

The Relationship Between Students' Understanding Of The Unitary Republic Of Indonesia And The State Defense Attitude

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to obtain empirical data about the relationship between students' understanding of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) and the state defense attitude at SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang. This research was conducted on grade X students of Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang Vocational School. The research method used was quantitative descriptive method with correlation study approach. The sample in this study was taken randomly using the Proportional Random Sampling technique with a sample size of 40 respondents. The instrument used was a multiple choice test for variable X and a questionnaire with the type of attitude scale for variable Y. The reliability test results for variable X were 0.968 ($0.968 > 0.444$) and Y variable were 0.965 ($0.965 > 0.444$). Hypothesis testing is done using Pearson's product moment formula. Obtained r count 0.656 with r table 0.312 ($0.656 > 0.312$). Thus it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between students' understanding of the Homeland with the attitude of defending the country.

Keywords: *Understanding, Unitary Republic of Indonesia, Defending the State*

Abstrak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memperoleh data empiris tentang hubungan pemahaman peserta didik tentang NKRI (Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia) dengan sikap bela negara di SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada peserta didik kelas X SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang, Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan studi korelasi. Untuk sampel dalam penelitian ini diambil secara acak menggunakan teknik *Proporsional Random Sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 40 responden. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah berupa tes pilihan ganda untuk variabel X dan angket dengan jenis skala sikap untuk variabel Y. Hasil uji reliabilitas variabel X sebesar 0,968 ($0,968 > 0,444$) dan variabel Y sebesar 0,965 ($0,965 > 0,444$). Pengujian hipotesis dilakukan dengan menggunakan rumus *product moment pearson*. Diperoleh r hitung 0,656 dengan r tabel 0,312 ($0,656 > 0,312$). Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif antara pemahaman peserta didik tentang NKRI dengan sikap bela negara.

Kata Kunci: *Pemahaman, Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia, Bela*

INTRODUCTION

Becoming an advanced nation is certainly an ideal that every country in the world wants to achieve. It is common knowledge that the progress of a country or not is influenced by educational factors. That is the importance of education, so that a nation can be measured whether the nation is developed or left behind. Education plays an important role in determining the quality of society or citizens. In addition, education is one of the most important and decisive factors to improve living standards.

Education has become a pillar in increasing human resources for nation-building. Thus the state is an important part of the education process, but the fact is that the state's attention in the education process is still lacking, such as the still high cost of education, the lack of teachers' welfare, the lack of educational facilities and infrastructure, especially in areas far from the capital city of Indonesia. . on the other hand, we know that one of the goals of the state is to educate the nation's life, seeing this condition as if the state is merely a place to live for its citizens without a united spirit to achieve the goals of the Republic of Indonesia. A weak education system can have an impact on how long a country's goals will be achieved.

Article 1 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that "the State of Indonesia is a Unitary State in the form of a Republic". With the participation of its citizens, the

Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which became independent on August 17, 1945 can be said to be an integrative revolution, not only the result of the reflection or thoughts of a person or group, but a state formed on the solid basis of a society to build a common future under a country the same even though the members of the community are of different religions, races, ethnicities, or groups.

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has a very large area consisting of land and sea. Not only that, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is blessed with abundant natural resources, fertile land, and a very strategic geographical location. With these conditions, it is not surprising that many foreign citizens want to control the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. because of this, it is necessary to have a good education, a strong security and defense system so that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia becomes a large and advanced nation and is not easily controlled by the state. Good education will give birth to a young generation who is intellectual and has noble character

The younger generation, especially students, are future candidates for the nation who will lead the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in the future. The young generation is a very valuable state asset for the development of a nation. Of all these things, there is something that the younger generation must not forget, namely the awareness that

defending the country must have. Article 30 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend and secure the state". This means that efforts to defend the state are not only the task of TNI members, but all Indonesian citizens, including students.

Based on the author's observations at SMK Al - Bahri Bantar Gebang, Bekasi district in the teaching and learning process, especially in the Citizenship Education subject, the attention of students tends to experience a setback. Students are passive and less enthusiastic in the teaching and learning process. Citizenship Education is an effort to defend the country. Citizenship Education is an appropriate tool to provide a direct picture of matters concerning citizenship. Citizenship Education teaches how citizens are not only obedient to the state, but also teaches how citizens should be tolerant and independent. A good education will give birth to a young generation who are intellectual and have noble character. The younger generation, especially students, are future candidates for the nation who will lead the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in the future. In general, the purpose of providing Citizenship Education in schools is to instill attitudes and behaviors in everyday life based on the values of Pancasila, both as individuals and as members of society, and to provide the ability to attend the next level of education.

The objectives of giving Citizenship Education subjects in schools based on *Regulation of The Minister of Education and Culture* Number 22 of 2006 are:

1. Think critically, rationally, and creatively in response to the issue of citizenship.
2. Participate actively and responsibly, and act intelligently in social, national and state activities as well as anti-corruption.
3. Develop in a positive and democratic manner to shape oneself based on the characteristics of Indonesian society so that they can live together with other nations.
4. Interacting with other nations and the world arena directly or indirectly by utilizing information and communication technology.

In addition, Citizenship Education is also intended to equip students with the character, knowledge and basic abilities with respect to the relationship between citizens and preliminary education to defend the state in order to become citizens who can be relied on by the nation and state.

The current era of globalization can also affect students to be more interested in other things than in Citizenship Education subjects. In Class X SMK Al - Bahri Bantar Gebang to instill an understanding of the Republic of Indonesia, the functions and objectives of the Republic of Indonesia, the elements of the state, and the characteristics of the country. With an understanding of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, students are

expected to participate in efforts to defend the country. However, in practice, the understanding of NKRI is only obtained as a theory or material without any direct practical value, which should be implemented in everyday life. Students are lazy to take part in Monday ceremony activities, scout extracurricular activities, and drive motorized vehicles without a license to drive. This shows that the students' attitude of defending the country is still low. Based on the background of the problem above, a study was appointed about the relationship between students' understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the attitude of defending the state in class X SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang.

Department of Education and Culture (Depdiknas, 2003) understanding has a basic word "understand" which means "understand" something or a lot of knowledge. Ahmad Susanto (2013) the term understanding is defined by the process, method, act of understanding or understanding. Understanding can be meant as knowing and understanding something that has been learned so that you can believe in that one. Anas Sudjono (1996) Comprehension is a person's ability to understand or understand something after something is known and remembered.

In other words, understanding is knowing about something and being able to see it from various points of view. Comprehension is a level of ability to think

that is one level higher than memory and memorization. Ngalim Purwanto (1988) says that a person's understanding of something is when someone can distinguish, defend, explain, conclude and rewrite as well as provide examples and expand on that something. Krathwohl and Bloom in Dimiyati Mudjiono (2015) define understanding as the ability to translate, interpret, estimate, understand the main content, interpret tables and so on. So it can be said that someone who understands something, means has the ability to be able to understand the meaning of a concept / main content and can interpret and explain tables in different forms using their own language/sentences. Saifudin Azwar (1997), someone who has understood something means that he is able to explain, clarify, predict and distinguish something.

Gagne and Berliner in Djali Mujiono (2008) state that understanding is shown by the ability to say the relationship between variables by obeying the laws of logic. The type of comprehension learning outcome is one level higher than the type of rote learning outcome. Understanding requires the ability to grasp the meaning or meaning of a concept.

Thus, from the theories described above, it can be synthesized that understanding is the ability of students obtained from learning and thinking results to be able to explain, differentiate, conclude, and give examples of the main content of a material in different forms by using their own sentences.

The essence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The term state is a translation of a foreign language, namely state (English), staat (Dutch) and etat (French). The word state, state, etat is taken from the Latin status or statum which means an upright and permanent state, or something that has upright and permanent characteristics.

The state is different from the nation, if the nation refers to a group of people or a living community, while the state refers to an organization of a group of people who are in it. The state is the principal organization of political power. A state is an organizational form of society or a group of people who have the power to regulate relationships, maintain order, and determine the goals of life together.

Meanwhile, according to Harold J. Laski, states that the state is an integrated society because it has a coercive and legally superior authority than individuals or groups who are part of that society.

According to Mac Iver, a state is defined as an association that organizes order in a community in an area based on a legal system run by a government that is given coercive power. Furthermore, Max Weber stated that the state is a society that has a monopoly on the legal use of physical violence in an area.

A state is a unique form of organization that makes itself different from other associations or organizations. This

uniqueness lies in the characteristics inherent in the state.

There are 4 elements of the state that must be used as a benchmark for forming a country, namely:

1. People, people need to form a country because the people are the main supporters for the existence of a country. Then the people are needed in carrying out planning and controlling activities as well as establishing a country. In this case, the people are all people who are in a state territory and are subject to the power of that state.
2. Territory, the territory is one of the most important aspects and a necessity in a country. Because the area is the foothold of a nation or people to settle where the area in question is such as land, sea, air, and extraterritorial areas as well as state boundaries. The territory must be permanent because it is impossible to form a state if the people migrate without having territory.
3. The state has a sovereign government in which sovereignty is an important state element in a country so that the state can have power in regulating its people, and can defend the country from attacks from outside.

Apart from the characteristics and elements of the state, there are also functions of the state. The state function is a description of what the state does to achieve its goals. State

function can be said as the duty of the state. The state as a power organization formed to carry out state tasks. The state is formed to meet human needs, both as individuals and as group life. By living as a state, it is hoped that the wants and needs of human life will be easier and more effective.

The state has a service function. This means that the state with its equipment strives to serve all the needs of its citizens both at home and abroad. From this concept of thought, the government is a servant or servant of the community, not asking to be served by the community.

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a sovereign state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which wants to create a situation for all Indonesian people. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a unitary state. The unitary state chosen is a country with a decentralized system. Regions are allowed to organize and manage their households. Furthermore, it is said that regional governments carry out the broadest possible autonomy, except for governmental affairs which are determined by law as the affairs of the central government.

The Republic of Indonesia is a unitary state, the provision that the Indonesian state is in the form of a unitary state can be found in Article 1 of the 1945 Constitution, which reads "The State of Indonesia is a unitary state in the form of a Republic."

Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or abbreviated as NKRI. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a country whose territory extends from Sabang to Merauke. The city of Sabang in the westernmost part of Indonesia and Merauke in the east of Indonesia. The city of Sabang is in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, the city of Merauke is in the province of Papua. Between Sabang and Merauke, some islands connect with a total of approximately 17,000 islands, consisting of five large islands and the rest are small islands. There are several small uninhabited islands. The number reaches 6,000 islands, the islands are separated by oceans and straits.

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is located on the Asian continent, to be precise in Southeast Asia. Its territory is passed by the equator, flanked by two continents, namely the Asian continent and the Australian continent. The Asian continent is located in the north of Indonesia, while the Australian continent is in the south of Indonesia. Indonesia is also flanked by two oceans, namely the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The Indian Ocean lies to the south and southwest of Indonesia. The Pacific Ocean is located east of Indonesia.

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia aspires to create a country that is united, sovereign, just and prosperous. With a brief formula, the Indonesian state aspires to create a just and prosperous Indonesian society

based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This is under the mandate in paragraph II of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely an independent, united, sovereign, just and prosperous country.

Based on the above theories, it can be synthesized that the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is the ability of students to be able to explain, differentiate, and give examples of the nature of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which includes the definition of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the functions and objectives of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

The aim of this research was to know empirically about the relationship between the understandings of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) with the attitude of defending the state in class X SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang. This research was conducted in class X SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang, while the time of the research was conducted in the odd semester of the 2017/2018 school year. Based on the variables studied, the problems formulated and the hypotheses proposed, this study used a survey method with a correlation approach which is part of the type of quantitative descriptive research. The population in this study were all students of SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang, amounting to 1,246 from class X to class XII,

the sample in this study were class X students of SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang, totaling 471 students, as for the reason for taking the sample. from class X because the material about the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) had been studied according to the curriculum.

The sampling technique was carried out randomly using proportional random sampling technique (proportional sampling technique), with an affordable population (target) was class X students of SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang, who were sampled was class X AP-1, totaling 40 respondents . While the sampling method was done by drawing through a shaking system from a total of 11 classes.

The instrument used to obtain this research data was the understanding variable of the Republic of Indonesia as an independent variable and was given a symbol (X), the data obtained used an instrument in the form of multiple choice test items, with the choice of answers a, b, c, d and e with the provisions , score 1 for correct answer and score 0 for wrong answer. The method for filling it in was that the respondent wrote a cross in the provided answer column.

Next was the state defense attitude variable as the dependent variable given the symbol (Y), measured by an attitude scale questionnaire with five choices based on the weight of the answer, provided that: Strongly agree (SS) with a weight of 3, Disagree (TS)

with a weight of 1, while the negative statement was the opposite. Strongly agree (SS) with a weight of 1, Agree (S) with a weight of 2, uncertain (RR) with a weight of 3, Disagree (TS) with a weight of 4, and Strongly Disagree (STS) with a weighted value 5. In filling out the questionnaire, the respondent wrote a check list on the available answer column.

The data analysis technique in this study used the product moment correlation formula, namely:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2\} \{N(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

r_{xy}	= correlation coefficient for the X and Y variables
N	= Number of respondents
XY	= Sum of Products of X dan Y
X	= Sum of X Score
Y	= Sum of Y Score
X^2	= Sum of Squared x Scores
Y^2	= Sum of Squared y Score

The statistical hypothesis in this study was

Ho: $\rho_{xy} = 0$

Hi: $\rho_{xy} \neq 0$

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and the attitude of defending the country.

Hi: There is a significant relationship between the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and the attitude of defending the country.

The variables in this study were:

1. The independent variable (X) is the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia
2. The dependent variable (Y) is the attitude of defending the country

DISCUSSION

Overall, the score obtained from variable X, namely the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia amounted to 839, with the highest score of 27 and the lowest score of 10. From this number, it was obtained an average (mean) 20.9, median 22.01, mode 23, 84 and standard deviation of 4.47.

Then for the overall state defense attitude, the score obtained from the Y variable, namely the attitude of defending the country amounted to 5571, with the highest score 156 and the lowest score 121. From these numbers, the average (mean) was 138.9, median 139.8, mode 140, 9 and a standard deviation of 8.8.

The normality test is carried out to find out whether the data comes from a normally distributed population or not. The criterion for the normality test is Ho is accepted if Lo count is smaller than Lo table, or Hi is accepted if Lo count is greater than Lo table. By accepting Ho, it means that the data in this study come from a normally distributed population if Ho is rejected; it means that the data comes from a population with an abnormal distribution.

After calculating the normality test regarding the Understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it is obtained that L_o count is 0.1237, if consulted on L table with a significant level of 0.05 and $N = 40$, it is obtained L_o table of 0.140. Thus H_o is accepted because L_o count is smaller than L_o table ($0.1237 < 0.140$). So it can be concluded that the data for variable X (understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) comes from a normally distributed population

Then to test the normality of the State Defense attitude variable, after the calculation is carried out, it is obtained that L_o count is 0.0602, if you consult the L_o table with a significant level of 0.05 and $N = 40$, it is obtained that L_o table is 0.140. Thus H_o is accepted because L_o count is smaller than L_o table ($0.0602 < 0.140$). So it can be concluded that the Y variable data (State Defense attitude) comes from a normally distributed population.

Then for the linearity test, the criteria for linearity testing is H_o is accepted, if F count is smaller than F table or H_i is accepted if, F count is greater than F table. The results of the linearity test calculation obtained F table at a significant level of 0.05 with df (degree of freedom) 14-24 obtained F table 2.13. Thus the linear model hypothesis H_o accepted because F count is smaller than F table ($1.269 < 2.13$).

In the results of data analysis, the formulation of the hypothesis proposed is H_i ,

which states that there is a positive relationship between the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the attitude of State Defense. The test criterion is rejected by H_o and accepted by H_i if r count is greater than r table, otherwise, H_o is accepted and H_i is rejected if the calculated R -value is smaller than r table.

The steps taken in analyzing the data were carried out by connecting two types of scores, namely the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with the attitude of State Defense. The formula for analyzing the data is the product-moment correlation formula. From the calculation results obtained r count of 0.656.

The r_{XY} correlation coefficient obtained is then consulted on the r product moment table at a significance level of 0.05 and $N = 40$, then the r table is obtained of 0.312. Thus r count is greater than r table ($0.656 > 0.312$). This means that H_o is rejected and H_i is accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the attitude of State Defense.

Furthermore, to find out whether the correlation coefficient is significant or not, it can be tested using t -test analysis and obtained a value of 5.356. The t -test value was consulted on t table with $N = 40$, obtained t table = 1.68, thus t count is greater than t table ($5.356 > 1.68$). This indicates that the

relationship between the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the attitude of defending the State is in the meaningful category or in other words the relationship is significant. To find out the amount of the contribution of variable X to variable Y, it is done by squaring or looking for the determination number of the calculated r-value. The result of squaring this value is 0.4303. Thus it can be concluded that the amount of the contribution of variable X to variable Y is 43.03%.

Based on the results of data analysis, it was obtained that r count was greater than r table ($0.656 > 0.312$). This shows that there is a positive relationship between the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the attitude of State Defense. So it can be interpreted that the higher the score of understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is the higher the score of the attitude of defending the State. This shows that the higher the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the better the attitude of defending the State.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the attitude of defending the State at SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang. This conclusion is based

on the results of hypothesis testing using product-moment correlation, obtained r count 0.656 which is greater than r table 0.312. This shows that the relationship is unidirectional. This means that the movement of one variable will be followed by other variables, in other words, if the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has a high score, the score for the attitude of defending the State will be even higher. Conversely, if the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has a low score, the score for the attitude of defending the State will also be lower.

The contribution of variable X to variable Y is seen from the coefficient of determination r^2 , which is 0.4303 or 43.03%. Although this study has successfully tested the existence of a positive relationship between the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with the attitude of defending the State at SMK Al-Bahri Bantar Gebang, it does not mean that only the variable understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can determine the attitude of defending the State. This research has succeeded in proving empirically that the understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia will determine the attitude of defending the State.

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