

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT

Managing and Sustaining Human Competency in Pandemic Covid 19 through Sovereignty of Republic of Indonesia in the Era of 4.0

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Abstract:

The purpose of research was to determine efforts to increase the strengthening of state defence in schools. Some efforts to strengthen state defence in order to improve the quality of human resource competencies in schools during the Covid 19 Pandemic. Knowing the efforts to overcome the Covid 19 pandemic in increasing human resources through online learning or learn from home in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Know the steps to overcome all obstacles, challenges, threats and disturbances in schools to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia during the Covid 19 pandemic. Data is obtained through literature studies, interviews, documentation and direct observation. The human resources needed by industry and business today are those who have competence in the use of digital technology. This competence is to create smart factories, such as the Internet of Things (IoT). Banten Province on June 9, 2020, 1061 people in Banten who were positively exposed to Covid 19, recovered 391 people and died 72 people and 599 people are still in care or doing independent isolation. To strengthen national defence in preparing and mapping the competence of human resources in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 during the Corona virus pandemic and in increasing competent human resources. The school takes the policy of learning from home and working from home. Learning is carried out with an online learning system (SPADA), using Moodle, Edmodo, blended learning, Google Classroom, Google form or using Zoom. meeting or google. meet. Although there are still obstacles to signal access that are intermittent and unclear. This is important if our nation still wants to be competitive in the era of the fourth industrial revolution which is fully automated, robotics, artificial intelligence and of course the latest technology.

Keywords: *Defend the Nation, COVID-19 pandemic, human resource competence, and Industrial revolution 4.0, the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia*

1. Introduction

The spirit of defending the state in the midst of society is one of the targets of national defence development. These three things are the focus of the Ministry of Defence's policy to implement the National Defence System. Among the three, defending the country is the most dominant because it is the determinant in the midst of the reality of the Indonesian nation which is experiencing non-military threats. The Corona Virus pandemic or Covid 19 spreads in 214 countries in the world. It has claimed the lives of 21,174 people, and 2,332,471 people were confirmed Covid 19, while only 600,006 people have recovered. This incident destroyed the joints of the nation's economy, disrupted the stability of security, education, social, culture, worship, and so on.

Defending the State is a defence system aimed at dealing with non-military threats, which are carried out by civilians (not military or paramilitary), by means of civilian (not military means) and relying on non-violent action. Moreover, the threat to safety, health and human survival due to the Covid 19 pandemic or enemies that is invisible to the naked eye. The goal of the state defence program is to increase the love of the country, which is increasingly lost. It can be said that globalization is the culprit for the loss of love for the country, especially among teenagers. The magnitude of the non-military threat has caused the direction of national defence policy to adjust to the times.

In addition, people tend to fight against a non-military enemy, namely the Covid 19 pandemic which has claimed hundreds of thousands of human lives. The serious challenges faced by the younger generation at this time must also be

addressed by maintaining a balance between intellectual intelligence and emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence. The balance of the three factors is expected to create the behaviour of young people who always uphold Morals and Ethics; Honesty and Nationality. Without a balance of these three factors, the intelligence possessed by the younger generation will undermine the joints of the nation's life.

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Referring to the direction of the road map, Indonesia plans to overhaul the education curriculum by emphasizing the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics (STEAM). In addition, focus on improving the quality of vocational education units such as Vocational High Schools (SMK) and Polytechnics. In fact, in order to accelerate the implementation of industry 4.0 in Indonesia, the Ministry of Industry is collaborating with a leading research institute from Germany, Fraunhofer IPK. We will cooperate in efforts to increase research and development (R&D) activities in Indonesia. The Minister of Industry also emphasized that these efforts require collaboration between the government, industry players and academics. From the government side, it will ensure through adequate policies such as providing incentives for investment in industrial implementation technology 4.0.

The research questions are as follows; 1) what are the tips for improving the strengthening of national defence in schools? 2) How are the efforts to deal with the Covid 19 pandemic in schools so that the learning process continues? 3) How is the management of improving the quality of human resources in schools with an online learning system or learn from home and work from home in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0? 4) What are the steps to overcome obstacles, challenges, threats, and disturbances in schools to defend the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia during the Covid 19 pandemic?

2. Theoretical Studies

2.1. Definition of State Defence

State Defence is a concept compiled by the legislature and officials of a country regarding the patriotism of a person, a group or all components of a country in the interest of maintaining the country's existence. Every citizen has the same obligation in matters of state defence. This is a manifestation of a citizen's love for his homeland that has given him life. This happens since a person is born, grows up and in his efforts to make a living.

Physically, this can be interpreted as a defence effort against physical attacks or aggression from parties that threaten the existence of the country, while non-physically this concept is interpreted as an effort to participate actively in advancing the nation and state, either through education, morally, socially, as well as increasing the welfare of the people who make up the nation. In implementing state defence, a citizen can do it both physically and non-physically. Physical state defence includes struggling to take up arms when there is an attack from a foreign country against national sovereignty.

2.2. Definition of State Defence in Indonesia

Defending the State is the attitude and behaviour of citizens who are imbued with 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. By carrying out the obligation to defend the nation, it is evidence and a process for all citizens to show their willingness to serve the country and the nation, as well as awareness to sacrifice them to defend the country. The understanding of state defence itself is very broad, ranging from subtle to hard understanding.

2.3. Basic Elements of State Defence

There are several things that are important elements, including: Love for the Motherland, Awareness of the Nation, Believing in Pancasila as the State ideology, willing to sacrifice for the nation & the State, Having the initial ability to defend the State.

2.4. Legal Basis of Mandatory State Defence

Some basic laws and regulations regarding the Obligation to Defend the State: House Assembly Representative of Decree No. VI of 1973 deals with the concept of Archipelago Insights and National Security. Law No.29 of 1954 concerning the Principles of People's Resistance, Law No.20 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Defence and Security of the Republic of Indonesia. It was amended by Law No. 1 of 1988. House Assembly Representative Decree No. VI of 2000 deals with the Separation of TNI from POLRI. House Assembly Representative of Decree Number VII of 2000 deals with the Role of the TNI and POLRI. Amendments to the Constitution '45 Article 30 paragraphs 1-5 and Article 27 paragraph 3. Law No.3 of 2002 concerning National Defence Law No.56 of 1999 concerning Trained People.

2.5. Functions and Objectives of State Defence

The goals of state defence, including: Maintaining the survival of the nation and state Preserving culture carrying out the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Do your best for the nation and country. Maintain the identity and

integrity of the nation/state. Meanwhile, the functions of state defence include: Defending the State from various threats; Maintain the territorial integrity of the country; It is the duty of every citizen. Is a call to history?

2.6. Benefits of State Defence

Creating a harmonious, peaceful, and good atmosphere in the family or family environment will form a family that is aware of the law. Increase faith and piety and science and technology. Awareness to obey school rules (school environment) creating a harmonious, peaceful, and safe atmosphere in the community (community environment) Maintaining village security collectively (community environment) complying with applicable legal regulations (state environment) paying taxes on time (state environment) that is the explanation of state defence with the function and purpose of why state defence is carried out, hopefully by doing so the benefits can be felt and can be a part of maintaining the integrity of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which we love.

2.7. The Covid Pandemic 19

The Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture, Nadiem Anwar Makarim, has issued several policies to regulate learning activities during this pandemic. As has been done by many countries, to prevent transmission of the Corona virus in schools, the Minister of Education and Culture issued a circular dated March 24, 2020 which regulates the implementation of education during the emergency period of the spread of the Corona virus). This 'Learn from Home' policy is appropriate for preventing the spread of COVID-19 in school environments; however our initial and limited surveys show that its implementation is still mixed in the field.

2.7.1. Definition of Covid 19 and Implementation of Online Learning

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of Coronavirus. This is a new virus and a previously unknown disease prior to the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

School policies to anticipate the rapid and widespread spread of Covid 19, and then online learning is implemented. Online learning is learning that is carried out without doing face-to-face through existing platforms.

2.7.2. Goals and Benefits of Online Learning in the Covid Pandemic 19

The purpose and benefits of Online Learning in the midst of Covid 19 are to prevent the transmission of the very dangerous Corona virus. With online learning, it is hoped that it can break the chain of transmission of Covid 19 and/or minimize the spread of the Corona virus. Therefore, learning can still take place online.

2.7.3. Constraints in implementing Online Learning in schools

This online learning is very helpful for our education in this time of the pandemic. Many applications can be used in online learning such as WhatsApp Group, Google Classroom, Edmodo, Quizz, Zoom Cloud, Jitsi, Google.meet and others. Thus, teachers are required to be able to design or design online learning that is lightweight and effective, by utilizing appropriate online tools or media. Not that it actually helps alleviate the psychological burden, but instead makes students stressful, coupled with the number of assignments that the teacher cannot measure.

2.7.4. Efforts to Make Online Learning Maximized and Effective

The prevention of the spread of Covid 19 must be carried out jointly between the central and regional governments, because the spread of the corona virus is so fast and global, that it has become a global pandemic. The 193 UN member states, 19 countries are free from the corona virus or may not have reported cases of corona infection. The government's efforts to prevent the spread of the corona virus are increasingly widespread, namely by taking steps and policies. Such as the policy for the formation of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid 19, the issuance of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No.1 Tahum 020, Presidential Decree No. 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB).

2.7.5. The Threat of the Covid 19 Pandemic to the Joints of Life and the Economy

The threat of the spread of Covid 19 has damaged the joints of life, weakened the economy, and disrupted security, political, social and cultural stability. Ministry of Finance-Minister of Finance (Menkeu) Sri MulyaniIndrawati stated that there are several challenges that must be resolved in improving the quality of competence of Indonesian Human Resources (HR) to face the industrial revolution 4.0. First is the high incidence of stunting. For this reason, the Government has allocated 5% of our APBN # money to improve the quality of health. Threats are also to the continuity of face-to-face education in classrooms and learning through virtual classes or online learning. In the New Normal era, learning was carried out based on the regional zone classification. There are schools that implement face-to-face classes by implementing health protocols and some are learning at home both by giving assignments and online learning.

2.8. Improving the Quality of Human Resources and Digital Infrastructure in the Era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0

A quality human being is a person who is faithful and devoted, creative, innovative, productive, self-disciplined and has high work motivation. Countries, whose natural resources are not abundant but have quality human resources, could become countries that control the world economy. Examples of countries in this group are Japan and Singapore. Therefore, in fact there are criteria for qualified or superior human resources, which are as follows:

- Having a good character and attitude, or good morals can underlie all human behavior to always do the best. Human resources like this have good/hardworking work power, because they are honest, fair, dignified, trustworthy, religious and accountable and always try not to harm others, collaborative, solution, entrepreneurial.
- Expertise (mastery of science and technology). Humans who have good skills will be able to be of good use in their fields. For example, someone who is good at architecture will be able to benefit the country if you make buildings that attract tourists from all over the world. Ruling and developing this country with the science and technology it has. Reliable fishermen will be able to optimize the search for fish in Indonesian waters and can even protect nature by breeding fish.
- Physical strength and health. If directed toward positive things, physical strength can do a lot. It's not just about picking up things. Physical strength also means that a person does not get sick easily because his immune system is good. Humans with physical strength will be able to work and work well without going back and forth to the hospital.

Before and after the Covid 19 pandemic a new pattern of education was formed. The Ministry of Education and Culture issued a policy of Freedom of Learning. The aim is to motivate students to follow the learning process to trigger their creative potential. Kemendikbud's data center and information technology team presents a learning house platform. About 14 million students can access it. There is cooperation with TVRI and various other institutions.

2.8.1. School Policy Regarding Learning from Home and Work from Home

To face the challenges of the 4.0 industrial revolution era, as an effort to improve the quality of the competence of human resources (HR) in the fields of manpower, health, security, economy, food and education, it is necessary to improve. This is because there will be a change in the character of the business that requires workers to have new skills. Due to the changing character of the industry, new jobs will emerge, which will require new skills. Our government must prepare human resources to have hard skills and soft skills in this new job.

2.8.2. Increasing the Quality of Human Resources

Human resources are defined as tools to achieve goals or the ability to take advantage of existing opportunities. In other words, human resources are an abstraction that reflects human appraisal and is related to a function or operation. Resources owned by schools can be categorized into types of resources (6M), namely: a) Man (human), b) Money (financial), c) Material (physical), d) Machine (technology), e) Method (method), and f) Market (market). In the New Era of Normal, Schools and teachers must create Inquiry based learning, problem based learning, and small-scale metacognition and project-based research. Digital Literacy and Digital Taxonomy: Memorizing, Understanding, Applying, Analyzing, Synthesizing, Evaluating and Creating (HOTS).

2.9. Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

This is an effort to synergize the performance of the military and military components in order to protect, protect and maintain Indonesia's national interests. The Universal Defence System combines military and non-military defence that support each other in upholding the country's sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats. In Republic of Indonesia Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defence, it is emphasized that as a manifestation of universality, the involvement of all citizens in efforts to defend the state is both an obligation and a right.

The Law on National Defence also classifies that state defence forces are classified into three groups, namely the Main Component (TNI), Reserve Component and Support Component. Republic Indonesian Law Number 3 of 2002 Article 9 paragraph (2) also describes that the participation of citizens in efforts to defend the country, is carried out through: civic education; compulsory basic military training; service as a TNI soldier; and dedication according to profession. Thus, the Universal Defence System is implemented by involving all citizens, territories, and all national resources which are prepared early by the government and carried out in a total, integrated, directed and sustainable manner.

3. Research Methodology

The researchers used descriptive qualitative. Moleong (2005: 6) descriptive qualitative research method is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example behaviour, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically and by means of descriptions in words and language. in a specific context which is natural and by means of utilizing various natural methods. This research is descriptive, meaning that the work of this research is based solely on the facts on the research subject (Sudaryanto, 2015: 8).

3.1. Object of Research

The object of this research is school management in improving the quality of human resources in SMA/SMK as an effort to strengthen national defence towards improving the quality of human resources in the response to the Covid 19 pandemic in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 to defend the Republic of Indonesia in Tangerang City, South Tangerang City, Tangerang Regency, Serang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon City, Pandeglang Regency and Lebak Regency in the 2020 school year.

3.2. Research Time

This research was carried out in April 2020 until November 2020.

3.3. Data Collection Technique

At this stage the researcher searches for and collects information and primary data in the form of field notes, transcripts of interview results, answers to questionnaires, observation and documentation. This research uses several data collection techniques, including, observation, interview, and documentation about state defence, response to the COVID-19 pandemic, online learning to improve the quality of human resources during the Covid 19 pandemic, and safeguard the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

3.4. Data Processing Techniques

The data had been collected and analyzed using the following steps. Sorting and selecting data according to the right indicators and criteria. The technique of describing the results of data analysis in this study is a phenomenon that occurred during the Covid 19 pandemic by using words.

3.5. Data Validity Check

The credibility or trust test of the research data presented by the researcher so that the results of the research carried out are not doubted as a scientific work, the credibility test is carried out, namely by a) Extension of Observations, b) Increasing Accuracy in Research, c) Discussion with colleagues and d) Triangulation, triangulation that will be done is triangulation of sources. The researcher will ask two resource persons or experts as expert judgment or expert appraisal. Then, it carried out the transferability test and confirmability test. Furthermore, it is compared with relevant research results or relevant theories as well.

4. Research Findings

4.1. School Tips to Improve the Strengthening of State and Nation Defence

Based on the data obtained, that the result of the Covid 19 pandemic in Banten shows that the community's economy has weakened, purchasing power has decreased, so that many parents who are unable to meet their children's needs buy internet quotas as one of the supporters of online learning. They prioritize buying basic necessities. There are even parents of students who cannot afford to buy HP Androids or computers, so learning cannot be done online. Parents of students and students prefer not to study face-to-face in class or offline-learning.

The problem sits on the weak commitment to basic values, which leads to three main problems for the nation, 1. It causes the decline of the authority of the State, 2. Weakening of the economic aspect of the State will also be seen, 3. Intolerance and crisis of the nation's personality will be improved. In national development, today we tend to apply the principles of liberalism which are clearly incompatible with the values, culture and character of the Indonesian nation and this is also an entry point for mistakes.

Indonesia is economically independent, and an Indonesia with a cultural personality. Mental revolution: 'Mental Revolution is a movement to galvanize Indonesian people to become new humans, white-hearted, steel-willed, eagle-eagle-spirited, with the spirit of burning fire' which was later adopted in the Mental Revolution program, namely, to further strengthen sovereignty, increasing competitiveness and strengthening national unity, the elaboration of this program is through 9 (nine) NawaCita priority agendas, which are: 1. Bringing back the state to protect the entire nation and providing a sense of security to all citizens 2. To create the Government not absent by building governance clean, effective, democratic, and reliable governance 3. Building Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state 4. Reject weak states by carrying out system reforms and law enforcement that are free of corruption, dignified and reliable 5. Improve the quality of life of Indonesian people 6. Improve people's productivity and 7. Increase competitiveness in the international market 8. Achieve economic independence by moving the strategic sectors of the domestic economy 9. Carry out a revolution in the character of the nation.

4.2. School Efforts to Overcome the Covid 19 Pandemic So That the Learning Process Continues

Based on the report from the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling the Spread of the Coronavirus Outbreak in Indonesia, this has reached all 34 provinces or provinces in Indonesia. More than 430 districts have been affected. More than 38,000 people have tested positive, and more than 2,100 have died from the outbreak. Moreover, the reproduction rate of the plague is still greater than 1; it means that the plague is still rampant and spreads from person to person.

The increase in the number of infected persons during the period was high. The 'infected population growth curve' curve is still increasing and has not disappeared. Banten Province on June 9, 2020, 1061 people in Banten who were positively exposed to Covid 19, recovered 391 people and died 72 people and 599 people are still in care or doing independent isolation. Of these, the distribution was in Tangerang City as many as 401 cases, 29 people died, Tangerang Regency 216 cases, 11 people died, South Tangerang City 300 cases, 32 people died, Serang Regency 12 cases, 1 person died, Serang City 16 cases, 1 person died, 10 cases in Cilegon City, 5 cases in Pandeglang Regency, 1 person died and 10 cases in Lebak Regency. If conditions allow the corona virus case to decline, the PSBB policy will be revoked through a transitional period.

4.3. Application of Competency Improvement Management for Human Resources (HR)

The third effort, namely increasing the competence of human resources (HR) is through vocational education and training. Vocational education and training must adapt to the character of the industry in the 4.0 era. We must change the reform of general education and vocational education. The nature of vocational training must also adapt to the needs of the

industry in the 4.0 era. That way, our workforce is ready to face today's challenges. In addition, schools can also conduct seminars, workshops, webinars and workshops to improve the quality of human resources.

Whereas school quality improvement management is a quality improvement method that rests on the school itself, applies a set of techniques, is based on the availability of quantitative and qualitative data, and empowers all school components to continuously increase the capacity and ability of school organizations to meet the needs of students and society.

Schools in improving the quality of human resource competencies contain efforts to:

- Formulating plans for improving the quality of human resources according to real needs.
- Carry out the school work program according to the agreed and approved planning documents.
- Controlling the processes that take place in schools both curricular and administrative,
- involves the process of diagnosing the process of action to follow up on the diagnosis,
- Requires the participation of all parties; principals, teachers, administrative staff, students, parents and experts,
- Simplifying the bureaucracy of education services.
- Carry out total quality management and service recipients to internal and external customers.
- Motinoring and evaluating school work programs.
- Follow up on recommendations made based on the results of money.
- Always promote a good work culture, good learning and discipline.

4.4. Steps to Overcome Obstacles, Challenges, Threats and Disruption of the Covid 19 Pandemic in Schools to Defend the Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia

The impact of the corona virus or Covid 19 outbreak is not only the number of people who were exposed and died, but also have an impact on other aspects, such as social, economic, political, religious, cultural, security and so on. Socially, the impact is very big. Open unemployment is estimated to jump to 11.5% in just one quarter. Offices, both government and private, were forced to close.

All schools/Islamic school and tertiary institutions have the same fate; at least they must partially lock down. As a result, more than 50 million students and more than half a million teachers and lecturers are forced to learn from home, employees work from home; most places of worship also close their doors. Not to mention that hundreds of thousands of workers in the red zone had to be laid off and some were sent home. They do not get income as usual. This situation has been going on for three months. The current condition has passed the tolerance threshold for 'social psychological comfort.' Many people cannot stand to stay at home continuously, they are bored and bored. In addition, poverty began to increase and spread, the crime rate increased as well.

Based on data obtained from distributed questionnaires and interviews via google classroom and google.form to principals, teachers and students both located in Tangerang City, Tangsel City, Tangerang Regency, Serang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon City, Pandeglang Regency, and Lebak Regency randomly. As many as 60 respondents were willing to provide responses. Based on the data obtained, the number of students from the three classes was 96 students, only 62.5% of the three classes were able to fill out questionnaires and answer interview questions.

The results of the responses to the questionnaire showed the highest level of online or online learning motivation was 31.7% (19 students), but there were still 13.3% (8 students) who considered study from home less effective. There are some schools that implement Blended Learning or mixed learning there are online learning (online) and there are also face to face (face to face). And the learning schedule is made into two shifts, namely the morning shift and the afternoon shift for face-to-face meetings, in order to apply social distancing and physical distancing. But there are also students who do not have the facilities to study online. This means they are off and do not carry out learning activities.

Based on the research results, all aspects are disturbed by the private sector, the economy has decreased drastically, the inflation rate has decreased at a low level, the stability of prices for goods and services is difficult to control, the role of the bureaucracy is weakening, cannot maintain a balanced or surplus budget, cannot remove or reduce all import tariffs, almost imports and exports do not work, cannot remove all barriers to foreign investment, cannot free all forms of quotas and monopolies, cannot increase exports, cannot privatize goods and service industry businesses, economic deregulation to provide opportunities for the growth of competition does not work well, and eradicating corruption within the bureaucracy. The government has allocated a lot of budgets to help the poor, affected by layoffs, and to provide assistance to MSMEs that are almost bankrupt. The response to the Covid 19 pandemic is still not serious and maximal. Education services are less effective and optimal.

5. Conclusion

The Covid 19 pandemic has hit all Banten provinces or 34 provinces. More than 430 districts have been affected. More than 38,000 people have tested positive for exposure, and more than 2,100 have died from the outbreak. Moreover, the reproduction rate of the plague is still greater than 1; it means that the plague is still rampant and spreads from person to person. The increase in the number of infected people during the period was high. The 'infected population growth curve' is still increasing and has not yet enrolled in students. Banten Province on June 9, 2020, 1061 people in Banten who were positively exposed to Covid 19, recovered 391 people and died 72 people and 599 people are still in care or doing independent isolation. Of these, the distribution was in Tangerang City as many as 401 cases, 29 people died, Tangerang Regency 216 cases, 11 people died, South Tangerang City 300 cases, 32 people died, Serang Regency 12 cases, 1 person died, Serang City 16 cases, 1 person died, 10 cases in Cilegon City, 5 cases in Pandeglang Regency, 1 person died and 10

cases in Lebak Regency. If conditions allow the corona virus case to decrease, the PSBB policy will be revoked through the New Normal transition period.

Based on questionnaires distributed and the results of interviews via google.meet, zoom.meeting, google classroom and google.form for principals, teachers and students both located in Tangerang City, Tangsel City, Tangerang Regency, Serang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon City, Pandeglang Regency, and Lebak Regency randomly. A total of 60 respondents were willing to provide responses. Based on the data obtained, the number of students from the three classes was 96 students, only 62.5% of the three classes were able to fill out questionnaires and answer interview questions.

The results of the responses to the questionnaire showed that the highest level of online or online learning motivation was 31.7% (19 students) but there were still 13.3% (8 students) considered study from home. There are some schools that implement Blended Learning or mixed learning there are online learning (online) and there are also face to face (face to face) with an offline system. And the learning schedule is made into two shifts, namely the morning shift and the afternoon shift for face-to-face meetings, in order to apply social distancing and physical distancing. But there are also students who do not have the facilities for online learning and in the New Normal transition period the school carries out learning activities by implementing an offline system, which is face-to-face which is limited by the number of students studying in half class alternately or in shifts. For students who cannot follow this system, due to some reasons, such as illness or parents objecting to worrying about being exposed to Covid 19. They take holidays or do assignments given by the teacher through Google Classroom or Google.form.

Finally, it can be concluded that the existence of the Covid 19 pandemic and the national identity of a nation can be directly or inversely depending on how prepared the nation is to face it. When the identity of a nation has been firmly embedded in all components of the nation's children, then this difficult time will become a necessity that can lead to the glory of the nation. This phenomenon is what strengthens assumptions about the importance of the State Defence Program title. Therefore, saving school principals, teachers, education personnel and students is more important than having to study in school, because it will result in the transmission of covid 19. Defending the State contains the integrated spirit of citizens in facing obstacles, challenges, threats and disturbances to sovereignty. ideology, politics, economy, and socio-culture of the Republic of Indonesia. This includes food security sovereignty, health sovereignty, education sovereignty and national and state sovereignty. This is in accordance with our common goal of maintaining the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

6. Acknowledgment

The authors would like to appreciate thank to University of Sultan AgengTirtayasa who has support the funding and money to conduct this research as well.

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