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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE INFLUENCE OF THE STATE DEFENDING PROGRAM, NATIONALISM AND SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE SANTRI IDEOLOGY RESILIENCE.

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Abstract

The state defending program, nationalism and social media is a factor that significantly determines the amount of the santri ideology resilience. This study aims to find out how much influence state defending program, nationalism and social media have on the santri ideology resilience, partially or jointly. The method used in Probability Sampling, and the method of sampling using the proportionate stratified random sampling method with a population of 300 and samples drawn 30 respondents using SPSS software. The results showed that partially the results of the hypothesis showed that the state defense program variables that most influenced the resilience of the santri ideology were 0.690 or 69.0%. While jointly stated that there is a significant influence between nationalism, social media together on the resilience of santri ideology with a relationship value of 0.545 or 54.5%. There is a significant influence of the state defense program, nationalism, together with the resilience of santri ideology with a relationship value of 0.612 or 61.2%. There is a significant influence from nationalism and social media along with the ideology of santri with a relationship value of 0.240 or 24.0%. Together with the three independent variables of the national defense program, nationalism and social media on the resilience of santri ideology there is a positive and signify.

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Introduction:-

Pesantren is one of the oldest Islamic education institutions in Indonesia that has an important contribution in educating the life of the nation. The emergence of pesantren in Indonesia began around the end of the 19th century and the longest in the East Java region (Syah, 2016). The development of pesantren in Indonesia from year to year has increased very significantly because pesantren has become an Islamic educational institution that cannot be separated from the life of the Muslim community today. Based on data from the Data Section, Information System, and Public Relations of the Secretariat of the Directorate General of Islamic Education in the Ministry of Religion, in 2016 there were 28,194 pesantren spread both in urban and rural areas with 4,290,626 santri, and all of them were private.

Pesantren in the course of national history has a very large contribution, especially in preparing the nation's generation in education and study of religious sciences. The pesantren is a unique educational institution, not

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because of its long standing, but also the culture, methods and networks established by the religious institution, Clifford Geertz (1981) called it a subculture of Indonesian (especially Javanese) society. East Java Islamic Boarding Schools in dealing with social changes in society fix themselves by making changes in the education system that is implemented. A more individualized education system began to be equipped with a classical system. The madrasah system began to be implemented in various pesantren. Islamic boarding school education and teaching for students in general are often classified into two typologies. First, the Salafiyah type is pesantren which organizes Islamic education and knowledge of the Qur'an and other religious sciences that refer to classical (yellow) books by using traditional methods. Second, the type of khalafiyah is boarding school besides holding Islamic boarding school activities in general it also organizes formal educational activities.

The pattern of relationships between pesantren in East Java is based on three things. First is the kinship relationship between the kiai, second, the teacher-student relationship, and thirdly the peer-to-peer relationship. The combination of the three relationship patterns between pesantren forms a network throughout the East Java region, which in this study is referred to as the pesantren chain link. As an institution engaged in religious education and social fields, the development of pesantren must be encouraged (Salleh, 2013). Because the development of pesantren is inseparable from the obstacles that must be overcome. Today the world has dynamically shown developments and changes rapidly, which, of course, both directly and indirectly can affect the world of pesantren.

As Indonesian Citizens, we must have an awareness of defending the country, because it is fitting for us to be proud of our homeland. Our beloved country is a country that is very rich with a vast expanse of wealth. For the present, we do not have to fight against the invaders anymore, because according to the Shari'a our country has been already independent, but the soul and mentality as a patriot must still exist, because in reality there are still many new invaders entering Indonesia which are difficult to fight. Call it the war on drugs, which is increasingly rampant and damaging to Indonesian society, especially the younger generation. For this reason, mentality and attitude towards the defense of the state are still needed and must continue to exist in every Indonesian citizen.

Lately the understanding of the insights of the defense of the Indonesian nation state is lower than that of other citizens in the world, where based on the results of a survey of nationality issues conducted in 106 countries, Indonesia ranks 95th. Then the results of a 2011 Central Statistics Agency survey conducted at 181 districts / cities in 33 provinces, Kartadinata (2011) stated that found the percentage of people who knew about the Unitary Republic of Indonesia and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika as pillars of national and state life was only about 67-78 percent. This shows that the Indonesian people have minimal national insight, even as many as 10% of people are unable to mention the full Pancasila precepts. The most surprising thing can also be seen from the results of a survey that says that 49% of Indonesian youth no longer believe in the relevance of Pancasila as the country's foundation.

This study also refers to previous studies such as research with titles Education and Work-Experience - Influence on the Performance (Kotur & Anbazhagan, 2014), A Study of The Influence of Organizational Learning on Employees' Innovative Behavior and Work Engagement by A Cross-Level Examination (Lin & Lee, 2017), Analysis on Factors that Influence Job Satisfaction of Government Employees (Kadarisman, 2012), Influence Of Occupational Health And Safety On Employees' Performance In The Flower Industry In Kenya: A Case Study Of Penta Flowers Limited, Thika Sub-County (Mwangi & Waiganjo, 2017), Influence of Health Education and Healthy Lifestyle on Students' Academic Achievement in Biology in Nigeria (Babatunde & Olusegun, 2017),

This research is divided into four phases, phase 1 introduction, step 2 material and methodology, step 3 results and discussion and final stage are conclusions and suggestions.

Material/Methodology:-

Education

According to Siagian (2006) education is the whole process of techniques and methods of teaching and learning in order to transfer a knowledge from someone to someone else in accordance with established standards. Education is an activity to improve one's general knowledge, including the increase in mastery of theory and the skill of deciding on issues relating to achieving goals. Education is intended to improve the performance of employees in carrying out the tasks assigned to them (Herlanti, Y.Mardiati, Wahyuningtyas, Mahardini, Iqbal, & Sofyan, 2017).

According to Sedarmayati (2009) states that with education someone is prepared to have the provision to be ready to know, and develop a method of systematic thinking to solve problems that will be faced in life in the future. The

function of education in relation to employment includes two important dimensions, namely: Dimensional leather which includes the function of education in supplying available labor and the qualitative dimension that concerns the function as a producer of educated and trained personnel who will be the drivers of development (Hasibuan, 2007). The education function can be said as a system of suppliers that are educated, trained and trusted can improve performance. Thus education related to preparing prospective workers is needed by an agency or organization, namely by emphasizing cognitive, affective and psychomotor abilities (Sukasni & Efendy, 2017).

The concept of state defense

A country will always face various obstacles both from within and outside the country, both directly and indirectly in achieving its national goals (Gortzak, Haftel, & Sweeney, 2005). All obstacles must be faced by all of its people without exception in accordance with their respective abilities and professions. As a large and strong nation, Indonesia must be able to maintain its existence in the fields of politics, education, economy, social culture and sovereignty. In terms of maintaining sovereignty, good cooperation between citizens and the government through national defense is needed (Tang, 2010). If between citizens and the government exercise their rights and obligations well, then the existence of state sovereignty will be maintained.

Other notions of State Defending Education are basic education in defending the country in order to foster a love of the homeland, awareness of the nation and state of Indonesia, belief in the power of Pancasila as the ideology of the state, willingness to sacrifice for the state and provide the initial ability to defend the country (Darmadi, 2010). So it can be concluded that the learning of State Defense Education is a process of interaction that occurs between students and educators in teaching and learning activities that study the basics of defending the country with the aim of growing awareness of defending the country to students. The Organization of Preliminary Education for the Defense of the State is not only aimed at producing quality Indonesian people who can develop the ability and willingness to defend and defend the nation, the state and the motherland, but also to provide provisions as good Indonesian citizens, especially in maintaining and developing the life of the nation and state as well as arousing the life of the nation and state and arousing motivation and dedication in the form of a sense of belonging, a sense of participating responsibility and participating in national development in order to create a society that is in harmony with governance.

Social Media

Social media is a tool created to facilitate social interaction and two-way communication (Khurana, 2015). With all the conveniences provided by social media, the dissemination of information from one individual to another becomes very easy. According to Evans (2008), social media always changes from time to time so that someone can become both parties, namely the recipient of information and also the disseminator of information. Social media is one place to build one's self-image in front of others. This development of popularity and self-existence is what generates satisfaction for most people. In addition, social media is also a very appropriate tool for marketing. All the ease of access to various places only by going through various types of gadgets makes it easy for marketers to communicate and get closer to consumers. All the comfort that can be obtained through social media is what triggers the rapid development of its use. Experts generally categorize the intensity of internet use into three groups, namely (Akram, 2018):

a). Light users or users with lower intensity (less than 10 hours per month), b). Medium users or users with moderate intensity (10-40 hours per month), c). Heavy users or users with higher intensity (more than 40 hours per month). The intensity of the use of social media is how far the use of social media is integrated with social behavior and user routines, as well as how far the emotional connection is established in its use (Nikneshan & Liaghatdar, 2014).

Considering the nature and facts of the work of the mass media is to tell events, the main activity of the mass media is to construct various realities that will be broadcast. The media compiles the reality of various events that occur to become a meaningful story or discourse. So it can be concluded, the entire media content is nothing but a reality that has been constructed in the form of meaningful discourse.

Nationalism

Nationalism is a political attitude of the people of a nation that has a common culture, and territory as well as the similarities of ideals and goals, with that the people of a nation will feel a deep loyalty to the nation itself (Ben-Israel, 1992). Nationalism has the following characteristics (Foley & Wallace, 2018): a). There were already a unity and integrity of the nation, b). The nature of the struggle is national, c). The goal is to achieve independence, which

later wants to establish an independent state whose power is handled by the people. d). There is already a modern and national organization. e). Relying on brain power, where education plays an important role in educating the life of the nation. The spirit of nationality is accommodated in the 3rd Pancasila precepts, namely "Indonesian Unity" which has the characteristics of: a). Love the nation and homeland of Indonesia. b). Willing to sacrifice for the sake of the nation and state. c). Proud of nation and land of Indonesia. d). Placing the interests of the nation and state above personal and group interests.

Basically nationalism that arises in various countries has the following objectives: a). Guaranteeing the will and strength to defend national society against external enemies, so as to give birth to a spirit of self-sacrifice. b). Eliminating Extremism (excessive demands) from citizens (individuals and groups). c). Foster a love for the motherland, d). Creating a harmonious and harmonious relationship, and strengthen close friendship.

Statistical Product and Service Solution

SPSS is a program for the most popular and most widely used statistical data processing throughout the world and is widely used by researchers for various purposes such as market research, to complete research assignments such as thesis, dissertation and so on. SPSS was first made in 1968 by three students from Stanford University. SPSS is short of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences because this program was initially used to research social sciences, but as it developed over time SPSS has increasingly been used in various fields of science such as business, agriculture, industry, economics, psychology and others. Others so that until now SPSS stands for Statistical Product and Service Solution.

Validity Test

Validity shows the extent to which a measuring device measures what you want to measure. In this study, we will use, validity testing with corrected item-total correlation, that is by correlating the scores of each item with its total score. The statistical technique used to search for correlation coefficients is the product moment technique from Pearson, using computer aids with the SPSS for windows program. With the following formula (Sugiyono, 2001):

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x \sum y)}{\sqrt{(n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2) (n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

information

r = product moment correlation coefficient

$\sum x$ = number of each item

$\sum y$ = total score

$\sum xy$ = the amount between the x and y scores

n = number of subjects / samples

The research instrument is said to be valid if the value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$, conversely, it is invalid if the value of $r_{count} < r_{table}$. To determine whether a questionnaire is valid or not, the researcher uses the provisions if the r_{count} is greater than or equal to r_{table} with a significance of 0.05, which is said to be valid.

Reliability Test

A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if a person's answer to a statement is consistent or stable over time. With the help of the SPSS program, the measurement of one shot (measurement once only) results will be known by looking at the results of SPSS output. The reliability test in this study uses the help of the SPSS program package. Each statement was tested for consistency with the research variables using Cronbach's alpha. This technique was chosen because it is a fairly perfect test of consistency. The Cronbach Alpha equation, as follows (Sugiyono, 2001):

$$r_{11} = \left[\frac{K}{K-1} \right] \left[1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_b^2}{\sigma_t^2} \right]$$

information

- r_{11} = instrument reliability
 K = the number of questions
 $\sum \sigma_b^2$ = number of item variants
 σ_t^2 = total variant

The research instrument is said to be reliable if the Cronbach alpha value is $> 0,60$ and conversely the study is said to be not reliable if the Croanbach Alpha value is < 0.60 .

Research methodology:-

To solve problems in the observed research, steps are needed and determined to describe the approach and model of the problem. The steps taken are:

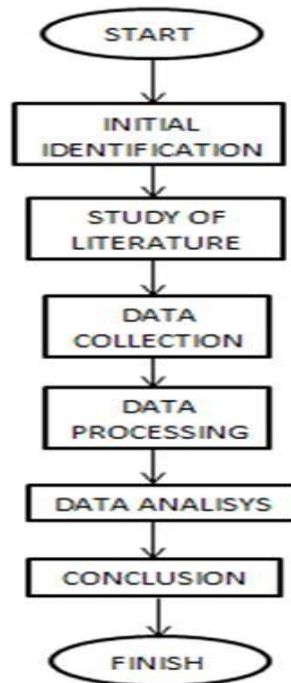


Figure 1:-Flow Diagram

Target: The purpose of this research is to determine the influence of The state defending program, nationalism and social media to the santri ideology resilience.

Steps: The step of this research is step 1 to identify problems by seeing the influence of the santri ideology resilience. Step 2 conducting the analysis, step 3 analyzing the influence system with SPSS, step 4 giving suggestions for improvement and conclusions.

Result and Discussions:-

The population in Pesantren amounted to 300 personnel, from the total population made as respondents by 50, to get the primary data of the study collected through respondents by distributing questionnaires to 50 workers /

respondents and giving an average time of 2 to 3 days to provide the time of opportunity to fill out the answers to the questionnaire. And through interviews directly with respondents and other sources related to research. While secondary data is taken from library studies and from other parties.

In this section the author uses three independent variables, namely (X1) The state defending the program, (X2) Nasionalism and (X3) Social Media and one dependent variable namely (Y1) The Santri Ideology Resilience. Data obtained from respondents in the form of a score of research results for each of these variables.

The statements presented in the questionnaire for The state defending the program (X1), Nasionalism (X2), Social Media (X3) and The Santri Ideology Resilience (Y) are arranged so that they are considered capable of providing input (data) for the author. These variables are measured based on the dimensions and indicators presented in items (items) statements, answers or responses each respondent is scored with a Likert scale, statements (qualitative data) are presented in numerical or numerical form (quantitative data) by using a Likert scale (weight value 1-5) with the criteria of strongly disagreeing, disagreeing, hesitating, agreeing and strongly agreeing with the weighting values 1 to 5.

Processing and testing data using calculation techniques based on the assumption that the sample data obtained comes from populations that are normally distributed. Based on calculations with the research instrument, it can be seen whether the initial hypothesis can be accepted or rejected at a 95% significance level or $\alpha = 0.05$. Statistical tests were conducted to test parameters based on statistical measures obtained from the sample. In addition to the measurement of parameters, the normal distribution is measured (the Normal P-P Plpt of Regression Standardized Residual method), as a condition for the use of regression and correlation techniques. Also data analysis is used to obtain estimates and significance of data by testing the assumptions of the initial hypothesis (H_0) and alternative hypotheses (H_a). The whole process of processing and analyzing this data uses software tools (soft ware), namely Statistical Product and Service Solutions.

The conclusion is based on the results of data processing, hypothesis testing and analysis. Furthermore, the discussion of research results is a synthesis of the results of the research obtained and compared them with theories and other empirical facts.

1. Quantitative calculation results. This study uses quantitative analysis of 30 respondents (according to statistically minimum requirements) therefore the data obtained through item statements in the questionnaire are grouped according to the type of variables both independent variables such as vessel operation readiness, education and training and care management and the dependent variable spare parts availability.
2. Analysis of Validity and Reliability. Validity and reliability testing is the process of examining the items in a questionnaire, whether the contents of the items in the statement are valid and reliable. If the items in the statement are valid and reliable, the items in the statement can already measure the factors.

In this study validity and reliability analysis was carried out on variable research instruments The Santri Ideology Resilience, The state defending program, nationalism, social media are as follows:

The Santri Ideology Resilience

With the help of SPSS software with 30 respondents input, the significance level = 5%, the results obtained, such as the acquisition of r-count / results.

With 30 respondents $\alpha = 0.05$, $df = n-2 = 28$ obtained by r-table =0.361. From the results above, validity and reliability tests can be carried out as follows: a) Validity shows that from 20 statements it turns out that item 20 is invalid, then the item falls and is not included in the subsequent analysis. Then after the validity test of 19 valid items is obtained, valid test results are obtained; b) Reliability. r-table = 0.361 and r Alpha = 0.9018, thus from $r\text{Alpha} > r\text{-table}$ ($0.9018 > 0.361$) we can conclude that the statement is reliable.

The state defending program

With 30 respondents $\alpha = 0.05$, $df = n-2 = 28$ obtained by r-table =0.361 from the results mentioned above can be tested for validity and reliability as follows: a) Validity shows that from 20 statements it turns out that item 20 is invalid, then the item falls; b) Reliability of r-table = 0.361 and r Alpha = 0.9390, thus from $r\text{Alpha} > r\text{-table}$ ($0.9390 > 0.361$) a reliable statement is concluded.

Nasionalism

With 30 respondents, $\alpha = 0.05$, $df = n-2 = 28$ r -table = 0.361. the results of the validity and reliability test are as follows: a) The validity shows that from 20 statements it turns out that item 12 is invalid, then the item falls; b) Reliability with r Alpha = 0.8874 > r -table (0.361) then the statement is reliable.

Social media

With 30 respondents and r -table = 0.361, the validity and reliability tests are carried out as follows: a) Validity shows from 20 statements that all items are valid; b) Reliability with Alpha r value = 0.9094 > r -table (0.361) it can be concluded that the statement is reliable.

Table 1:-Correlation Analysis (Pearson Correlation) variables (X1), (X2) and (X3)

| Coefficient Correlations ^a | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| Model | | | x1 | x2 | x3 |
| 1 | Correlations | x1 | 1.000 | .137 | .174 |
| | | x2 | .137 | 1.000 | .545 |
| | | x3 | .174 | .545 | 1.000 |
| | Covariances | x1 | .012 | .000 | -.002 |
| | | x2 | .000 | .026 | -.012 |
| | | x3 | -.002 | -.012 | .020 |
| a. Dependent Variable: y | | | | | |

Table 2:-Correlation Value and Determination Coefficient variables (X1), (X2) and (X3) together towards (Y)

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | .799 ^a | .639 | .615 | 5,617 |

Predictors: (Constant), X3 - X1 -X2**Dependent Variable: Y –**

From Table 2 above shows the correlation coefficient value between The state defending the program (X1), Nasionalism (X2) and Social media (X3) with the santri ideology resilience (Y) is R of 0.799, this means that the relationship between The state defending the program (X1), nationalism (X2) and social media (X3) with the santri ideology resilience are positively strong.

The coefficient of determination used is the Adjusted R square value or the determination coefficient of 0.615. This means that 61.50% of the variation in the santri ideology resilience is explained by The state defending the program (X1), nationalism (X2) and social media (X3), while the remaining 100% - 61.50% = 38.50% is explained by other variables that are not included in the regression model.

Table 3:-The value of t-count and significance of variables (X1), (X2) and (X3) together with the variable (Y)

| Mod | | Unstandardi Coefficien | | Standardiz Coefficien | t | Sig |
|-----|------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|------|
| | | B | Std. | Bet | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | -21,583 | 12,597 | | - | ,093 |
| | X1 | ,747 | ,109 | ,616 | 6,841 | ,000 |
| | X2 | ,185 | ,160 | ,123 | 1,158 | ,253 |
| | X3 | ,441 | ,142 | ,330 | 3,098 | ,003 |

From Table 3 above, it can be seen that the value of t count for the state defending the program (X1) is 6,841, nationalism (X2) is 1,158 and social media (X3) is 3,098 for $df = n-4 = 26$ with a significant level $\alpha = 0.05$ and the two-tailed test obtained from the value of t table = 2.056.

It can be seen that the value of t count for the state defending program variables (X1) > t value of the table, then Ho is rejected. This means that the state defending program variables (X1) partially have a significant influence on the santri ideology resilience variable or Ha is accepted.

While the value of it is calculated from nationalism, variable (X2) < t table value, then Ho is accepted. This means that nationalism, variable (X2) partially gives a non-significant effect on the santri ideology resilience variable or Ha is rejected.

Then the value of t count for the variable social media (X3) > value of t table, then Ho is rejected. This means that the variable social media (X3) partially have a significant effect on the santri ideology resilience variable or Ha is accepted. From the results of the analysis and the t test, it can be predicted the value of the dependent variable (the santri ideology resilience) using the regression equation, namely:

$$\hat{Y} = 21.583 + 0.747X_1 + 0.185X_2 + 0.441X_3$$

The regression coefficient states that each increase in one the state defending the program (X1) will increase the santri ideology resilience value (Y) by 0.747 times, then each increase in one nasionalism value (X2) will increase the santri ideology resilience value (Y) by 0.185 times and every increase in one value of social media (X3) will increase the santri ideology resilience value (Y) by 0.441 times at a constant of 21,583.

From the results of data analysis, it is obtained the fact that in a simple (separate) regression analysis, the three independent variables have a strong relationship and a significant effect on the dependent variable (the santri ideology resilience). The state defending program has a positive correlation with the santri ideology resilience variables, which means that if the greater the value of the variables of the state defending program will increase the santri ideology resilience at Pesantren. Likewise, the nationalism variables and social media, both have a positive correlation with the santri ideology resilience.

Conclusions:-

From the results of testing the hypothesis and analysis in the previous chapter conclusions can be taken as follows:

1. Partially the results of the hypothesis indicate that the state defending program variables that have the most influence on the santri ideology resilience on pesantren are 0.690 or 69.0%.
2. Partially the results of the hypothesis indicate that nationalism, variable influences the santri ideology resilience in the pesantren of 0.386 or 38.6%.
3. Partially the results of the hypothesis indicate that the variable social media affects the santri ideology resilience in the pesantren of 0.503% or 50.3%.
4. There is a significant influence of the state defending program, nationalism and social media, together with the santri ideology resilience in pesantren amounting to 0.615 or 61.5%.

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