showed that the national identity of students was moderate, while the defensive attitude of students was low. The results of correlation analysis obtained an r count of 0.488 with a significance of $0.001 < 0.05$. Understanding of national identity of students included in the medium category, while the attitude of defending the country included in the low category. The contribution of understanding national identity to state defense attitudes was 23.8%. The research concludes that there is a significant relationship between the understanding of national identity and the defending attitude of the XI grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang in the 2018/2019 Academic Year. Based on the conclusions, it can be seen that an understanding of national identity can be obtained through educational activities. The responsibility of the government in developing attitudes if the country for the younger generation can be done through educational activities. For this reason, this education curriculum has become one of the mandatory materials in education in Indonesia. Teachers as curriculum implementers must understand the importance of state defense attitudes. Therefore teachers must have a nationalist and patriotic spirit so that the learning material can be more excited and can be an example for their students.

Keywords: *national identity, student's attitude of state defend*

INTRODUCTION

The process of the nation's journey and struggle cannot be separated from the role of youth, especially educated youth. The role of youth is vital in determining the direction of the development of the nation and the state of Indonesia. Almost every new chapter of the history of the Indonesian nation always performed brilliantly in the role of youth. The history of the Indonesian struggle is too late in noting how great the role of educated youth is in the movement of the Indonesian people. Youth student movements such as Budi Utomo in 1908 became historical evidence of the role of the youth in the nation's struggle, as well as the 1928 movement. The youth in any society has a significant and influential role in cultural development in its various dimensions. When young people are affected by their national education, it contributes to many values such as those of love, belonging and sincerity in work, and patriotism (Al-Tubasi & Jarrar, 2017). The role of youth was greatly awaited by his era.

Along with the development of the era, the development of science and technology, the role of youth experienced very worrying degradation. Many educated young people are trapped in the life of hedonism and not a few are trapped in criminal cases, ranging from drug abuse (liputan6.com, 26 June 2019) to brawls (sindonews.com, 7-8-2019) and even murder and rape at the student level

(regional.kompas.com, 13 August 2019). The depletion of the fighting spirit of educated youth is a concern for the survival of the nation and state. Nationalism, one of the most controversial debates of recent history, has a great power considering the impact it has on transforming and guiding large masses of people (Altikulaç, 2017).

The idea of patriotism has occupied a special place not only in the spiritual life of the society but also in all major spheres of its activity - in ideology, in politics, in culture, in economics, in ecology and so on (Alieva, Bilalov, Gadzhiev, Radzhabova, & Salmanova, 2018). The spirit of defending the country, patriotism and love of the homeland which has been shown by generations of the nation's predecessors have experienced a great shift. "Homeland" is where people are not only born and grown-up but also equipped with social values, where they acquire their national identities (Ozbek & Susam, 2017). Of course, this should not happen in a protracted manner. There needs to be an educational process that can minimize and if possible eliminate these concerns.

The spirit of fighting or better known as the attitude of defending the state is an attitude that must be possessed by citizens, especially the youth. This attitude is an attitude to defend his country from various threats, both domestic and foreign threats, both threats to state, political, economic, social, cultural ideologies, and threats to national defense and security. Current threats can take the form of various forms, such as the entry of drugs through airports and ports, illegal entry of foreigners, the possibility of massive prohibited ideologies growing, etc. to the threat of unbalanced law enforcement. All of these threats can threaten the sovereignty, integrity, and sustainability of the life of the country.

Various threats to state sovereignty both from within and from outside must be anticipated. One of them is through PPKn subjects at school. PPKn as known as civic education, values education, moral education or character education have also been used to describe curricula that prepare young people for participation in societies (Neoh, 2017). Part of the material in these PPKn subjects in schools is about national identity. A country has a national identity that its citizens need to understand. National identity is a characteristic found in a country. This national identity must exist in every citizen so that citizens can have attitudes and behaviors that represent their country. Understanding of national identity can be obtained from the education that has been undertaken so far and also from various information received from various mass media as well as from the environment. By having attitudes and behaviors that are characterized by national identity, the attitude of defending the state will emerge.

The state's defense attitude is the attitude of the citizens in defending the sovereignty of the country which has been captured by the heroes from the grip of the invaders. The state's defense attitude did not stop after the state declared its independence. This is because the sovereignty of the state is not only lost from the hands of the invaders but at any time the sovereignty of the state can be threatened by foreign powers from all aspects of state life which include sovereignty in terms of ideology, politics, economics, social and defense security. As citizens, they must have an attitude of defending the state to oppose control of various matters so that the sovereignty of the state is fully realized without being influenced by foreign powers.

The current state defense crisis is very alarming. This is because the attitude of defending the state is no longer something that is considered important by various groups. Lack of understanding of the love of the homeland, lack of understanding of national identity, and lack of understanding of the insights of the archipelago made the state's defensive attitude decrease. It also happens to students who are the next generation of the nation. Among students, moral decadence is no less alarming. Behaviors that against the ethical, moral and legal ranging from mild to severe violations are still often shown by the students. Acts of violence such as fighting between students, drug abuse, and promiscuity still occur (Mislija, Mahmud, & Manda, 2016). The survey results show that many students have low national defense attitudes. This can be seen from the lack of student participation in

various activities in the school, in social communities. Juvenile delinquency increased significantly, which has become quite a serious social problem, and the prevention of crime and unlawful behavior has become one of the most urgent problems of the society, public authorities, education and training system (Moskalenko, Dorozhkin, Ozhiganova, Murzinova, & Syssa, 2016). Juvenile delinquency such as brawls, consuming liquor or drugs is also one of the things that show the low attitude of defending the state among teenagers. These various things indicate that these adolescents or students are not trying to strengthen state sovereignty, but will further weaken the sovereignty of the country.

At school, this attitude of defending the student country is shown in activities such as flag ceremonies, student council activities, scout activities, and other social activities. From the observations of many students, students who lack attention in following the activities in the school as mentioned above. In participating in objects ceremonies, many students are less enthusiastic. This can be seen when lining up, many students who do not stand upright in a situation ready for the ceremony to take place. Otherwise, when there is an explanation from the ceremony inspector, many students talk to their friends. Even if they are standing, they are not serious. Aside from talking to friends, some play mobile phones. In student council activities, only a few students participate. Other students gather more without meaningful activities. As well as in scout activities, only a small percentage of students take part in scout activities. In the social activities held by the Student Council or school, not many students participated, they only participated in the collection of money or goods because it was indeed required by the committee. Respect for teachers can also be judged to have been reduced compared to students in two to three decades ago. Many students who talk to the teacher look disrespectful, both in terms of language and attitude. These things indicate the lack of student's attitude in defending the state.

The low attitude of defending a student's country is influenced by various factors and one of them is an understanding of national identity. Nationalist ideas such as national identities, indivisible homeland, national languages shape national identities (Elban, 2018). An understanding of national identity is one of the things that hold the relationship between citizens and their countries. The close relationship between the people and the state is very important to maintain national stability, safeguard the country's sovereignty from various threats. The attachment of group members to their country is expressed by a sense of belonging, love, loyalty, pride, and protection of the group and its homeland (Davidov, 2009). With various expressions of understanding national identity, the state seems to have full sovereignty. This sovereignty is formed because, with an understanding of national identity, there will be an attitude of defending the nation from the people. The existence of the defense of the state of the citizens of the country will look strong in the eyes of the world and with this, the country's honor becomes protected.

The above description shows that moral degradation among adolescents can influence other behavior. One of the behaviors that are influenced by the moral decline of the younger generation is the low attitude of defending the country. Though the attitude of defending the country for the younger generation is needed by the state as a successor to the struggle of the heroes in the future. In this regard, this research will discuss the influence of national identity with the defending attitude of state students of SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang.

1. National Identity

At present preserving national and cultural identity becomes one of the most important problems of the civilization world order (Shastina, Shatunova, Borodina, & Borisov, 2018). National identity, according to Davidov (2009), is considered as the main concept of individual identification in social groups in the modern world. The attachment of group members to their country is expressed with ownership, love, loyalty, pride, and protection of their groups and homeland. This opinion states that national identity is related to the characteristics of individuals as part of a group. The group referred to in this includes a country (nation), so that national identity is a characteristic seen in a person or individual as part of a country. So that the

statement can be said that the characteristics of a country can be seen from what is seen in individual citizens. How citizens behave and behavior is a reflection of the national identity of a country inhabited by individual citizens.

Tajfel dan Turner (1986) states that in general, the National Identity describes a subjective feeling towards a nation, which is positive. This opinion explains that national identity is a picture of positive feelings towards a subjective nation. It can be said that national identity is a subjective view of citizens about their country. In line with this opinion, Blank, Schmidt and Westle (2001) describe National Identity as a feeling of strong closeness to one's own country. This opinion leads to feelings in the citizens of how their closeness to the country that is where they live. A person who has a feeling of closeness with his country is what will eventually be called a national identity.

Putu Ari Astawa (2007: 3) defines that national identity is a national personality or national identity possessed by a nation that distinguishes one nation from another. This opinion is more national, not focused on individuals, that national identity as identity can be seen in a nation. This identity will then become a differentiator with other nations. Based on the definition of National Identity according to some experts above, it can be concluded that National Identity is one form of social identity that reflects the identification, feelings and positive judgments of individuals towards their nation and country.

National identity has a function related to the state. According to Smith (1991), there are three functions of National Identity, namely:

- a) National Identity provides satisfactory answers to the fear of losing identity through identification with the nation.
- b) National Identity offers personal renewal and dignity for individuals by being part of a nation's extended family
- c) National Identity enables the realization of a feeling of brotherhood, especially through symbols and ceremonies.

Factors that influence the formation of the Indonesian National Identity, include primordial, sacred, prominent, Bhineka Tunggal Ika, historical concepts, economic development, and institutions (Surbakti, 2007). Meanwhile, it was stated that the factors that shape national identity consist of primordial factors and conditional factors (I Putu Ari Astawa, 2017: 5).

- a) Primordial
- b) Sacred
- c) People
- d) History
- e) Bhinneka Tunggal Ika
- f) Economic Development
- g) Institutional

The formation of a National Identity for the Indonesian people has a fairly long process, starting from the awareness of the existence of a shared feeling as a result of being colonized by the Dutch for 3.5 centuries, then the nation's commitment emerged. Further developments can be formulated by various national identities of the Indonesian nation as stated in the 1945 Constitution in articles 35-36C, namely:

- 1) National Language or Unity Language namely Indonesian
- 2) State Flag, namely the Red and White
- 3) National Anthem, namely Indonesia Raya
- 4) The State Symbol, namely Pancasila
- 5) Country Motto, namely Bhinneka Tunggal Ika
- 6) Basic State Philosophy, namely Pancasila
- 7) State Constitution (Basic Law), namely the 1945 Constitution
- 8) Form of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which has the people's sovereignty
- 9) The conception of Archipelago Insight
- 10) A regional culture that has been accepted by National Culture (I Putu Ari Astawa, 2017, 31)

2. *The attitude of State Defend*

Patriotism comes from Latin Patria and Greek Patrisha. Patriotism means the love of someone to the spilled land or the country (Aziz, 2009; Nazri & Jamsari, 2002; Hand, 2011, In Gill, Ramli, Talib, 2015). Patriotism is an ethical value expressed through states, conscience facts, behavior acts, which prove the love and devotement towards the native land, traditions, language, history, artistic, scientific, technical, sportive achievements (SOMÎTCĂ & STAN, 2019). The attitude of defending the state or also called patriotism is an attitude that is courageous, unyielding and willing to sacrifice for the sake of nation and state. The state's defensive attitude is the spirit and soul that is possessed by someone to sacrifice/ be willing to sacrifice for the sake of the nation or the State. Ardiningtiyas Pitaloka (2004) suggests that some figures such as Blank (2003) & Schmidt (2003) through their studies support the opinion that patriotism is not the same as defending the country. Defending the country has a more nuanced dominance, superiority over other national groups. The level of defending the country of a group or nation, emphasized the feeling of "more" over other nations (Ardiningtiyas Pitaloka, 2004).

The characteristics of citizen patriotism as stated by Benny Kurniawan (2012: 245), among others: 1) Preserving national culture, 2) Carrying out study tours to museums that contain heroic history, 3) Cultivating waste in its place, and preserving "shy" culture. These characteristics are intended so that citizens can understand the struggle of the nation's predecessors and their efforts to protect the environment and the state from harmful things. Another opinion about the characteristics of patriotism was put forward by Lemhanas (2001), among others: 1) A sense of love for the homeland, 2) Willing to sacrifice for the interests of the nation and state, 3) Self-renewal, 4) Not giving up easily, 5) Placing unity and safety nation and state above personal and group interests.

Based on the two opinions above, it can be said that the first opinion is more directed towards real behavior, while the second opinion is still abstract. However, both of them revealed an agreement regarding the characteristics of citizen's patriotism towards their nation.

METHOD

This research is conducted in SMA N 1 Sumberlawang, Sragen, Central Java. This place is where the writer is on duty, so it will be efficiency. The study was conducted in the second semester of the academic year 2018/2019. In this research, random sampling techniques are used for the collection of information from the particular individuals that had specific knowledge. So such type of knowledge has been required for quantitative research. The targeted population for this research is the student who is in the X (ten) grade with a total of 230 students. The sample size for this research is 60 students.

Data collection techniques in this study refer to several opinions, including Husaini Usman and Purnomo Setiady Akbar (2004: 54) suggesting that "data collection techniques consist of (1) observation, (2) interviews (3) questionnaires, and (4) documentation". Another opinion expressed by Muhammad Idrus (2007: 126) that data collection techniques consist of "questionnaires, interviews, observations, tests, and documentation". Of the various types of data collection techniques, according to the research requirements, this study uses data collection techniques, namely questionnaires and documentation.

Data analysis used simple regression analysis which was used to see the relationship between national identity and the state defense attitude of SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang students. Correlation test is used because the independent variable is one, and the independent variable data and the dependent variable are metric.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. National Identity

National identity is a knowledge, attitude, and behavior that is aware of diversity in the life of the state. Diversity arises because in one country it has diverse cultures, ethnicities, races, religions, and various other things. This awareness is very important for citizens to be able to live a country life well. This national identity must be taught, delivered and applied early. Formally, this national identity is conveyed in the civic education subjects, as subjects containing national values. The delivery of national identity material in the civic education lessons is expected to provide awareness of the younger generation of the importance of recognizing the characteristics of a civilized nation early on. With a good national identity, it is hoped that after living a real-life, students can easily adjust to their new environment and also build nationality in their environment. The results of this research on national identity are illustrated in the following tables and graphs.

Table 1. Frequency of National Identity Distribution of Students

Interval Class	Category	Frequency	Percentage
31-35	Low	18	30,00
36-40	Middle	35	58,33
41-45	High	7	11,67
Total		60	100%

From the data above, it can be seen that the average national identity value is 37.0, the highest score is 45, the lowest score is 31, and the standard deviation is 3.09. From the distribution data above, it can be illustrated in the histogram below.

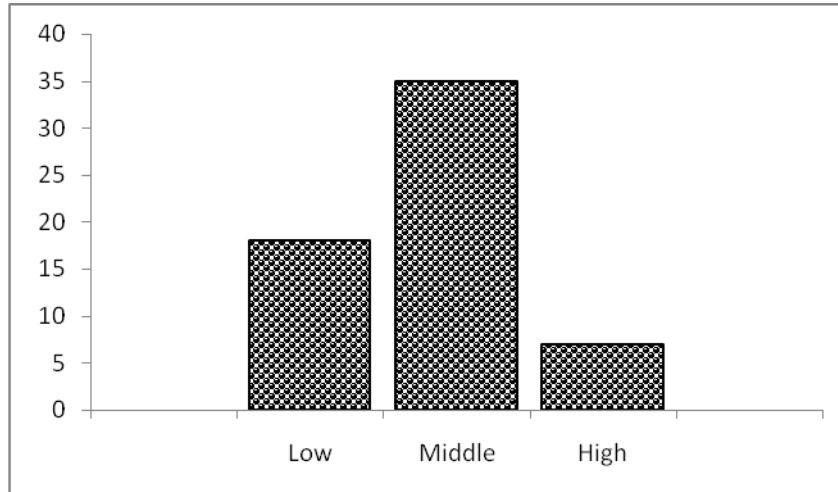


Figure 1. National Identity Data Distribution Histogram

Based on the graph and table above, it can be seen that the most frequent score is a score between 36-40, namely the interval score occupied by an average of 35.31 or in the medium category. This shows that the students who are in the score have the highest number, which is equal to 58.33% or as many as 35 out of 60 students. So it can be said that most students have a national identity with a value of 36-40. This figure shows that national identity is in students in the medium category. This is certainly caused by various things, one of which is the existence of civic education lessons.

Pancasila and civic education is an education that is required for all students and the next generation of young people. Pancasila and civic education as a compulsory lesson is a

government effort to provide provisions for the young generation to recognize the noble values of the Indonesian people that have accumulated in the Pancasila. These noble values are used as the basis for the creation of a unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. With the noble values of the Indonesian people, it is expected that the Indonesian state can unite and improve the unity and unity of the security that is in it and better known as Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

The findings on understanding national identity in this study indicate that at present, Indonesia's young generation is poor in knowledge and understanding of their country. This condition is not very good for the survival of a country. Indonesia has Pancasila, it should be the basis for behavior. This is by the statement of Chatimah (2016) that the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the national identity of Indonesia are not only symbolic but are internalized as a philosophy of life for the people of Indonesia. This statement is very clear that Indonesia's national identity is related to the 1945 Constitution as the basis of the state and Pancasila as the philosophy of life of the Indonesian people. Furthermore, it was also stated that Pancasila as a national identity meant that all Indonesian people should make Pancasila the basis for thinking, acting and behaving in their daily lives. The Indonesian way of thinking, behaving, and behaving is a differentiator from the way of thinking, behaving, and behaving in other nations. So from the statement, it is clear that the understanding of national identity must be owned by every child of the nation.

2. *Student's Attitude of State Defend*

Martial arts is also known as patriotism, which is an attitude that must be owned by the people as part of a country. The state's defense attitude is an attitude in defending the homeland, which is an attitude that is expected to be realized in everyday life as citizens to defend their nation from various threats and disturbances, which come from within the country and from abroad.

The attitude of defending the country is an attitude that must be owned by each of us. Because of that, this state of defense must be raised early so that later when they grow up and live in a society, they can become individuals who are ready to protect the nation's sovereignty from threats and disturbances. The results of the research on the student's attitude of state defend in SMA N 1 Sumberlawang obtained the following results:

Table 2. Data Distribution of Student's Attitude of state defends

Interval Class	Category	Frequency	Percentage
30-34	Low	29	48,33
35-39	Middle	22	36,67
40-44	High	9	15,00
Total		60	100%

From the data above, it can be seen that the average score of student defense attitudes is 35.0, the highest score is 44, the lowest score is 30, and the standard deviation is 2.18. From the distribution data above, it can be illustrated in the histogram below.

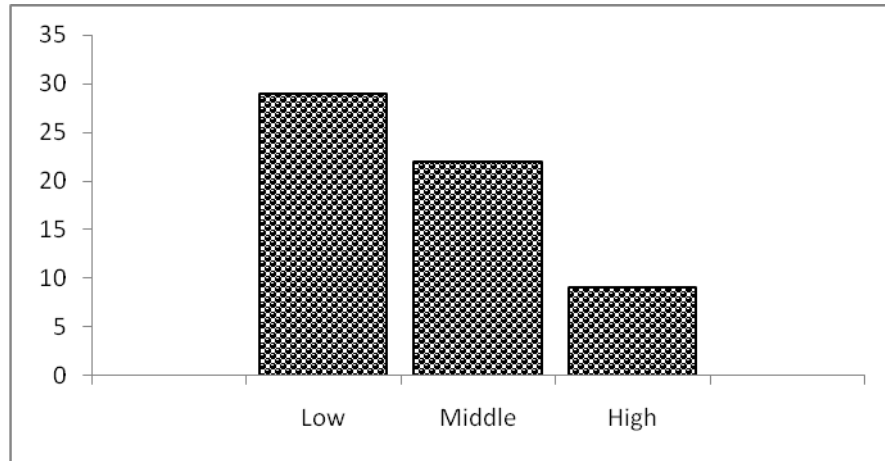


Figure 2. Histogram of Student's Attitude of State Defend

From the graph and table above, it can be seen that most students have a state defense attitude with a score between 30-34 or in the low category when viewed from an average value of 35.0, it can be said that the average student has a medium attitude of state defend. From 60 students it was known that as many as 29 students or 48.33% of students had a value less than average. Thus the student's attitude of state defend can be said to be lacking.

The student's attitude of state defend is very necessary for the interests of the country. This is intended so that citizens have a national attitude, which means that citizens are ready to defend their country from threats and demands. As the next generation, students must have a high state of defense. Students must have an attitude to defend their nation and homeland. With a high state of defense, at any time as citizens are willing to defend the country's sovereignty from threats and disturbances.

The attitude of defending the country's students is very necessary for the interests of the country. This is so that citizens have a foreign attitude, meaning citizens are ready to defend their country from threats and harassment. As the next generation of the nation, students must have a high state defense attitude. Students must have an attitude of defending the nation and their homeland. With a high state defense attitude, then at all times as citizens are willing to defend the country's sovereignty from threats and harassment. This is in accordance with the statement of Suwarno Widodo (2016) that defending the country is the attitudes and actions of citizens based on the love of the motherland, national and state awareness, Pancasila beliefs as the ideology of the nation and state, willingness to sacrifice to face many threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances (ATHG) both from inside and outside that endanger the survival of the nation and the State, territorial integrity, national jurisdiction and noble values of the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This understanding gives the widest possible opportunity for every citizen to carry out state defense activities. From this statement, it is very clear that the defense of this country must be instilled early on in the young generation so that later it becomes ready to continue the struggle of the nation's predecessors.

3. *The Relationship of National Identity and Student's Attitude of State Defend*

Based on the results of the data analysis, it is known that the results of the correlation analysis are 0.488 with a significance of 0.001. The results of this analysis are then interpreted by comparing the significance level of 0.001 with the significance level set at 0.05. From the results of the analysis, it is known that the significance level of the results of the correlation analysis obtained a value of 0.001 which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Because the price

of significance is $0.001 < 0.05$, it is stated that there is a significant relationship between national identity and student's attitude of the state defend.

The relationship between national identity and student's attitude of the state defend is very important information for teachers so that teachers can know the extent of students' knowledge of national identity in shaping the attitude of defending the student state. The importance of teachers in understanding the student's attitude of the state defend is related to the learning done by civic education teachers. Teachers must be able to apply methods or media that are effective in organizing civic education learning activities. The teacher must be able to deliver the lesson material to the students to the maximum so that students understand all the civic education subject matter. By understanding the civic education material, students are expected to be able to shape the attitude of the state defend well so that later they can participate in efforts to safeguard the country's sovereignty from various threats and disturbances.

Learning conducted by PPKn teachers leads to character education, especially national character. Students are expected to have a strong national character through learning the PPKn. Concerning character education, Rawantina (2013) states that in the values of nationalism and patriotism there are rules of character education. The character that is reflected in the culture of the Indonesian nation, which is inseparable from nationalism and patriotism. Nationalism and patriotism are inculcated so that students can filter or filter out the negative influences that enter, so that they can realize character education by the nation. For this reason, the relationship between understanding national identity and national defense is related to character education and one of them is national character. So this national character is a provision for the younger generation in continuing the struggle of the nation's predecessors.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the above research, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The national identity of students is moderate. This can be seen from the number of students who have a score between 31-40, namely the score included in the medium category.
2. The student's attitude of state defend is low. This can be seen from the number of students who have a score between 30-34, namely the score included in the low category.
3. There is a significant relationship between national identity and the attitude of defending the student state. This can be seen from the results of the correlation analysis of 0.488 with a significance of $0.001 < 0.05$.
4. The contribution of understanding national identity to state defense attitudes is 23.8%.

The conclusion shows that understanding national identity is needed to support the creation of a state defense attitude in the younger generation. An understanding of national identity can be obtained through educational activities. The responsibility of the government in developing attitudes if the country for the younger generation can be done through educational activities. For this reason, this education curriculum has become one of the mandatory materials in education in Indonesia. Teachers as curriculum implementers must understand the importance of state defense attitudes. Therefore teachers must have a nationalist and patriotic spirit so that the learning material can be more excited and can be an example for their students.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the following suggestions can be made:

1. Teachers, especially PPKN teachers are expected to be able to organize PPKN learning with a variety of methods and use appropriate media so that PPKN learning can improve students' understanding of national identity and form a high state defense attitude.

2. Students are expected to be able to participate in the PPKN learning well. By understanding PPKN material well, it is expected to be able to understand the national identity of the country and also be able to have high attitudes and behavior in defending their country.
3. The results of this study can be used as a basis for student coaching regarding national identity and national defense attitudes

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