

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION AS THE WAY TO BUILD NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN THE MILLENIAL ERA

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this research is to study the effectiveness of education to defend the state against the strengthening of human and institutional resources in Batu City. If the results show positive impacts, it can be concluded that the national defense education can be used to create national integration that can be developed by studying the achievement of national integration in social, cultural and economic sectors. Then, the specific goal is to innovate the national defense education by combining conventional concepts with digital concepts. The education innovation of this country has the intent of involving technological elements in maintaining the national integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of the national defense in the first phase was attended by 100 civil servants selected randomly as experimental and control groups. With the control group as the baseline data, it can be seen that there is a significant difference between the control group and the experimental group subject to the dissemination of the early stages of defense education. Based on the data that have been collected, it can be seen that this research is able to produce the concept of education to defend the country more up-to-date by utilizing the sophistication of information technology so that it is created the concept of education to defend the country with new and more complete packaging.

Keywords: Innovation, technology, education, state defending, integrity, national.

INTRODUCTION

In the midst of the increasingly blurred forms and forms of threats that develop today, the fragility of soul and spirit of nationality is actually the greatest potential threat to the sustainability and integrity of the nation. This departs from the idea that understanding and application in raising the spirit and awareness of the national defense of all citizens become important when facing various forms of threats. Furthermore, in the context of the national defense system, the understanding of the four pillars of national insight is the moral strength of non-military defense of every citizen with their various professions to participate actively in defending the state. The national defense is usually always associated with military or militarism, as if the obligation and responsibility for defending the state rest solely on the Indonesian National Army. Based on Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution, defending the state is the right and obligation of every citizen of the Republic of Indonesia. National defense is an effort of every citizen to defend NKRI. As citizens, we should participate in the defense of the state by alerting and overcoming various threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia like the heroes who are willing to sacrifice for the sovereignty and unity of NKRI. In the implementation of state defense, a citizen may do so both physically and non-physically. Physical national defense literally means the struggle to take up arms when there is an attack from a foreign country against the sovereignty of the nation. Meanwhile, a non-physical national defense defined as all efforts to safeguard the nation and the sovereignty of the state through the process of promoting

nationalism. In addition, the defense can be done by growing the liveliness in an active role to realize the progress of the nation and state.

Globalization dominated by the advancement of science and information technology has changed the pattern of relationships between nations in various aspects into the digital world. In the context of education, good digital technology also plays a role in developing one's knowledge about certain subject matters by encouraging their curiosity and creativity. Research shows that the use of technologies such as e-text and e-library makes learners feel better because it allows them to make good, creative and up-to-date presentations. Another study conducted by Payton & Hague (2010), suggests that learners who are extensively and intensively using technology, tend to adopt easy learning strategies by using various technological tools to support the learning process. Radovan's (2014), study also showed that digital literacy has a positive effect on academic performance. Digital literacy can contribute to more efficient task completion through the help of software and computer programs, such as word processors or worksheets. Concerning the innovation of the national defense education, the research shows that some variables are more often tested in the context of online-based education. Through the use of digital technologies and devices, individuals are given space to develop skills and initiatives through various activities and resources, such as participation in online learning groups, reflective writing activities and online dialogues. This shows in the digital era, education cannot be separated from innovation and digital technology. Based on the phenomena and the data obtained, the researchers feel it is necessary to know whether the digital innovation of the national defense education is related to the level of understanding and competence in efforts to strengthen the current national integration.

LITERATURE REVIEW

National integration

National integration is effort and the process of unifying differences in differences in a country so that national harmony and harmony is created. As we know, Indonesia is a very large nation culture or region. On the one hand this has a positive impact on the nation because we can use Indonesia's natural wealth wisely or manage culture abundant culture for the welfare of the people, but in addition to creating a profit, this also eventually raises new problems. We know with abundant territory and culture that will produce character or human beings different so that it can threaten the integrity of the Indonesian nation.

The driving factors of national integration are as follows:

- a. Historical factors that cause a sense of common sense and arms.
- b. The desire to unite among the Indonesian people as stated in the Youth Pledge dated October 28, 1928.
- c. A sense of love for the homeland among the Indonesian nation, as evidenced struggle to seize, uphold, and fill independence.
- d. A willingness to sacrifice for the benefit of the nation and the State, as evidenced by many national heroes who died on the battlefield.
- e. National agreement or consensus in the realization of the Proclamation
- f. Independence, Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, the Red and White flag, the national anthem Indonesia Raya, the language of Indonesian unity.

The inhibiting factors of national integration are as follows:

- a. Indonesian people are heterogeneous (diverse) in factors ethnicity with each regional culture, regional language, embraced religion, race and so on.

- b. The territory of the country is so vast, consisting of thousands of islands surrounded by the vast ocean.
- c. The amount of possible threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances undermine the integrity, unity and unity of the nation, both from domestic or foreign.
- d. The still large inequality and inequality of development and results development causes various dissatisfactions and despair in problems (Tribe, Religion, Race, and Inter-group), separatism and movement regionalism, demonstrations and demonstrations.
- e. There is an understanding of "ethnocentrism" among several ethnic groups that highlight cultural advantages and low regard for other ethnic cultures.

Efforts to Increase National Integration Improve national integration vertical:

- a. Creating conditions and getting used to building consensus. Compromise and agreement are the soul of deliberation and indeed too democracy.
- b. Formulate concrete policies and regulations, firm and precise in all aspects the life and development of the nation, which reflects the justice of all parties, all regions.
- c. Joint efforts and fostering national integration require leadership wise and effective.
- d. Improving the integration of the Ramlan Surbakti (1999), by forming central national authority over smaller regions or political regions.

Increasing national integration horizontally:

- a. Build and live commitment, awareness and will to unite.
- b. Building institutions (institutions) in the community that are based on values and norms that nourish national unity and unity do not see differences ethnicity, religion, race, descent, ethnicity and other actual differences no need to debate.
- c. Increasing the integration of the nation Ramlan Surbakti (1999), is unification various socio-cultural groups in one area and within one entity national identity
- d. Develop integrative behavior in Indonesia Ramlan Surbakti (1999), with efforts to work together in the organization and behave according to ways that can help achieve organizational goals.
- e. Increasing value integration among communities. Integration of Ramlan Subakti values (1999: 54), is a mutual agreement on objectives in the basic principle politics, and other procedures, in other words value integration is the creation of a value system (national ideology) which is considered ideal, good and fair by sharing community groups.

State Defense Education

According to Law No. 20 of 1982 concerning the Principles of Security Defense The Republic of Indonesia in Chapter I Article 1 Paragraph (2) says that defending the country is determination, regular, comprehensive, integrated and continuing citizen attitudes and actions based on love for the homeland, Indonesian national and state consciousness and the belief in the power of Pancasila as the state's ideology and willingness to sacrifice to eliminate threats both from abroad and from within the country which jeopardizes the independence and sovereignty of the state, unity and unity nation, territorial integrity and national jurisdiction and values of Pancasila and Law 1945 Constitution. Furthermore, RI Law No. 56 of 1999 concerning the people Trained explained that defending the country is the attitude and behavior of citizens imbued with a love of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Unitary State Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the state. The last law which regulates the definition of defense of the state is Law No. 03 In 2002, the law explained that efforts to defend the country were the attitude and behavior of citizens who are imbued by their love for the State Unity of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in guarantee the survival of the nation and state. In Indonesia, the

defense of the state based on the national security doctrine and trying to create a defense system national security that is able to succeed and secure.

State Defense Attitude

According to Kaelan and Achmad Zubaidi (2007: 120) defense of the state or defense the state is a regular, comprehensive, integrated determination, attitude and actions of citizens and continuing that is based on love for the homeland and awareness of life nation and state. While the manifestation of the state defense effort is readiness and willingness of every citizen to sacrifice in order to defend independence, the sovereignty of the country, the unity and unity of the Indonesian Nation, the integrity of the territory archipelago and national jurisdiction, and the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. From the understanding is that there are several elements of state defense that have been mentioned, namely love for the homeland, awareness of national and state life, and readiness and willingness of every citizen to sacrifice in order to maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. Tuahunse (2009: 2) explains that there are five basic elements that become internal elements state defense. These five basic elements are very important to be owned by individuals as a sign that they have a state defense attitude. Five basic elements, that is:

1. love for the homeland and nation;
2. awareness of Indonesian nation and state;
3. belief in Pancasila as a state ideology;
4. willingness to sacrifice for the nation and state, as well as
5. national unity and unity

Whereas in the Ministry of Religion Education and Training Directorate Journal, there are values defending a country that must be better understood in its implementation in people's lives nation and state. The five values are:

1. love the homeland,
2. awareness of nation and state,
3. Pancasila,
4. willing to sacrifice for the country and country, and
5. has the ability to defend the State

Principles of State Defense

1. That the Indonesian nation has the right and obligation to defend and defend the independence of the State which he has fought for, which includes all nations Indonesia and all Indonesian people. Therefore not even an area The Republic of Indonesia and all the wealth contained in it is permissible fall into foreign hands.
2. That State defense and security efforts are the responsibility and necessity for every citizen. Therefore, every citizen has the right and must participate in State defense efforts.
3. That the Indonesian people love peace, but more love for independence and its sovereignty. For Indonesians, war is no action humane, not in accordance with human dignity, and is a way the last is only done when all efforts with a peaceful way have been taken and has not brought results. Prang is only done in a forced state to maintain independence, sovereignty and national interests as much as possible it is endeavored so that the national territory does not become a war arena.
4. The Indonesian people oppose all forms of colonization in various forms and appearance, and adheres to free and active political principles. Therefore State defense security is defensively active, which means not aggressive and not expansive and insofar as national interests are not threatened, will not start attack. Whereas inward is active preventive means as early as possible take steps and actions to prevent and overcome every possibility the emergence of threats in any form from within the country. On the basis of

attitude and in view of this, the Indonesian people do not justify themselves being bound or participating in a defense relationship with other countries. Cooperation in the field of defense security to improve capability and skills and security operations border, is not a defense and security bond.

5. That the form of resistance of the Indonesian people in order to defend and maintaining independence is populist and its meanings are deep maintaining independence involves all the people and all national resources and national infrastructure. Besides being populist and universality is also territorial, meaning all regions of the State is a foundation of resistance. Universal popular resistance is carried out accordingly with the times.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a correlational quantitative research that aims to determine the relationship of technology with education and the result of the interrelationship between them in an effort to strengthen the national integration of Indonesia. The implementation of the national defense in the first phase was attended by 100 civil servants selected randomly as experimental and control groups. With the control group as the baseline data, it can be seen that there is a significant difference between the control group and the experimental group subject to the dissemination of the early stages of educational defense. The effectiveness of the implementation of the national defense education program on improving national integrity is done by comparing the understanding of national integrity owned by members of the public who join the national defense education and who do not join the national defense education. To know the comparison, the test was done in the form of multiple choice questions to measure the understanding of the national defense, while the questionnaire was used to measure the knowledge of national integrity.

The variables to be tested are X1: Control group (baseline), X2: Experimental group and X3: digital education innovation of the national defense. The instrument to be used in both variables in this research is Likert scale made by the researchers based on the theory that has been studied previously. The X1 scale has reliability of 0.803 and X2 Scale has reliability of 0.813. This research is done through 3 stages of procedure, namely: preparation phase, implementation phase and data processing phase. Preparation stage is done by doing tryout test on both scales, implementation stage is done by spreading scale on 100 subject persons, and step of data processing is done with the help of SPSS. The data analysis to be performed is the analysis of Pearson product moment to see the relationship between two variables.

RESULTS

The results of this study consist of correlation test results and subject categorization on both variables. In table 1. which is about categorization of each variable on the subject X1 and X2, it can be seen that the digital dissemination of education that defends the country the most are in moderate categorization, that is 76 people (86.4%), while in variable X2, the most spread is in the high categorization as many as 79 people (79%). In Table 2. which is about correlation test results, it can be seen that the relationship between variables showed the correlation coefficient of 0.436 with significance.

Table 1. Categorization of X1 and X2 on X3

Category	X1	%	X2	%
Low	1	1.1	0	0
Medium	76	86.4	21	21
High	23	87.5	79	79
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 2. Correlation Test Results

Analysis	Pearson Correlation	R squared	Information
Correlation	0.763**	0.87	Correlated

The results of a study of 100 civil servants indicate a significant relationship between the Digital Literacy which is an innovation of the national defense education. The relationship of these two variables also has a positive direction, which means the higher one's digital literacy, the higher the understanding of the substance he or she has. This explains that in line with the existence of digital innovation, the education of defending the state is able to generate understanding and application as a follow-up of the embodiment of the national defense education in the digital age that has the most basic competence in efforts to maintain the integration or unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The evidence that strengthens the relationship between education and technology is a study conducted by Knowles (2015) which states that computer-based learning technology will enhance the experience of self-directed learning. He explained that the information obtained through the internet can be implemented into the problems experienced by individuals in real life. When individuals are able to solve problems based on solutions obtained through the internet, there will be associations in the individual that uses technology as a problem solver. This technology is able to direct individuals for initiatives to re-find and learn something new.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study consist of correlation test results and subject categorization on both variables. In table 1. which is about categorization of each variable on the subject X1 and X2, it can be seen that the digital dissemination of education that defends the country the most are in moderate categorization, that is 76 people (86.4%), while in variable X2, the most spread is in the high categorization as many as 79 people (79%). In Table 2. which is about correlation test results, it can be seen that the relationship between variables showed the correlation coefficient of 0.436 with significance 0.01 with effective contribution of 29%.

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CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the control group used as the baseline and the experimental group subject to the dissemination of the early stages of education innovation. With the existence of digital technology, individuals will be able to direct themselves to learn, find out something and solve various problems. Y and Z generation (born 1990-2000) who have been exposed from digital technology makes technology as a necessity that facilitates daily activities as well as affects the pattern of thinking of an event. In this study the relationship between digital technology innovation on the national defense education and the level of understanding of individuals who are subject to early dissemination results in the correlation coefficient of 0.763. The conclusion is the innovation of digital education technology can strengthen the current national integration. So, it can be said that this research is able to produce the concept of education to defend the country more up-to-date by utilizing the sophistication of information technology so that it is created the concept of education to defend the country with new and more complete packaging.

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