

Nationalism Among Students: A Comparison Between Students of Islamic Junior High School and Students of Junior High School in Serang Municipality and Serang Regency

Anis Fauzi

IAIN SMH Banten
jantera_anis@yahoo.com

Abstract

This article aims to explore the nationalism among students Islamic Junior High School (MTs) and Junior High School (SMP) in the District of Serang and Serang Municipality. Statistical analysis show that in order to find a comparison between the national insight MTs and SMP students in research location by using Test 't' to sample a large group. Based this study, it is concluded that there was no significant difference between the nationalistic viewpoint MTs and SMP students in Serang Municipality with MTs and SMP students in Serang District. However, basing on the difference between the average value the mean between the two groups of respondents turned out to mean price MTs and SMP student groups in Serang City (204.235) were slightly larger than the mean price of MTs and SMP school student groups in the district of Serang (203.765).

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi wawasan kebangsaan siswa Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) dan Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) di wilayah Kabupaten Serang dan Kota Serang. Kemudian melakukan analisis statistik dalam rangka mencari perbandingan wawasan kebangsaan antara siswa MTs dan SMP di lokasi penelitian dengan menggunakan Tes "t" untuk sampel kelompok besar. Dalam studi ini disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara wawasan kebangsaan siswa MTs dan SMP di Kota Serang dengan Siswa MTs dan SMP Kabupaten Serang. Namun demikian, berdasarkan selisih nilai rata-rata (mean) antar kedua kelompok responden ternyata harga mean kelompok siswa MTs dan SMP di Kota Serang (204,235) sedikit lebih besar dibandingkan dengan mean kelompok siswa MTs dan SMP di Kabupaten Serang (203,765).

Keywords: insight; national; students,;MTs and SMP

A. Introduction

The swift globalization will cause bad impact for many aspects. It can destroy our cultures which are our identity as a nation and will weaken our nationalism. Nationalism is a belief which states that the highest loyalty to the mundane problems of every citizen of the nation is addressed to the state and nation. Although at the beginning of the growth of nationalism is marked by slogans, namely: liberty, equality, and fraternity, which is the root of anti-democratic nationalism, but at its development, nationalism in each nation is colored by the basic values that thrive in their societies, thus each nation has their own characteristics.

Indonesian national insight makes Indonesia as a nation that can not isolate themselves from other nations and inspire the nation maritime which is implemented as a national insight that Indonesia is one of archipelago countries which is recognized worldwide. National insight is a view which states that Indonesia is a unity of all aspects as a nation's view of life to utilize a constellation of historical and socio-cultural conditions to embody all the encouragement and stimulation in order to achieve the embodiment of the aspirations of the nation and the unity of national purpose that includes political, social, cultural, economic, and defense and security (Suhady & Sinaga, 2006).

As a great nation, the national insights need to be inculcated to junior high school (SMP) and Islamic junior high school students (MTs) in a simple and systematic way, and easily to be understood as an asset for the future to socialize and behave among our own nation and other nations to foster a sense of love and pride of the homeland. Regarding that reason, the researcher is interested to analyze the level of national insight between students of MTs and students of SMP in Serang City and Serang Regency of Banten and make comparison between them.

More specifically, this research is focused on the following research questions:

1. How is the level of nationality insight between students of MTs and SMP in Serang City and Regency?
2. How is the comparison of the national insight between students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency?
3. How is the comparison of the national insight between students of MTs and SMP in Serang city?
4. How is the comparison of the national insight between students of MTs in Serang Regency and Serang City?

Nationalism Among Students: A Comparison Between Students of Islamic Junior High School and Students Of Junior High School in Serang Municipality and Serang Regency

5. How is the comparison of the nasionality insight between students of SMP in Serang Regency and Serang City?
6. How is the comparison of the national insight between students of MTs in Serang Regency and Serang city and students of SMP in Serang City and Serang Regency?

Significance of the Research

This research is expected to provide the national insight of students of junior high school (SMP) and Islamic junior high school (MTs) students in Serang City and Regency and the comparison of them using statistical analysis, especially t test.

Previous Studies

A study entitled “The Application of Nationalism Through Local Content of National Insight of 8th Grade Students of SMPN 1 Nglek Blitar” conducted by Ivan Nove Ainun Najib (2013), a graduate of Department of Law and Citizenship of the Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Malang found that: (1) National Insight subject develops noble values as reflected in the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution; (2) National Insight subject develops students’ competency to: (a) think critically, creative, and rational, and (b) participate, responsible and act intelligently in the social and national activities. Other study of national insight was conducted by Anwar Efendi (n.d) from Faculty of Language and Literature of State University of Fakultas Yogyakarta entitled “The idea of Nationalism and National Insights in Indonesian Modern Novel” revealed that ideas of nationalism and national insight contained in Indonesian modern novel showed (a) patriotism, (b) willing to sacrifice, (c) strategy of struggle, (d) unity in the struggle, (e) the mastery of science and technology, and (f) the attitude and spirit of independence. In addition, a study conducted by Nuryanti (2014) from Faculty of Social Science Education of IKIP Veteran Semarang entitled “The Application of National Insight in Islamic Boarding School Through the Teaching of History“ showed that the teaching of history in Madrasah Aliyah in Assalaam Modern Islamic Boarding School in Surakarta is still not good, it is caused by the lack of teachers’ competence and professionalism, the media are not optimally

utilized, and the incompatibility of the evaluation system. In the teaching of history, the method used is still conventional, which means that the teachers only convey historical facts and not embed the concept of nationalism to the students.

Research Methods

Based on the purposes, this research employs descriptive method which is a method of research that seeks to describe and interpret the object as it is (Sukardi, 2004:157). In term of the form, this research conducts a case study research which is an in-depth research method about an aspect (in this case, the comparison of national insight) in certain social environment, especially Serang City and Serang Regency. According to the type, this study uses quantitative method, which is the method of research with numeral data as the main data that can be obtained through the distribution of questionnaire to some respondents.

The population of this research is all students of MTs and SMP in Serang City and Regency with the total of 3670 students. Furthermore, the researcher develops a purposive sample (determines the sample based on the interest of researcher) which is 34 students are selected as respondents in each class. Therefore the respondents would be 34 x 4 MTs / SMP which are 136 students. The main hypotheses of this research are:

- Ho = There is no significant difference of national insight between students of MTs and SMP in Serang City/Regency.
- H₁ = There is significant difference of national insight between students of MTs and SMP in Serang City/Regency.

Theoretical Review

1. Nasionalism

Nationalism and national insight refer to a citizens' awareness of the importance of the unity of the nation (Refly, 1993). The concept is ideological and disseminated to every citizen. Nationalism and national insight bind citizens in several ways, such as (a) consciousness as a nation that can strengthen the sense of nationality, unity and integrity, (b) soul, spirit, and patriotic values, that is associated with the feelings of patriotism, love for the homeland, country, nation, national culture, and a willingness to protect the homeland, (c) soul, spirit, and create and

Nationalism Among Students: A Comparison Between Students of Islamic Junior High School and Students Of Junior High School in Serang Municipality and Serang Regency

innovative values, and (d) soul, spirit, and values that can shape the personality, character and nobility of the nation (Mustopo, 1983) .

Nationalism not only refers to the variety of cultures. Nationalism is a political concept that can be achieved through political efforts that can create social justice and solidarity for the weak. The nationalism that guarantees political rights of the citizens to define themselves according to their cultural will affect each ethnic and cultural group to live their identity as well (Sindhunata, 2000).

Nasionalism of Indonesia can not be separated from imperialism and colonialism of Netherlands, because in fact nationalism is a reaction to a colonialism. The relationship between them can be seen on two levels, namely the level of universal and contextual (Faruk, 1995). Nasionalism of Indonesia is an emancipation movement, the desire to get or rebuild a wide and free world, in which people can raise, develop, and realize themselves as an independent and free subject.

2. National Insight

The concept of national insight is essentially an elaboration of the philosophy of the nation according to the circumstances and histories of the country that is experienced. This insight determines how a nation utilizes the geography, history, and social culture to achieve its ideals, ensure its national interests, and how the people view themselves and their environment both inside and outside.

The crises that are happened in Indonesia become very multidimensional and interrelated to each other. The economic crisis happens continuously and affects the social and political crisis, which in its development, complicate the economic recovery efforts. The horizontal and vertical conflicts occurred in social life is one of the results of all the crises that will create dis-integration threat of the nation; especially the fact that Indonesia is a pluralistic nation with the diversity of ethnic, regional culture, religion, and other political aspects, as well as the geographical conditions which is an archipelagic country.

The impact of the multidimensional crisis currently has shown early signs of the emergence of a self-confidence and self-esteem crisis as a nation. The crisis of confidence as a nation can be in the form of doubts on their own ability as a nation to solve the fundamental issues that constantly come up in Indonesia. Political aspirations to be

independent in many areas is one of the manifestations of a confidence crisis as a nation.

If the political and economic crisis has reached the crisis of confidence, then the existence of Indonesia as a nation is at stake. Thus, it is a good time to re-evaluate the formation process of our “nation and character building”, because the problems happened today might be originated from a mistake on applying the concept of "nationality" which is the foundation of being “Indonesia”.

3. Indonesian Archipelagic Insight

Indonesian Archipelagic Insight is Indonesian perspective of themselves and their surroundings according to Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the geographic area that animates the life of the nation to achieve the goals of the national ideals (Kaelan & Zubaidi, 2007: 124).

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has the characteristics of different communities in terms of culture, customs, and local knowledge that have significant differences. However the differences do not make Indonesian disunited, but in fact it becomes the basis of the unity and integrity as an independent nation.

The archipelagic of Indonesia's geography is an invaluable wealth. The cultural, community background, and natural resources diversity that exist in each region is a valuable advantages that can not be found in other countries. Indonesia as a country whose territory is separated by oceans can be united into a sovereign nation with the slogan “Bhineka Tunggal Ika” which means unity in diversity.

Indonesian maritime that separates the islands is not considered as a gap, but rather as a mean to link the residents in every region. The concept of Indonesian Archipelagic Insight is one of the strategies to do national development sustainably by maximizing the potentials in Indonesia.

Pancasila as the the nation's view of life implies the meaning of life that is aspired by Indonesian, which is the crystallization of the values that live in Indonesians that is rooted in the culture and people's view of life. Kaelan (2004: 104) suggests that the view of life of Pancasila should be the principle of the nation that can not ignore the diversity of Indonesia.

4. Nasional Identity

The term civil society was first introduced by Datuk Anwar Ibrahim when he served as Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia. Civil society is described as a state of society that is democratic, open, egalitarian, respect and enforce the law, upholding the human rights and the supremacy of the civilian authorities, based on noble values that universally upheld by the society (Somantri, 2001: 213)

In Indonesian context, national identity is a manifestation of cultural values that is developed and grows in various aspects of life of hundreds of ethnic groups in Indonesia and becomes the national culture that refers to Pancasila and the spirit of Bhineka Tunggal Ika as the foundation and direction of the development (Syarbaini, 2012: 43).

Indonesian national identity refers to a plural nation. This diversity is a combination of elements that forms the national identity (Syarbaini, 2012: 44), namely:

- (1) Ethnic groups; is a specific social group that is ascriptive (present at birth), and has the same pattern as the age and gender group. In Indonesia there are many ethnic groups with no less than 300 dialects.
- (2) Religion; Indonesia is known as the religious nation. Religions that is developed and grow in Indonesia are Islam, Christian, Catholic, Hindu, Buddhis, and Kong Hu cu.
- (3) Culture; is the knowledge of humans as social beings that contains the instruments or models of knowledge that is collectively used by the supporters to interpret and understand the environment and are used as a reference for action.
- (4) Language; the supporting elements of national identity. Language is understood as a system that is arbitrarily formed from the elements of human speech sound and used as a means of interaction between people.

B. Finding and Discussion

This research analyzes the comparison of national insight between students of MTs and students of SMP in Serang City and Serang Regency of Banten, especially in MTs 1 Serang City (variable X1), SMPN 1 Serang City (variable X2), MTs of Ciruas (variable Y1), and SMPN 1 Ciruas (variable Y2). This analysis is based on the different

results of the mean score of respondents about the concept of national insight that has been distributed in the form of a questionnaire.

The analysis includes: the comparison of the mean score of students of MTs 1 Serang City and SMPN 1 Serang City; the comparison of the mean score of students of MTs of Ciruas and SMPN 1 Ciruas; the comparison of the mean score of students of MTs 1 Serang City and MTs of Ciruas; the comparison of the mean score of students of MTs 1 Serang City and SMPN 1 Ciruas; the comparison of the mean score of students of SMPN 1 Serang City and MTs of Ciruas; and the comparison of the mean score of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City and Serang Regency.

Furthermore, to simplify the process of statistical calculations, the writer makes the following calculation preparation table:

The preparation calculation of mean, standard deviation, and standard error of variable v and variable X Y

N o.	Varia ble X.1	Varia ble X.2	Varia ble Y.1	Varia ble Y.2	$X1^2$	$X2^2$	$Y1^2$	$Y2^2$
1	188	226	187	218	35344	51076	34969	47524
2	198	221	191	200	39204	48841	36481	40000
3	212	240	213	241	44944	57600	45369	58081
4	200	213	209	223	40000	45369	43681	49729
5	190	212	190	208	36100	44944	36100	43264
6	191	219	195	202	36481	47961	38025	40804
7	206	225	247	206	42436	50625	61009	42436
8	187	200	219	194	34969	40000	47961	37636
9	189	228	203	209	35721	51984	41209	43681
10	217	237	220	201	47089	56169	48400	40401
11	166	225	197	206	27556	50625	38809	42436
12	201	224	187	227	40401	50176	34969	51529
13	217	209	215	175	47089	43681	46225	30625
14	214	205	228	186	45796	42025	51984	34596
15	216	226	201	231	46656	51076	40401	53361
16	224	214	224	230	50176	45796	50176	52900
17	213	220	192	216	45369	48400	36864	46656
18	214	217	187	216	45796	47089	34969	46656
19	182	200	231	223	33124	40000	53361	49729
20	203	236	209	211	41209	55696	43681	44521

Nationalism Among Students: A Comparison Between Students of Islamic Junior High School and Students Of Junior High School in Serang Municipality and Serang Regency

21	200	214	200	169	40000	45796	40000	28561
22	226	227	215	132	51076	51529	46225	17424
23	224	198	164	181	50176	39204	26896	32761
24	170	208	204	214	28900	43264	41616	45796
25	199	238	224	218	39601	56644	50176	47524
26	215	220	207	207	46225	48400	42849	42849
27	202	219	215	206	40804	47961	46225	42436
28	192	233	217	217	36864	54289	47089	47089
29	192	212	216	194	36864	44944	46225	37636
30	191	220	186	205	36481	48400	34596	42025
31	218	158	213	214	47524	24964	45369	45796
32	227	208	215	209	51529	43264	46225	43681
33	230	197	221	203	52900	38809	48841	41209
34	213	207	198	218	45369	42849	39204	47524
	6927	6961	6846	7010	14197	15994	14661	16170
					73	50	79	06

X1 = MTs 1 Serang City

X2 = SMPN 1 Serang City

Y1 = MTs of Ciruas

Y2 = SMPN I Ciruas

a. The Comparison of the Mean Score of the National Insight Students of MTs 1 Serang City and SMPN 1 Serang City

Based on the calculation of the data analysis of the variables X-1 and variable X-2, the mean score difference of group X-1 (student of MTs I Serang City) and the mean score of group X-2 (students of SMPN I Serang City) can be obtained by using the following steps:

1. Mean score of MTs I Serang City = 203,735 and mean score of SMPN I Serang City = 204,735
2. Standard error of the difference of mean score between X₁ and X₂ = 8,563
3. The t value (to) = 0,117
4. The t table = 66

With 66 degrees of freedom and at the level of trust of 95%, the t table obtained is 1.67. Thus it can be concluded that the t value (to) of the

national insights comparison between students of MTs 1 Serang City and SMPN 1 Serang City is 0.117 which is smaller than the t table of 1.67.

However, based on the difference of the mean score between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is still a difference in the national insight between students of MTs 1 Serang City and SMPN 1 Serang City. The mean score of group X2 (students of SMPN 1 Serang) is slightly bigger than the mean score of group X1 (students of MTs 1 Serang City). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Serang City (204,735) is slightly better than students of MTs 1 Serang City (203,735).

b. The Comparison of the Mean Score of National Insight of Students of MTs 1 Serang City and MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency

Based on the calculation of the data analysis of the variables X-1 and variable Y-1, the mean score difference of group X-1 (student of MTs I Serang City) and the mean score of group Y-1 (students of MTs of Ciruas) can be obtained by using the following steps:

1. Mean score of students of MTs 1 Serang City = 203,735 and mean score of students of MTs of Ciruas = 201,353.
2. Standard error of the mean score difference of X_1 and Y_1 = 8,470
3. The t value (to) = 0,281
4. The t table = 1,67

Based on the result, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference of the national insight of students of MTs 1 Serang City and students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency.

However, based on the difference of the mean score between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is a significant difference in the national insight between students of MTs 1 Serang City and MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency. The mean score of group X1 (students of MTs 1 Serang City) is slightly bigger than the mean score of group Y2 (students of MTs of Ciruas). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of MTs 1 Serang City (203,735) is slightly better than students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency (201,353).

c. The Comparison of the Mean Score of National Insight of Students of MTs 1 Serang City and SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency

Based on the calculation of the data analysis of the variables X-1 and variable Y-2, the mean score difference of group X-1 (student of MTs 1 Serang City) and the mean score of group Y-2 (students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency) can be obtained by using the following steps:

1. Mean score of students of MTs 1 Serang City = 203,735 and mean score of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas = 206,176.
2. Standard error of the mean score difference of X_1 and $Y_2 = 6,638$
3. The t value (to) = 0,367
4. The t table = 1,67.

Based on the result, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference of the national insight of students of MTs 1 Serang City and students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency.

However, based on the difference of the mean score between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is a difference in the national insight between students of MTs 1 Serang City and SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency. The mean score of group Y2 (students of MTs of Ciruas) is slightly bigger that the mean score of group X1 (MTs 1 Serang City). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency (206,176) is slightly better than students of MTs 1 Serang City (203,735).

d. The Comparison of the Mean Score of the National Insight Students of SMPN 1 Serang City and MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency

Based on the calculation of the data analysis of the variables X-2 and variable Y-1, the mean score difference of group X-2 (students of SMPN 1 Serang City) and the mean score of group Y-1 (students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency) can be obtained by using the following steps:

1. Mean score of students of SMPN Serang City = 204,735 and mean score of students of MTs of Ciruas = 201,353.
2. Standard error of the mean score difference of X_2 and $Y_1 = 8,597$
3. The t value (to) = 0,393

4. The t table = 1,67

Based on the result, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference of the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Serang City and students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency.

However, based on the difference of the mean score between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is a difference in the national insight between students of SMPN 1 Serang City and students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency. The mean score of group X2 (students of SMPN 1 Serang City) is slightly bigger than the mean score of group Y1 (students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Serang City (204,735) is slightly better than students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency (201,353).

e. The Comparison of the Mean Score of the National Insight Students of SMPN 1 Serang City and SMPN I Ciruas of Serang Regency

Based on the calculation of the data analysis of the variables X-2 and variable Y-2, the mean score difference of group X-2 (students of SMPN 1 Serang City) and the mean score of group Y-1 (students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency) can be obtained by using the following steps:

1. Mean score of students of SMPN Serang City = 204,735 and mean score of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas = 206,176.
2. Standard error of the mean score difference of X₂ and Y₂ = 6,80
3. The t value (t_o) = 0,212
4. The t table = 1,67

Based on the result, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference of the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Serang City and students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency.

However, based on the difference of the mean score between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is a difference in the national insight between students of SMPN 1 Serang City and students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency. The mean score of group Y2 (students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency) is slightly bigger than the mean score of group X2 (students of SMPN 1 Serang City). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of

Serang Regency (206,176) is slightly better than students of SMPN 1 Serang City (204,735).

f. The Comparison of the Mean Score of the National Insight Students of MTs of Ciruas and SMPN I Ciruas of Serang Regency

Based on the calculation of the data analysis of the variables Y-1 and variable Y-2, the mean score difference of group Y-1 (students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency) and the mean score of group Y-1 (students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency) can be obtained by using the following steps:

1. Mean score of students of MTs of Ciruas = 201,353 and mean score of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas = 206,176.
2. Standard error of the mean score difference of Y_1 and $Y_2 = 6,683$
3. The t value (to) = 0,216
4. The t table = 1,67

Based on the result, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference of the national insight of students of students of MTs of Ciruas and students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency.

However, based on the difference of the mean score between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is a difference in the national insight between students MTs of Ciruas and students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency. The mean score of group Y2 (students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency) is slightly bigger that the mean score of group Y1 (students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency (206,176) is slightly better than students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency (201,353).

g. The Comparison of the Mean Score of the National Insight Students of MTs in Serang City/Regency and SMP in Serang City/Regency

Based on the calculation of the data analysis of the variables X and variable Y, the mean score difference of group X (students of MTs in Serang City/Regency) and the mean score of group Y (students of SMP in Serang City/Regency) can be obtained by using the following steps:

1. Mean score of students of MTs in Serang City/Regency = 202,544 and mean score of students of SMP in Serang City/Regency = 205,456
2. Standard error of the mean score difference of X and Y = 2,966
3. The t value (to) = 0,982
4. The t table = 1,67

Based on the result, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference of the national insight of students of students of MTs in Serang City/Regency and students of SMP in Serang City/Regency.

However, based on the difference of the mean score between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is a difference in the national insight between students of MTs in Serang City/Regency and students of SMP in Serang City/Regency. The mean score of group Y (students of SMP in Serang City/Regency) is slightly bigger than the mean score of group X (students of MTs in Serang City/Regency). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMP in Serang City/Regency (205,456) is slightly better than students of MTs in Serang City/Regency (202,544).

h. The Comparison of the Mean Score of the National Insight Students of MTs and SMP in Serang City and Students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency

Based on the calculation of the data analysis of the variables X and variable Y, the mean score difference of group X (students of MTs and SMP in Serang City) and the mean score of group Y (students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency) can be obtained by using the following steps:

1. Mean score of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City = 204,235 and mean score of students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency = 203,765
2. Standard error of the mean score difference of group of Serang City and Serang Regency = 5,841
3. The t value (to) = 0,080
4. The t table = 1,67

Based on the result, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference of the national insight of students of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City and students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency.

Nationalism Among Students: A Comparison Between Students of Islamic Junior High School and Students Of Junior High School in Serang Municipality and Serang Regency

However, based on the difference of the mean score between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is a difference in the national insight between students of MTs and SMP in Serang City and students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency. The mean score of group of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City is slightly bigger than the mean score of group of students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency. It can be concluded that the national insight of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City (204,235) is slightly better than students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency (203,765).

C. Conclusions

Based on the research questions and the results of the research, it can be concluded that:

1. Based on the results of data processing using statistical approach, it can be obtained that the mean score of students of MTs I Serang City is 203.735; students of SMPN 1 Serang City is 204,735; students of MTs of Ciruas Serang Regency is 201,353; and students of SMPN I Ciruas of Serang Regency is 206,176. According to those mean score obtained, it can be concluded that the mean of level of national insights of students of SMPN I Ciruas of Serang Regency is 206,176. However the mean of level of national insights of students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency is 201,353.
2. There is no significant difference of the national insight of students of students of MTs of Ciruas and Siswa SMPN I Ciruas of Serang Regency. However, the mean score of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency (206,176) is slightly bigger than the mean score of students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency (201,353). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency is slightly better than students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency. It is influenced by a diversity of ethnics, languages, cultural and socio-economic life of parents of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas who mostly work as employees of the industry in the Eastern Region of Serang Regency and they are migrants from Batak, Padang, Palembang, Lampung, Sunda and Java; compared to the social,

economy and cultural life of the parents of students of MTs of Ciruas who predominantly work as farmers and street vendors, as well as a resident of the Ciruas Subdistrict.

3. There is no significant difference of the national insight of students of MTs 1 Serang City and students of SMPN 1 Serang City. However, the mean of students of SMPN 1 Serang City (204,735) is slightly bigger than the mean score of students of MTs 1 Serang City (201,353). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Serang City is slightly better than students of MTs 1 Serang City. It is influenced by a diversity of ethnics, languages, cultural and socio-economic life of parents of students of SMPN 1 Serang City who mostly work as government employees (PNS) and employees of the industry in the Western Region of Serang Regency and they are migrants from Batak, Padang, Palembang, Lampung, Sunda and Java; compared to the social, economy and cultural life of the parents of students of MTs 1 Serang City who mostly work as farmers, street vendors, and government employees, as well as a resident of the Subdistricts around Serang City and Cipocok Jaya Subdistrict.
4. There is no significant difference of the national insight of students of MTs 1 Serang City and students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency. However, the mean score of students of MTs 1 Serang City (203,735) is slightly bigger than the mean score of students of MTs of Ciruas (201,353). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of MTs 1 Serang City is slightly better than students of MTs of Ciruas of Serang Regency.
5. There is no significant difference of the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Serang City and students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency. However, the mean score of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency (206,176) is slightly bigger than the mean score of students of SMPN 1 Serang City (204,735). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMPN 1 Ciruas of Serang Regency is slightly better than students of SMPN 1 Serang City.
6. There is no significant difference of the national insight of students of students of MTs in Serang City/Regency and students of SMP in Serang City/Regency. However, the mean score of students of SMP in Serang City/Regency (205,456) is slightly

Nationalism Among Students: A Comparison Between Students of Islamic Junior High School and Students Of Junior High School in Serang Municipality and Serang Regency

bigger that the mean score of students of MTs in Serang City/Regency (202,544). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of SMP in Serang City/Regency is slightly better than students of MTs in Serang City/Regency. It is influenced by a diversity of ethnics, languages, cultural and socio-economic life of parents of students of SMP in Serang City/Regency who mostly work as employees of the industry in the Eastern and Western Region of Serang Regency and they are migrants from Batak, Padang, Palembang, Lampung, Sunda and Java; compared to the social, economy and cultural life of the parents of students of MTs in Serang City/Regency who mostly work as farmers, street vendors, and government employees, as well as a resident of Serang City/Regency.

7. There is no significant difference of the national insight of students of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City and students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency. However, the mean score of group of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City (204,235) is slightly bigger that the mean score of group of students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency (203,765). It can be concluded that the national insight of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City is slightly better than students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency. It is influenced by a diversity of ethnics, languages, cultural and socio-economic life of parents of students of MTs and SMP in Serang City who mostly work as government employees, trader, farmer, and they are migrants from Batak, Padang, Palembang, Lampung, Sunda and Java; compared to the social, economy and cultural life of the parents of students of MTs and SMP in Serang Regency who mostly work as farmers, street vendors, and employees of the industry in the Eastern Region of Serang Regency.

b. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions of the research, the writer suggests:

1. The students of MTs should accept the differences in ethnicities, languages, and cultures as a united nation, despite the majority of students have the same religion which is Islam. Therefore, the national insight of students of MTs will be broader and deeper.

2. The students of SMP should accept of the fact that the majority of the Indonesian people, including its students, have the same religion which is Islam, although they still have differences in terms of ethnic groups, languages and cultures. Therefore, the national insight of students of SMP will be broader and deeper.
3. The Local Government in Banten should create a coaching and developing programs of national insights for students of MTs and SMP through coaching of the outstanding athletes or traditional and modern art.
4. The Social Science, Pancasila and Citizenship Education, and Indonesian teachers should introduce and teach the students of MTs and SMP more often about national paradigm and archipelagic lessons.

REFERENCES

- Anwar Efendi. Tanpa Tahun. *Gagasn Nasionalisme dan Wawasan Kebangsaan dalam Novel Indonesia Modern*, Penelitian Individu, Fakultas Bahasa dan Sastra Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi, 2006. *Prosedur Penelitian, suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Faruk.1995. *Perlawanan Tak Kunjung Usai: Sastra, Politik, Dekonstruksi*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Ivan Nove Ainun Najib, 2013. Skripsi, *Penanaman Sikap Nasionalisme Melalui Mata Pelajaran Muatan Lokal Wawasan Kebangsaan Pada Siswa Kelas VIII DI SMP N 1 Nglegok Kabupaten Blitar*. Jurusan Hukum dan Kewarganegaraan Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Kaelan. 2004. *Pendidikan Pancasila*. Paradigma: Yogyakarta
- Kaelan & Zubaidi, Achmad. 2007. *Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, Paradigma: Yogyakarta.
- Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Keith Foulcher.1991. *Pujangga Baru: Kesusastraan dan Nasionalisme di Indonesia*, Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Mustopo, M. Habib.1983. *Pendidikan Sejarah Perjuangan Bangsa*, Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Nuryanti.2014. *Penanaman Wawasan Kebangsaan di Pondok Pesantren Melalui Pembelajaran Sejarah*, FPIPS IKIP Veteran, Semarang.
- Refly, H.Z. 1993. "Nasionalisme, Universalisme, dan Struktur Kesadaran," Makalah dalam Panel Forum Indonesia Pasca-Nasional diselenggarakan di Universitas Gadjah Mada, 21-22 April 1993.
- Sukardi, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan, Kompetensi dan Praktiknya*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara,Cet. 2, 2004.

Sindhunata. 2000. "*Politik Kebangsaan dan Keadilan Sosial*". Kompas, Juli 2000.

Syahrial Syarbaini. 2012. *Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Implementasi Karakter Bangsa*, Jakarta: Hartomo Media Pustaka.