

Student Action in Defending the Country Upholding Pancasila Values

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ABSTRACT

Defending the country is essentially the awareness of filial piety to the country and the awareness of sacrificing to defend the country. It covers the best crimes and deeds for the nation and the state. Defending the country is love for the homeland, awareness of the government and state, being convinced of the power of Pancasila, being willing to sacrifice for the nation and state, and having the initial ability to defend the country. This study aims to find out how students take shape in protecting the country by upholding the values of Pancasila. The research method used is a skin method with natural observation, trying to understand and interpret the meaning of an event of human behavior interaction in a particular situation according to the researcher's perspective. The result of this research is that state defense is the attitude and behavior of citizens imbued with their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. State defense awareness in students is implemented when disposing of garbage in the space provided, protection and security for the community is good, religious observance by having carried out and carrying out worship and maintaining the harmony of life among fellow religious people and belief in God Almighty, consciously having cultivated me to be independent someday, and proud in the struggles of the heroes. However, there is a lack of awareness of state defense among students, namely participating in maintaining the security of the campus environment, not representing the campus enough in sports and arts activities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Awareness of defending the country is an integral part of the national strategy of the Indonesian nation and state to face various threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges. The history of the founding of the

Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), obtained through a long struggle and full of sacrifices, cannot be separated from the roles and contributions of all components of the nation. The Indonesian state and country exert all their efforts to achieve the national

goals as stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely to protect the entire nation and the homeland of Indonesia, promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order. The Indonesian people jointly strive to achieve these national goals to achieve the ideals of the Indonesian government, namely to realize an Indonesian state that is independent, united, sovereign [1].

To achieve the national goals and aspirations of the Indonesian people, a national strategy is needed to deal with the dynamics of development in the strategic environment, both at the global and regional levels, as well as nationally. Each country needs to have a national strategy, bearing in mind that the dynamics of the development of the strategic environment can not only have a positive influence in the form of opportunities but can also have a negative effect in the form of threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges, or what is known as the nature of threats to the Indonesian state. The state achieves these national goals to achieve the ideals of the Indonesian nation, namely to realize an Indonesian state that is independent, united, sovereign [2].

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 *Defending the Country*

The most fundamental legal basis for defending the state is the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to protect the state (article 27) and that every citizen has the right and responsibility to participate in efforts to defend the country (art. 30).

Defending the country means having the ability and readiness to defend the country, which means protecting its security of the country [3]. A love for the motherland must be instilled early so Indonesian people, especially the younger generation, can feel proud of their nation and state. There must be an attitude of community and government participation in maintaining a balance

between protecting children, defending the country, and loving the motherland.

2.2 *Students*

The Indonesian state must maintain its existence in politics, education, economy, socio-culture, and sovereignty. Cooperation between citizens and the government is needed through the national defense to preserve independence. State sovereignty will be maintained if citizens and the government properly fulfill their rights and obligations.

For all of this to materialize, the role of students is crucial, especially as agents of change, to make our nation and country solid and able to compete with other developed countries. Therefore, students must have a critical attitude toward the dynamics of government, and if something goes wrong, students must have the courage to criticize and provide suggestions for improvement. Students must become the nation's next generation who are intelligent to fight for the people's aspirations.

2.3 *Pancasila*

Pancasila is the ideology of the Indonesian nation within the framework of national and state life, in which Pancasila itself is a guideline for all people. The implementation of Pancasila values can be seen in Indonesia's national resilience. In other words, national resilience is the condition of a country with tenacity and tenacity and experience in facing and overcoming all threats, obstacles, and obstacles that come from outside, both directly and indirectly, which endanger the country [4].

Applying or implementing Pancasila values in students' understanding is very important to foster a sense of nationalism and patriotism in continuing the relay of the nation's struggle. As for playing an active role in upholding Pancasila values, students must first be able to apply Pancasila in social and academic life. For this reason, students are expected to be able to understand Pancasila by taking

Pancasila or Citizenship Education courses.

3. METHODS

In research on the importance of the role of students in defending the country using qualitative research methods. Qualitative methods seek to understand and interpret the meaning of an interaction event of human behavior in certain situations according to the researcher's perspective (natural observation). Research using qualitative methods aims to understand the object under study in depth. It aims to develop the concept of sensitivity to the problem at hand, explain the reality related to related searches, and develop an understanding of one or more of the phenomena encountered. The author uses a critical assessment perspective from questionnaires to several respondents.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Case Chronology

Students holding an action on behalf of the Indonesian Student Executive Body (BEM SI) came from several University BEMs. The students submitted six demands, including the rejection of postponing the General Election and the Extension of the President's Term of Office. Among the busy demonstrations, not a few students and the public who took part in the protest did not reflect anything good to look at, one of which was the phenomenon of students carrying slogans that were considered impolite. Therefore, National Character Education and State Defense must be straightened out among students in tertiary institutions and the community.

4.2 Forms of Upholding Pancasila Values

Examples of the application of Pancasila in everyday life are as follows [5].

1. *The divine value in the first principle of Pancasila*

The first precept of Pancasila reads Belief in the One and Only God. The first precept of Pancasila has a golden star symbol on a black background. The first precepts of Pancasila contain religious values.

Examples of the application of religious values in everyday life are:

1. Fostering harmony among human beings.
 2. They are not committing blasphemy. Blasphemy against religion is behavior that insults or demeans religion, such as setting fire to a house of worship.
 3. Develop readiness to respect each other and maintain the freedom of people to worship according to their religion and beliefs.
 4. Carry out daily life according to goodness taught by God in religion and belief.
 5. Do not impose a religion or belief on others.
 6. Develop mutual respect, work together, and help each other without discriminating because of their religion or belief.
 7. Be tolerant of people of other religions or beliefs.
 8. They allow and facilitate people of other religions to hold their religious or belief holidays.
2. *Human values in the second precept of Pancasila*

The second precept of Pancasila reads about a just and civilized humanity. The second precept of the Pancasila has a gold chain symbol with square and round edges related to each other on a red background. The second precept of Pancasila contains human values.

Examples of the application of human values in everyday life are:

1. Recognizing the equality, rights, and fundamental obligations of every human without distinction of ethnicity, descent, religion,

- belief, gender, skin color, social position, and others.
2. Be alert to help people who are in trouble without favoritism.
 3. Develop an attitude of mutual love between fellow human beings.
 4. They recognize and treat humans according to their dignity and worth as God's creatures.
 5. Don't be arbitrary.
3. *The value of Unity in the third precept of Pancasila*

The third precept of Pancasila reads Indonesian Unity. The third precept of Pancasila has the symbol of a banyan tree on a white background. The second precept of Pancasila contains the value of Unity.

Examples of practicing the 3rd precept in everyday life:

1. Develop mutual respect for cultural diversity.
2. Fostering good relations with all elements of the nation.
3. Promote association for the sake of Unity and integrity of the country.
4. Develop Unity from the basis of Bhinneka. Tunggal Ika, namely 'different but one.
5. Prioritizing the interests of the nation above personal or group interests.
6. Develop an attitude of pride and love. To the homeland and nation.
7. Willing to sacrifice for the benefit of the government and state when necessary.

Populist values in the fourth precept of Pancasila

The fourth precept of Pancasila reads Democracy led by wisdom in representative deliberations. The fourth precept of Pancasila has a black and white bull's head symbol on a red background. The second precept of Pancasila contains populist values.

4. *Examples of practicing the 4th precepts of Pancasila in everyday life are:*
1. Always prioritize deliberation to reach an agreement in solving problems.
 2. Appreciate the results of the considerations.
 3. Carry out the results of the reviews seriously and responsibly.
 4. Do not impose your will or opinion on others.
 5. Value other people's input.
 6. Have a big heart to accept decisions made through deliberation.
 7. Work together to account for deliberation decisions.
 8. Participate in general elections, presidential elections, and regional elections.
 9. Giving confidence to elected representatives of the people.
 10. Representatives of the people must be able to carry the aspirations of the people.
 11. Avoiding walks out results in deliberations.
5. *The value of justice in the fifth precept of Pancasila*

The fifth precept of Pancasila reads Social justice for all Indonesian people. The fifth precept of Pancasila has the symbols of rice and cotton on a white background. The fifth precept of Pancasila contains the value of justice.

Examples of attitudes that reflect the fifth precept of Pancasila in everyday life are:

1. Not a luxurious lifestyle
2. Not extravagant
3. Work hard
4. Respect the rights of others
5. Care and help reduce the suffering experienced by others
6. Uphold the spirit of kinship and cooperation
7. Do not commit acts that are detrimental to the public interest

8. It supports equitable and socially just progress, such as helping access education for anyone and helping access clothing, food, and impartial housing.

2.3 Student Action in Upholding Pancasila Values

As the young generation of Indonesia, to defend the country, students are expected to fight corruption on campus, reject involvement in radicalism, and participate in counter-narratives against radical ideas, hate speech, and narratives that divide the nation. In practice, defending the country does not have to be in the form of war, but as students, we can protect the country in other ways, such as studying diligently and not spreading hoax news and hate speech. Living in tolerance, preserving culture, using Indonesian products, achieving good results for the nation's name in the international world, and maintaining the good name of the government and state.

We, as students, should not be indifferent to government development in our country. Mistakes in policies made by the authorities must be criticized. Students must be an intelligent generation and not just sit idly by when society is unmoved. As students, we must be at the forefront of fighting for community aspirations. As students, we also have to think about restoring and changing our country's condition so that it becomes an ideal country and can compete with developed countries around the world.

These changes are very much needed to achieve an ideal country. However, in practice, it will not eliminate identity as students and the Indonesian nation as a nation that is polite, friendly, moral, and noble. For all of this to materialize, the role of students is significant, especially as agents of change to make our nation and country become a strong nation and compete with other developed countries. Therefore, the point is that students must have a critical attitude toward the dynamics of government; if something goes wrong, students must have the courage to criticize and provide suggestions for better ones. Students must

become the nation's next generation who are intelligent so they can fight for people's aspirations.

5. CONCLUSION

Defending the country is the attitude and behavior of citizens inspired by their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in establishing the survival of the nation and state as a whole.

The values of defending the country that is developed are Love for the Motherland, namely knowing, understanding, and loving the national territory, protecting the land and yards as well as all Indonesian territory, preserving and loving the environment, contributing to the progress of the nation and state, maintaining the good name of the government and state and proud as the Indonesian nation by being alert and ready to defend the homeland against threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances that endanger the survival of the government and the state from anywhere and anyone.

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