



Student's Comprehension on State Defense Based Leadership in UPN Veteran Jakarta

Iswahyuni, Subakdi; Angela Efianda; Marina

Dosen UPN Veteran, Jakarta, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v9i9.4084>

Abstract

In general understanding, leadership is the ability inert in an individual to influence other people in order to attain a goal. Leadership is an ability in a leader that consists of certain traits such as: personality, capability, and ability (Wahjosumidjo, 1987:11). Leadership is a set of activities done by the leader that is inseparable from their position, style, and the behavior of said leader, along with the way they interact with other leaders, followers, and the situation they're in. State defense is the behavior of a citizen that is based on patriotism on the state as written in the constitution. A strong state defense characteristic is a prerequisites for every younger generation in order to protect themselves from negative influences that is threatening their nationalism. Since there are no short of young generation that is inducted into radical world views. The existence of such radical world views should be put under suspicion and prevented from spreading further. The students as a young generation should comprehend and applies the concept of state defense based leadership. From this summary researchers are intending to conduct a research in student's comprehension on state defense based leadership.

Keywords: *Comprehension; Character; State Defense; Leadership*

Introduction

Leadership is considered as one form social science application. In consideration that its principles are in benefit of enriching human and/or social welfare. As a first step in understanding matters that is related with leadership and its problems, it is necessary to understand the definitions and meanings of said topic from various perspectives.

Among its process, leadership covers the process of influencing and motivating the behaviors of others in order to reach the goal of an organization. It could also covers the process of shaping and even improving said organization's culture and ethos. In general, leadership is the ability inert on someone to influence others in attainin goals. Leadership are skills possessed by the leader that can be summed with characteristics such as: personalities, abilities, and capabilities (Wahjosumidjo, 1987:11). It can be surmised that leadership is a combination of activities done by the leader that is inseparable from the leader's position, style, and behavior. Which also related to how the leader interact with their follower and any given situation. Which can be concluded with: 1) leadership covers the use of influence and its

leader's involvement, 2) leadership also covers the importance of communication, lucidity, and the accuracy of communication in order to influence the behavior and performance of their followers, 3) leadership focuses on the desired goals in which an effective leader should be able to relate the various individual goals with the goals desired by the organization.

A patriotic leader (in terms of understanding the basic principle of state defense) can be observed in possession of traits such as: 1) a strong affection to the state based on patriotism and loyalty to Pancasila, 2) every citizen, leaders included, have its rights and duty in relation to state defense, this is necessary in defending the states from both domestic and foreign threats whether it is military or non military, 3) the duty of state defense is the realization of determination in accordance to the patriotism to the state, the Pancasila, and the constitution (UUD 1945).

Literary Sources

Leadership

Every citizens are a leader with their own respective responsibilities and differing amount of leadership capabilities. The difference in this capabilities will determine each individuals ability in solving different problems. This is where the issues of improving leadership capabilities becomes necessary. Said objectives may be achieved by improving individuals body and mind in solving problems including that is in relation to the duty as the citizens of a state.

Leadership is the effort in influencing others by means of communications in order to reach the desired goal. Such method communications may come in forms of orders, guidance, or any other actions that may make others to behave, respond, and creating positive changes. In this regard it is also important for a leader to dynamically motivate and coordinate the body of the organization to attain the defined goal.

The most important factors in leadership are: "attitude and integrity". Integrity is defined as a completeness and unity between what being stated and the actions being done. Leadership covers the process of influencing the direction of an organization along with motivating the followers to move towards said direction. In influencing this motivation it would also covers the efforts in fixing the group's behavior and culture. Leadership becomes necessary due to the importance of leaders in moving and motivating the organization. A leader should also becomes the role model for the organization and in cosequences defining the culture and behavior of the organization. On top of that a leader should be able to solve the complex problem faced by the organization. It can be said that a succesful leader must have the prerequisites of; integrity, morals, and a professional work ethics. Integrity relates well with honesty, loyalty, and unity of words and actions. While morals will help the leader in relating and to distinct between good and bad. For example in abstaining from a bad behavior such as cheating, lying, and stealing.

Contemporary leadership that is based on state defense patriotism should be proficient in this four categories: 1) technical proficiency in understanding the field that is related to the organization's duty, 2) managerial proficiency in regards of managing works assigned to the organization, 3) social proficiency in order to better communicating the works and duty of the organization, 4) intellectual proficiency that is the ability to think strategically with forward thinking attitude, this proficiency also comes with the ability to define the vision and the mission of the organization to attain their goal. Should a leader or future leader understand and implements these four proficiency said person should be considered to be having a national integrity.

A just and stable condition can be realized by the leader to more efficiently and effectively influence the work process. Such condition would stimulate a more productive work environment as well

as the work opportunity itself. This way an effective leader will help in giving more opportunity as well as distributing welfare and investment in helping the national unity.

State Defense Patriotism Education

State Defense Education is a learning material that must be learnt by every future generation. This education is a mandatory as defined by the constitution respective to each individuals role and occupation. As a college student this role can be done through civic education course in the curriculum. State defense must not always be understood as the duty to bear arms as it was not stated in the National Resource Management Law for National Defense. The civic education course in the curriculum can be directed as a form character building by better understanding the unity of the republic. By acknowledging and tolerating the diversity within the nation's diverse culture, race, and religion.

State defense is the determination, attitude, and the behavior of every citizens that is done in an ordered and encompassing manner based on the patriotism as stated by the constitution. More precisely, this was further described by law in form of the Law 27 Verse 3 that states every citizens are entitled and expected to participate in the effort of national defense. As well as in the constitution as written in the 30th Law Verse 1 which also states that every citizens are entitled and expected to participate in every effort of ensuring the national defense and security.

The basic precepts of state defense can be summed up in six different values: 1) patriotism, 2) conscious and aware towards the state of the nation, 3) loyalty to Pancasila as the state ideology, 4) willingness to sacrifice for the sake of the nation, 5) possessing the basic physical or psychological requirements of state defense, and 6) the spirit of realising a just, prosperous, and sovereign nation (quoted from Ministry of Finance Note SE-12/SJ/2019). Patriotism is the consciousness in every citizen that is realized by preserving the nation. Said consciousness can also be realized by avoiding conflicts between individuals or groups. Pancasila as the state ideology should be applied in everyday lives due to its uniting factor among the diverse group in Indonesia. The capability of state defense can also be realized by keeping discipline, abiding law, and striving hard at work.

According to Udin S Winataputra (2010:1), the process of character building should be focused on 3 main frameworks: 1) to grow the nation's identity, 2) to keep the unity of the nation, and 3) to build a noble citizen of the nation.

The law regarding state defense are stated on No. 3 (2002) explains, that the effort of state defense are the attitude and behavior of every citizens that is based on their patriotism according to the constitution. Based on that ruling state defense patriotism education becomes a relevant and strategic necessity. Aside from building national defense it can also be used to further educate the understanding of patriotism. As such it is natural that this is seen as important to be taught to every citizen of Indonesia.

Alex Suseno stated in his panel on the State Defense Workshop at Jakarta in 31 August 1991, as a follow up for the National State Defense Symposium, that a group of public figures has defined state defense in their declaration as:

1. That state defense is a national value that is absolute and a necessity in every part of nation's life to ensure the unity of the nation.
2. That state defense should be socialized and embedded into the culture of the people in order to realize a modern, prosperous, and just society in accordance to the constitution.
3. That state defense is a national movement modeled after universality, populism, and regionality came in form of political education aimed at growing competitive spirit and behavior among the citizens.

State defense patriotism education have found itself reduced in its portion since the reform era. Beginning in the cutting of Pancasila Moral Education and Officer Training curriculum through the use of Scouts and College Regiments. Aside from the cutting some might come altered in other form. The benefits of state defense are as follows: 1) to form discipline in time management, activities, among other, 2) to form solidarity among fellow peers, 3) to strengthen mental and physical capabilities, 4) to instill patriotism respective to personal capabilities, 5) to train leadership over one self or group, 6) to form faith according to each individual beliefs and religion, 7) to devote oneself for the parents, nation, and belief, 8) to train an individuals agility, dexterity, and accuracy in performing activities, 9) to get rid of negative traits such as laziness, apathy, lavishness, and tardiness, 10) to form an honest, firm, and just behavior.

State Defense Patriotism Based Leadership

Character Leader

A character leader is someone that is capable of giving orders to manage and empower a group or a system created to attain a desired goal. These characteristic can be found through the attitudes, will, custom, belief, and emotion. An indicator for a character leader through said characteristics can be seen from the self awareness to treat others as equal. Along with empathy and openness towards other people's ideas, opinions, and suggestions while also being respectful against the competitors. Other traits that can be considered are wise, thorough, tough, creative, innovative, in possession of self-discipline, as well as good communication skill and teamwork driven. A way of conducting character based leadership is by setting a genuine example for the followers to follow, after which it will become a learning process for the followers. Other traits in a character leader are honest, visionary, inspirational, capable, just, supportive, firm, dependable, brave, cooperable, caring, mature, loyal, and independent.

A leader can be considered possessing of a suitable character when they can be observed showing these qualities. Said qualities are; 1) patriotic, civil awareness, loyalty to the constitution, willing to sacrifice for the nation, and capable of state defense; 2) aware of their rights and duty concerning state defense seeing the importance of said issue in ensuring the protection of the state from domestic and foreign threat, military or non military; 3) the rights and duties in regards of state defense are the determination, attitude, and action of every law abiding citizens that is based on patriotism as guided by the constitution.

Character

Character is defined as an inert elements in an individual that covers traits, personalities, habits, and customs that is expressed in everyday lives. The term itself derived from Latin *karakter*, *karsessein*, *kharax*. In everyday term there's usually a distinction between two types of characters, that is good characteristic and bad characteristic. As such it can be concluded that a character would be tied closely with that certain individual's personality. Character is the genuine trait and can be distinguished with something that is shown by an individual as it can be derived from various aspects of said individual's habit and custom. It is an exaggeration of an individual's moral value whether it is shown explicitly or implicitly. Through a character study an individual can be understood better than through mere statements or hearsay.

Even further, Maxwell states that character is a choice that would define an individual's success in life. Character is a psychological trait that made an individual distinguishable from others. It is a set of values that's embedded in an individual through experience, education, sacrifice, experimentation, as well as any other environmental influences. These set of values are then compounded into a single value inert to someone that's further embedded to better form the individual's attitude, trait, and thought.

Elements of Character

1. Emotion

In general emotions are defined as feelings that appear inside an individual as a response of a certain trigger whether it is from inside or outside.

2. Self Conception

Self conception is how an individual sees themselves. It is closely related to the physical realm, an individual's traits, or self motivation.

3. Habit

A strong habit will be highly influential to an individual's character formation. A certain habit will be the reflection of a character.

4. Belief

In this case belief is a component that is obtained through a socio-psychological factor that is influential to an individual's character. An individual's belief will affect on how they form their traits and characters through the process of learning.

Types of Character

In general character types can be categorized into four types:

1. Sanguine

This type of character basically describes a character in which the individual prefers to interact with others in their surroundings. It is also often associated with an extroverted personality.

2. Melancholic

Melancholic character type often used to describes individuals with less preference in interacting with others in their environment in which they would usually close off themselves. A melancholic individual are deep thinker and tends to be pessimistic. It is most usually associated with introverted personality.

3. Choleric

Choleric type of character would be an individual with firm personality that tends to be commanding, adventurous, and prone to challenges. They would also be optimistic and less prone to giving up.

4. Phlegmatic

Phlegmatic type explains a type of character that is usually laid back and less caring than others. This type of character would often find themselves at peace with their surroundings.

Characters suitable for state defense are among others: willingness to sacrifice time, power, and mental capability for the betterment of the nation. It can come in form of readiness in defending the state from any kind of threat as a show of care and patriotism.

A strong state defense characteristic is a core necessity for every young generation. That is to protect them from any negative influence in threat of their nationalism. As observed from how many young generations are following radical movements, it is a logical consequence that this characteristic is a dire necessity to combat said radicalism.

State Defense Based Leadership

There's a saying that was often heard, "each one of you is a leader and every leader will be held accountable for their leadership." From the saying it can be said that every citizen is a leader with their respective leadership responsibility and capability. Said capability will determine the leadership quality in solving problems. This is where the importance of improving leadership capability becomes apparent. It is necessary to improve the capability by training the mind and body to better the individuals in facing various problems of life.

Leadership is the effort to influence a group of people through means of communication in order to attain a goal. The means of communication should cover the use of orders or guidance, actions that cause other people to take action, respond, and enact a positive change. In a leadership a dynamic power is necessary in motivating and coordinating the organization to attain the goal. The ability to create confidence and support among the followers are part of the necessity.

The most important factor in leadership are attitude and integrity. Integrity is the unity between actions and words. It is different from "image" that stands for what others think about oneself, "integrity" describes oneself more in accordance to how one conducts themselves. As such integrity can also be described by how someone builds trust, influence, and a strong reputation before others.

Leadership covers the process of influencing the direction of an organization. This is done by motivating the followers to attain the said goal by fixing the work ethics of the said group or organization.

Leadership is the art of influencing other people for a desired goal. More precisely, "leadership is a string of management activities in form of influencing others in a certain situation in order to convince them to cooperate in reaching an agreed goal."

Leadership stays a relevant topic to be discussed. The problem with leadership will always live from time to time through generations. This is due to finding the ideal formula for leadership needs to be contextualized respective to the age and time it's discussed. This also shows that leadership paradigm is something advanced.

Leadership becomes a crucial part in a leader because of their vital role as a motivator for an organization. A leader should also be the role model of the organization in deciding the culture of the organization in solving the complex problems faced by the organization. Even though there's a shift in paradigm the basic principle of leadership should remain unchanged. Faced against the change in globalization era a leader should be keen in facing any challenges and making a decision to make sure the organization keeps moving towards the goal. It is understood that leadership is the art and an application—in terms of applied science. A couple of opinions regarding the ideal leader are as follows.

George Terry states that a leader should be:

1. Full of energy, mentally and physically.

2. Capable of managing their emotions.
3. The will to lead should come from their conscience.
4. Able to communicate well.
5. Possessing the technical proficiency in planning, organizing, delegating, decision making, and supervising.
6. Respectful of other people's opinion.

Keith Davis thought a leader should be:

1. Possessing a greater intellectual capability than those whom they lead.
2. Possessing maturity and flexibility in social skill.
3. Motivated to achieve something greater.
4. Acknowledging their pride and the respect of their follower.

Fayol states that a leader should be:

1. Possessing a healthy physical condition.
2. Possessing a prime mental condition.
3. Possessing a strong moral that is responsible, loyal, dignified, and wise.

Within the army (Tentara Nasional Indonesia) there's a list of leadership precepts that is listed as "The 11 Principles of TNI Leadership" that consists of; piety, *Ing ngarso sung tolodo, Ing madyo mbangun karso, Tut wuri handayani, Waspodo purbo waseso, Ambeg parama arta, Prasojo, Satya, Gemi nastiti, Beloko, and Legowo*. (Belief in God, Giving a model example to subordinates, Participate in motivating the subordinates from within, Giving push for the subordinates from behind, Always keep aware on the subordinates and ready to give corrections, Capable of making priorities, Modesty, Loyal, Frugal, Responsible, and Will.)

A leader should keep an eye on their subordinate's welfare. A successful leader should be possessing the requirements of integrity, morality, and proficiency. Integrity correlates with loyalty, honesty while morality correlates with the ability to distinguish the good from the bad.

Research Methodology

The Research Strategic Plan for UPNVJ are as follows: "Optimizing the role of the organization's internal communication and giving recommendation in conducting research on organizational communication especially in the academic fields." Researchers will focuses on the student's understanding regarding the concept of state defense based leadership in the UPN Veteran Jakarta.

This research will be using qualitative approach due to the dynamic nature of the core problems demands a thorough understanding in order to better comprehend and finding recommendations on Pancasila related leadership. Decriptive method will also be used in this research to solve the dissected problem by painting a description on the contemporary research subjects (individuals, groups, or the masses) based on facts (Nawawi, 2005:63). Moleong adds (2002:6) that qualitative method is a research aimed at the understanding of the phenomenon experienced by the research subjects holistically in a descriptive way in form of words and language within a specific context and using a scientific method.

The reason for using said approach is seen from the specific elements found in the problem. As stated by Lincoln and Guba in discussing 10 qualitative research elements; 1) conducted in a scientific field, 2) humans are used as an instrument of research, 3) qualitative method, 4) data analysis are conducted inductively, 5) inclusion of ground theory as the basis, 6) written in a descriptive manner, 7) emphasis on process rather than the result, 8) research focus are to be expected, 9) separate criteria for data validity, and 10) designs are temporary (Moleong, 1993:48).

Conclusion

The conclusion that can be derived from the gathered data can be split into several different aspects such as:

1. Observed from character aspects

An average of 39,67% of students answered deeply understand.

An average of 59,86% of students answered understand.

An average of 0,47% of students answered did not understand.

2. Observed from state defense understanding

An average of 44,29% of students answered deeply understand.

An average of 56,24% of students answered understand.

An average of 0,47% of students answered did not understand.

3. Observed from character building

An average of 43,03% of students answered deeply understand.

An average of 56,97% of students answered understand.

4. Observed from leadership proficiency

An average of 31,22% of students answered deeply understand.

An average of 65,50% of students answered understand.

An average of 3,28% of students answered did not understand.

5. Observed from state defense benefit

An average of 40,56% of students answered deeply understand.

An average of 59,02% of students answered understand.

An average of 0,42% of students answered did not understand.

6. Observed from state defense based leadership indicators

An average of 40,24% of students answered deeply understand.

An average of 59,24% of students answered understand.

An average of 0,52% of students answered did not understand.

The overall conclusion for the student's comprehension regarding state defense based leadership are 39,82% of students states that understands said concept quite well, while 59,47% of students understands the concept, and 0,70% of the students did not understand the concept. None of the students answered neither. It can be said that most of the students are still on the level of general understanding regarding the concept.

Recommendations

Most students are still on the level of general understanding regarding the concept of state defense based leadership. With this finding it is recommended that the understanding should be further improved into the realm of application. Going even to the application in the civil and everyday life. As the

young generation the students are expected to take rein as a leader in the future so it is recommended to better implements the concept in order to better realize a leadership with state defense characteristic.

References

- Hamzah, Andi. *Korupsi di Indonesia: Masalah dan Pemecahannya* 2nd Edition. PT. Gramedia Pustaka, Bandung.
- Indonesia Ministry of Education. 2003. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 20 Tahun 2003 on National Education System, Indonesia.
- , 2010. *Rencana Strategis Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional 2010-2014*. Indonesia Ministry of Education: Jakarta.
- General Directorate on Learning and Student Body, Indonesian Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Technology. 2016. *Pancasila Education for Higher Education*.
- Sule, Erni Tisnawati, Donni Juni Priansa. 2018. *Kepemimpinan dan Perilaku Organisasi (Membangun Organisasi Unggul Di Era Perubahan)*. PT Refika.
- Griffin, RM. 2012. *A First at Communications Theory*. McGraw Hill: New York.
- Tilaar, HAR. 2002. *Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, dan Masyarakat Madani*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya: Bandung.
- Aniek, Iswahyuni Irawatie, Marian Ery Setyawati. 2017. *Representasi Mahasiswa Tentang "Kampus Bela Negara" Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta: Penelitian Produk Terapan*. UPN "Veteran" Jakarta.
- Kartono, Kartini. 2010. *Pemimpin dan Kepemimpinan, Apakah Kepemimpinan Abnormal itu?* PT Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta.
- Busro, Muhammad. 2018. *Teori-Teori Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Prenadamedia: Jakarta.
- Ratnamegawati. 2007. *Pendidikan Karakter, Solusi Tepat Untuk Membangun Bangsa*. Viscom Pratama: Jakarta.
- Nugroho, Rianti. 2008. *Pendidikan Indonesia: Harapan, Visi, dan Strategi*. Pustaka Pelajar: Yogyakarta.
- Suyanto. 2013. *Makna dan Tantangan Pendidikan Nasional dalam Menghadapi Globalisasi* Makalah presented on Round Table Discussion "Refleksi Pendidikan Akhir Tahun 2013" held by FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, 12 December 2013.
- Winataputra, Udin S. 2010. *Peran Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (IPS) dalam Konteks Pembangunan Karakter Bangsa* paper presented on International Seminar held by HISPISI and UNM. Makasar, 13-14 July 2010.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).