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Implementation of National Defense by Samudra University Students, Langsa

Solomon Rey Marks Purba[1], Siti Padilah Pohan[2], Hylmi Rafifah[3]

Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program, Samudra University, Langsa, Aceh Indonesia

[1]salomopurba8@gmail.com, [2]sitipadilahpohan@gmail.com, [3]hylmirafifah@gmail.com

Abstract

The implementation of national defense among students of Universitas Samudra (Unsam) is an important effort in forming a young generation with a nationalist and patriotic spirit. Students as a group have a role in maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) through a series of programs or activities that reflect a sense of care and love for the Indonesian homeland. This study aims to analyze the form of implementation of state defense among UNSAM students and the factors that affect the level of awareness of state defense. The research method used is a case study method with data collection through interviews, literature and taking some ideas from several articles and online journals. The results of this study show that the implementation of state defense at Unsam has gone through several activities, such as studying PPkn learning, participating in organizations to carry out state defense activities and community service.

Keywords: national defense, students, nationalism, Universitas Samudra, implementation

INTRODUCTION

Efforts to defend the country are the attitudes and behaviors of citizens who are animated by their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the nation and state. Efforts to defend the country, apart from being a basic human obligation, are also an honor for every citizen that is carried out with full awareness, responsibility, and willingness to sacrifice in service to the state and nation. Operationally at each level, efforts to defend the country have different forms according to the profession and the

position of citizens. Therefore, students who are the domain of education have different implementations and will be much different in form when compared to the TNI which is the domain of state defense. As a result, the coaching is also different.

Defending the country is the determination, attitude and behavior, as well as the actions of citizens, both individually and collectively in maintaining state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation and state, which is imbued with their love for the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the nation and state from threats. Efforts to defend the country, apart from being a basic human obligation, are also an honor for every citizen that is carried out with full awareness, responsibility, and willingness to sacrifice in service to the state and nation. Defending the state should not be understood as "carrying weapons" or something that smells of "military", but is the dynamic force of citizens' lives in all aspects of life according to their respective professions. The spectrum of national defense is very broad, starting from the most soft to the harshest, ranging from good relations with fellow citizens to jointly counteracting the real threat of armed enemies.

Defense Awareness Development is all efforts and actions and activities carried out in order to provide knowledge, education and/or training to citizens in order to develop behavioral attitudes and instill basic values of National Defense. Building awareness of defending the country means building the character of the nation, namely building the behavior of Indonesian people who have an identity as a nation. The awakening of the nation's identity gives birth to virtual bonds that can be penetrated, but will not be broken, because it is in the form of the way and mindset of Indonesian people who have pride and Indonesian nationality based on love for the homeland and are ready to defend the country. Love for the homeland is an element that opens the defense of the country, which leads to the awareness of the Indonesian nation and state. In the psychological realm, what is done is to arouse a sense of nationality and love for the homeland, which is then translated into sacrificial behavior. On the basis of this attitude of loving the homeland and being willing to sacrifice, a fighting spirit was born to do and behave in the best for the country and nation, which shows the ethos of nationality.

This national ethos is basically the initial ability to defend the country. The content of the national ethos is the display of the professionalism of citizens in their fields of duty. The initial ability to defend the country is summarized in the national defense system as a non-military force and capability that contains elements that drive awareness of national defense which includes: Love for the homeland, namely knowing and loving the national territory so that it is always vigilant and ready to defend the Indonesian homeland against all forms of threats, both military and non-military; Aware of the Indonesian nation and state, namely always fostering harmony of unity and unity and always prioritizing the interests of the nation over personal or group interests and understanding the emblem and national anthem and obeying all applicable laws and regulations; Confident in the truth of Pancasila as the philosophy and ideology of the state, namely the belief in the foundation of the life of the Pancasila nation which can lead to a life as desired; Willing to sacrifice for the nation and state, that is, every step and action is not only selfish, but more than that the public interest is the main thing, and able to see the interests of the far ahead for the benefit of the state and nation; Possess the ability to initially defend the country, which because of the four qualities possessed above is able to display skillful traits, discipline, tenacity, responsiveness, tenacity, tenacity and belief in one's abilities.

METHOD

The research method used is a case study method, by studying a case or a phenomenon of state defense implementation among Unsam students. The data collection techniques we use are interviews, literature, and some data/sources from online articles and journals about defending the country.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Concept of National Defense

The general concept of defending the country is an attitude and behavior that shows love for the country, as well as the awareness of the nation and the state. Every citizen, maintains the integrity of the territory, and protects the safety of the nation from

all threats. This concept encompasses various aspects, both in physical and non-physical form, aimed at maintaining stability in the security of the country. Defending the country on campus can be carried out through various activities, such as training, education and campaigns. Well, examples of defending the country that can be done on campus ethics, character development, soft skills, education or anti-corruption movements, anti-radicalism, healthy campus campaigns, campaigns to prevent sexual violence or bullying and environmental cleanliness and sustainability activities. There is a legal basis for defending the country as stated in Article 27 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution: "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the effort to defend the country." This means that the state recognizes and provides opportunities for citizens to engage in national defense. In other words, this article emphasizes that the defense of the state is a shared responsibility, not only the task of the military or the government, but also of all citizens in various aspects of life (Zulkifli Abdurrahman Usman, 2023)[1].

Definition of Defending the State

Defending the country is the attitude and actions of the state warriors to maintain, maintain, and defend the Indonesian state. Defending citizens can also be interpreted as the participation of citizens in maintaining the unity and unity of Indonesia. Reporting from the book *Super Complete* SMP/MTs 7,8,9 (2020) by Elis Khorunnisa, defending the country is his love for the Republic of Indonesia based on the 1945 Constitution. Defending the state is also the right and obligation of all Indonesian citizens. This is stated in Article 27 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution. The meaning of defending the country is reported from kompas.com that the meaning of defending the country is very important for the Indonesian nation and state, which will foster the spirit of nationalism or love for the homeland among Indonesian citizens. The existence of this spirit of love for the Motherland can maintain the integrity of the nation and state of Indonesia from various threats to unity and unity.

The awareness of defending the country is in fact the willingness to serve the country and the willingness to sacrifice to defend the country. Included in it is to behave and do the best for the nation and state. The form of defending the country is love for the

[1] Zulkifli Abdurrahman Usman, "Konsep-Konsep Kewarnegaraan," *2023*, n.d.

homeland, awareness of the nation and state, confidence in the sacredness of Pancasila, willingness to sacrifice for the nation and state, and having the initial ability to defend the country. "Be a student be a skilled and competent student who is insightful and can follow and in the development of the nation", an example of the implementation form of "Participate in a positive demonstration to voice the voice of the people" (Surya manullang unit 7 PGSD). "The awareness of defending the country in students is implemented in throwing garbage in the place provided, protection and security for the community is good, religious obedience by carrying out and carrying out worship and maintaining harmony among fellow religious people and belief in God Almighty, aware that I have built myself so that I can be independent in the future, and proud of the struggle of the heroes" (Henry halomoan sitohang).

However, there is a lack of awareness of defending the country in students, namely participating in maintaining the security of the campus environment, not enough to represent the campus in sports and art activities, still prioritizing personal interests compared to the interests of the nation and state, tending to choose not to vote (golput) in the upcoming elections, and less interested in becoming a member of the menwa or armyClick or tap here to enter text.. Defending the country is the determination, attitude and behavior, as well as actions of citizens, both individually and collectively in maintaining state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Role of Students in Defending the Country

Defending the country is a must carried out by Indonesian citizens[2]. As the young generation of the nation's hope, students play an important role in the progress of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In an effort to defend the country, the roles that can be carried out by a student are as follows.

1) Students as agents of change Agents of change are also called agents of change. Students play the role of agents of change, such as changes in Indonesia's development for the better than before. The role of students in the effort to defend

[2] Zulkifli Abdurrahman Usman, "Demokrasi Indonesia, Demokrasi Pancasila," March 2024, https://alhukumah.blogspot.com/2024/03/demokrasi-indonesia-demokrasi-pancasila.html; Zulkifli Abdurrahman Usman, "Konstitusi: Makna Dan Urgensi," *Https://Alhukumah.Blogspot.Com/2024/03/Konstitusi-Makna-Dan-Urgensi.Html*, March 2024.

the country as an agent of change is the change of a nation through the development of Pancasila ideological values. Students can play a role and contribute to pouring out ideas and implementing their ideas based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution so that they can foster a spirit of nationalism and a high sense of love for the homeland in the surrounding environment.

2) Students as guardians of value Students play the role of guardians of value. For example, in defending the country, there are basic values of defending the country that can be a foothold in defending the negaa. The basic values of defending the country, such as love for the homeland, willingness to sacrifice, and loyalty to Pancasila must continue to be maintained and protected. As guardians of values, students play a role in protecting these values from existing disturbances and threats, both from within and from outside. In other words, students are the vanguard to maintain and protect the basic values of defending the state in the life of the nation and state in Indonesia.
3) Students as an iron stock Students are the younger generation who will replace previous generations. Therefore, students play the role of iron stock or the next generation of the nation. The future of the nation and state is in the hands of the younger generation. The important role of students as the successors of the nation needs to be carefully prepared. Thus, students must strive to become better individuals in order to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.
4) Students as a moral force The nation's character related to ethics and morals is also an important value in national defense. The concept of good citizen is related to the view of life of the Indonesian nation which is based on the ethics, morals, values, and norms of its citizens. Therefore, students play a role as the moral strength of the nation. In an effort to defend the country, students can play a role in filtering the values of foreign countries that enter Indonesia through the flow of globalization. Students as a force to maintain the morale of the successors of the Indonesian nation so that they are not eroded by foreign values that are not in accordance with the ideology of Pancasila.
5) Students as social control In the life of the community, nation and state, students play the role of social controllers. The social control that can be carried out by

students is to become the next generation of the nation in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian nation and instill noble values so that they are not eroded by the changing times. For example, students can play a role in improving regulations made by the government if they are not in accordance with the noble values and ideals of the Indonesian nation.

Defending the country is the behavior of citizens who are imbued with love for the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the nation and state. Defending the country is usually always associated with the military or militarism, as if the obligation and responsibility to defend the country only lies with the Indonesian National Army.

In fact, every citizen is obliged to defend the country, especially students because as the young generation of Indonesia, in an effort to defend the country, students are expected to take part in fighting corruption in the campus environment, reject involvement in radical ideologies and participate in counter-narratives against radical ideas, hate speech and narratives that divide the nation. In the implementation of national defense, it does not have to be continuous in the form of war or taking up arms to face the enemy. However, it can be done with non-physical efforts or can be defined as any effort to defend the State by increasing the sense of nationalism.

In its implementation, non-physical defense of the country can be carried out in various forms, for example by:

a) Increasing awareness of the nation and state. By respecting differences of opinion and not imposing their will, instilling love for the homeland through sincere service to the community.
b) Playing an active role in advancing the nation and state by working. For example, by excelling in various fields that are mastered.
c) Awareness and compliance with laws and upholding human rights (HAM). This is very important to apply considering that human rights regulate the rights of each individual.
d) Spiritual mental debriefing among the community in order to ward off foreign cultural influences. Especially those that are not in accordance with the norms of

Indonesian life. One way is to be more fearful of God Almighty through worship according to their respective religions and beliefs.

A real example that students have done in defending the country today is studying diligently and making the name of the school proud through academic and non-academic achievements, obeying all regulations that have been set by the school or campus, and contributing to various social activities. In order for all of these things to be realized, the role of students is very important, especially as agents of change to make our nation and state a strong nation and able to compete with other developed countries. Students must have the courage to criticize and give suggestions for the better, students must become the next generation of intelligent nations so that they can fight for the aspirations of society.

Students have an important role to play in encouraging sustainability practices in universities. As agents of change, they not only play a role in academic activities, but also in creating innovative solutions that can answer various social, economic, technological, and environmental challenges. Through research and development, students can produce new ideas and technologies that support the implementation of sustainable development in the campus environment and the wider community. Various studies show that students' perceptions of the implementation of sustainable development in higher education are at a high level. This shows that they are aware of the importance of sustainability and have a desire to contribute further. With active involvement in sustainability programs, students can make a real impact, ranging from more efficient energy management, the application of circular economy concepts, to environmentally friendly technological innovations. In addition, student participation can also be an evaluation material for educational institutions in realizing a more sustainable campus. By encouraging collaboration between students, lecturers, and universities, universities can create an academic ecosystem that is more concerned about sustainability. Therefore, it is important for students to continue to develop innovation and play an active role in various initiatives that support a better future.

CONCLUSION

Efforts to defend the country are the attitudes and behaviors of citizens who are animated by their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the nation and state. The values to be developed in the context of defending the country are: love for the homeland, awareness of the nation and state, believing in Pancasila as the state ideology, willingness to sacrifice and the initial ability to defend the country. The spectrum of national defense is very broad, starting from the most soft to the harshest, ranging from good relations with fellow citizens to jointly counteracting the real threat of armed enemies. Because of the wide spectrum of state defense, it is very different in various aspects according to the profession and position of citizens. Students are a social class that has distinctive characteristics that have different qualities and capabilities, which require different strategies.

In accordance with the level of social and political development colored by curiosity with all its limitations, the strategy developed must be familiar with the region. The direction to be developed is to develop character and identity that forms students as a whole person, namely a brave but responsible person. Meanwhile, from the socio-political development, students must be awakened to their sense of nationalism. The strategy developed for the social realm is in the dynamics of learning that takes place, while the political realm is driven through the history of the nation's struggle in order to explore and strengthen the spirit of nationality and to deepen and appreciate the nation's philosophy.

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