

BIOGRAPHY KH. IDHAM CHALID: STUDY THE VALUE OF NATIONALISM AS A LEARNING RESOURCE ON SOCIAL STUDIES

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Abstract

Integrasi nilai nasionalisme dari Idham Chalid sebagai sumber belajar IPS dimaksudkan agar khalayak mendapat pengetahuan dan pemahaman pentingnya nilai nasionalisme dan menghargai perjuangan pahlawan nasional dari Kalimantan Selatan. Pendekatan kualitatif dan metode biografi digunakan pada penelitian ini. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui tiga tahapan, yaitu: observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dipakai dengan model Miles dan Huberman yakni: reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi. Adapun uji keabsahan data yang dilakukan adalah triangulasi teknik. Hasil penelitian dipaparkan menjadi dua bagian, yaitu: 1) biografi Idham Chalid dari mulai pada masa kecil sampai wafat, dan 2) nilai nasionalisme yang muncul dari biografi Idham Chalid berupa kerelaan berkorban, bangga sebagai bangsa Indonesia, dan sifat berani. Keseluruhan nilai ini relevan dijadikan sumber belajar IPS. Relevansi nilai nasionalisme sebagai sumber belajar IPS didasari oleh analisis muatan materi pelajaran IPS pada kelas VIII. Dengan demikian, penelitian berkontribusi bagi guru dan peserta didik karena dapat mengintegrasikan nilai nasionalisme pada pembelajaran IPS sebagai sumber belajar.

Keywords: Biography, Value Nationalism and Learning Resources on Social Studies.

PRELIMINARY

Talking about nationalism in the life of the nation in the era of globalization always has appeal. Starting with many opinions regarding nationalism the younger generation began to fade. The erosion of nationalism into a condemnation of the erosion of a sense of pride, faithful, until the love for the homeland. There are differences in respect to a form of nationalism in the era of colonialism to post-independence. The fundamental differences were seen that nationalism is influenced by aspects that change the rules of the social, political, and economic (Kartodirdjo, 1999). However, post-independence precisely this 21st Century societies enjoy a country's development through the atmosphere of globalization. As a result, nationalism then turned into a major challenge for the Indonesian nation how it should be fixed bloom and grow in the soul of its people in the form of noble values that can be internalized in everyday life. The shape of the value of this nationalism, which formed the attitude of love for the homeland, unity, and integrity, sacrifice and unyielding (Mutiani, 2015). Thus, the urgency value discourse back nationalism is a must for education.

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Social Studies Education voiced that nationalism is the purpose of learning Social Studies. Social Studies Education mentioned the term citizen as a label attached to the learners. Stated explicitly social studies lesson is designed to make students become citizens who have behaviors that good morals and have the knowledge and ability as well as a person's interest to help others so as to benefit themselves, the community and the state (Al Muchtar, 2007; Sumaatmadja, 1980). Learning social studies so it can be realized by exploring sources of learning beyond the textbook. One of the learning resources that can be utilized is the excavation of a biography. As research conducted by Bambang Subiyakto (2015) entitled "*Syekh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari: Upaya dan Ajaran Nilai-Nilai Karakter dalam Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*":

Similar research on top, This article describes how local leaders South Kalimantan Idham exploration made the object of nationalistic values. Idham is a national hero who was born in Satui, South Kalimantan, on August 27, 1922. He was a scholar and politician. Values Idham nationalism can be seen from his work as a politician as well as scholars. He took part in the struggle for Indonesian independence. Religious lectures delivered anyway always arouse the public to how to love the homeland. This thought is very important because with the coming conveyed NICA when it is, a lot of the elite and the people who are skeptical about the independence that has been echoed. Such a view shows that Idham have souls nationality (nationalism) deep (Barjie,

Value nationalism owned by Idham that is willing to sacrifice. Because their work helped fight to defend the independence he was arrested and detained by NICA (Hidayatullah, 2016). Value nationalism with a form of sacrifice can be conveyed in social studies. These subjects are subjects that develop students to be able to become citizens who have the knowledge, values, behaviors, and skills that are useful for democratic life (Sumaatmadja, 1980). Thus, social studies should be able to insert the value of nationalism as owned Idham order for learners to understand and animate seriously as a good citizen.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative research approach and methods biography. Biography (biography) is a study of an individual or individuals who are written by researchers at the request of the individual or the wishes of the researchers themselves. Biography as a study based on collections of documents on the life of someone who depicts important moments that occurs in one's life (Denzin & Lincoln, 2009). Subjects contained in this study are 1) Syaifullah, M Ed, 2) Drs. Bakhrian Alkaf of SMP Negeri 6 Banjarmasin, 3)

KH. Antung Abdullah who was a disciple Idham 4) Gusti Davina Nasywa, and 5) Muhammad Hafiz al-Siddiq learners SMP Negeri 6 Banjarmasin. The tool or main instrument for data collection of qualitative research is the researchers themselves. Likewise in terms of observation, analytical and test data validity.

The observations were made in Amuntai, by direct observation. Overall interviewed informants of five people. Documentation is made in this study in the form of pictures/photos, records/documents of Idham. The data were analyzed according to the model of Miles and Huberman, namely the reduction of the interview so that in accordance with the guidelines for the interview. Presentation of data in the form of narrative text and verification in the form of concluding observations and interviews that are presented narrative text intact and contains the synthesis of the findings and theories used. Test the validity of the data in the form of triangulation of sources and techniques performed to the information obtained is valid.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Biography Idham

Idham born in Satui, South Kalimantan on August 27, 1922. His father named H. H. Muhammad bin Muhammad Chalid Munang known as the prince and teacher of religion in the region as well as merchants. Banjar-blooded father Idham original, while he was of mixed blood mother Banjar, Malay and Bugis. Brothers Idham same mother or same father and four men, namely: H. Thaher Chalid, Hj. Nikmah Chalid, H. Hasbullah Chalid, and Hj. Nurjamah Chalid. While the brothers Idham same father there are three, namely: Hj. Maswah Chalid, Hj. Gumrah Chalid, and Abdul Hakim Chalid. Idham many families came from the title of Gusti, Antung Andin and Sam and some say that he is a descendant of Prince Antasari fourth. The name itself is small Idham Idhamsyah Gusti.

1. Childhood

As a child living in Satui Idham up to 7 years old. There he learned to read and write Arabic and Latin to his father, along with the family and the pupils of his father, because at the time of formal education such as elementary yet. Idham early 1930 with his family moved to Pagatan. This is because the father ceases to be the prince of Satui. Pagatan is Tanah Bumbu district. In 1931 Idham go to elementary school (SD) or Sekolah Rakyat (2e Klasse Gouvernement) is the only school in Pagatan when it. Idham directly received in class II, because it was considered by the Principal Teacher Sagir is good at reading and writing. This school taught in Dutch by a teacher named Tarsat. Pagatan Idham settled in about five years. When little intelligence Idham already has seen. His father's business as a seller is ironwood and dried fish supplier for the mining company coal Sembelimbangan, Sea Island. At the end

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of 1932, when Idham 10 years old, his family moved to his father's birthplace in the area Amuntai. Amuntai at the time was capital city *onderafdeling* Amuntai divided into two districts, the district and the district Amuntai Alabio. In Amuntai it Idham entered Vervolgschool which is a Malay school level with the Junior High School (SMP) now. In early 1933, at the time outside the school in time Idham the afternoon chanting recitations to Muallim Haji Mahlan in Kampung Batang Balangan every two times a week. In addition, he also learned the Dutch language teacher named Sagir which is a Malay school teacher in Amuntai formerly taught in Pagatan.

On August 13, 1934, Idham gets a chance of speech in front of his friends and teachers. At the moment it looks Idham deliver material with a very riveting speech. Since then he is often asked to speak in front of people. Idham's expertise and intelligence in a speech later capitalizing later when pursuing a career as a scholar and politician at the national level.

In 1934, Setamatnya of Malay schools, Idham educated in Islamic Madrasah which was founded and led by Tuan Guru Haji Abdurrasyid, the cleric leading college graduates in the world, University of Al-Azhar, Cairo, Egypt. This school is called the Arab school (Arabische School). On August 22, 1931, KH. Abdurrasyid hand over the leadership to Mr. Arabisch School Teacher Sulaiman H. Djuhri recently arrived from Al-Azhar (Cairo learned in eight years, from 1923 to 1931). In the leadership of KH. Djuhri Sulaiman (period 1931-1942) "Arabische school" turned into "Al-Madrasatur Rashidiyeh". In this period began to improve the organization and management administration boarding school in accordance with the demanding at the time. Before that, Idham learned reading books on Mualim Dlamun Muslim Hajj and study the Koran at Muallim Haji Mahlan, after it learned of the book at Muallim Haji Imberan Awamil book and a book of Jurmiyah all the books that he'd memorized it, so that when Idham entered Al-Madrasatur Rashidiyeh, he was accepted at grade II. At the same time in the city Amuntai an elder Haji Hashim is a movement leader. When it Idham frequent discussions and political science to him. Idham and her friends often came to the house of Haji Hashim and then advised by Haji Hashim. At that moment arises the taste and desire of Idham to be an independence movement (Muhajir, 2007: 22-23).

2. Adolescence

In 1938 at the age of 16 years, Idham graduating in Al-Madrasatur Rashidiyeh. He began to be invited to lecture to various places. This makes it is known by many people, especially religious leaders are known in the area Amuntai. Idham family parties already know the talent intelligence and tenacity owned Idham, so that they enter Idham to pursue higher education. After that Idham went to Gontor. Information about Gontor much he gained H. Arsyad, Alumni

KMI (Kulliyatul *Mu'allimin Al-Islamiyah*) Modern cottage Gontor Ponorogo that comes from Kalua and has taught at the Islamic University in Kalua. Gontor applies learning in a modern, rigorous and highly disciplined. These schools taught in various public and religious sciences, Arabic and English, and speech. Learning to Gontor an order Idham's father's wishes can be educated and deeply religious mastered.

At the end of 1938, Idham and his friends set out to Gontor East Java. His friends are Abdul Muttalib, Djafri, Djafar Sabran, Nafiah, Hasan Basri, M. Noeh, Masdan. They departed from Banjarmasin Amuntai to use small boats to follow the River Country, then a continue-continue trip to Surabaya in East Java to board the ship. A few days later they arrived in Gontor and welcomed friends of Amuntai that have to be students first there.

Idham received in class I KMI / *Kweekschool Islam (onderbouw)*, After one year in Gontor Idham Abdul Muttalib and Djafar Sabran directly loaded onto class I KMI onderbouw, then go back to class III onderbouw, it happens because their value is very high and satisfactory. In Gontor Idham with his friends knew little about the politics of KH. Ahmad Sahal and Di Gontor Idham also active to learn English and Dutch. Idham the late 1940s and his friends graduated *Kweekschool Islam onderbouw*. Graduates Gontor at that time did not take exams despite similarities with Madrasah Aliyah under the auspices of the Ministry of religion, which can still be accepted in all Islamic countries. After that Idham return to Amuntai for a month and went on to school at the Bonvenbouw (Muhajir, 2007: 19-27)

3. Maintaining Independence period

In July-August 1945 the community is very happy because at that time the character in the Amuntai hears them information about the Soekarno and Hatta to Banjarmasin as Vice Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence (PPKI). In August 1945 the Japanese gradually began to leave Amuntai. On August 17, 1945, it became a reality proclamation of Indonesian independence declared by Soekarno and Hattain Jakarta, In September 1945 came to Amuntai several leaders from the city of Banjarmasin. One of them is Hadariah M which is a movement leader. To the people in Amuntai, he explained the independence that has been proclaimed by Sukarno and Hatta. Not long after came the proclamation of independence echoed NICA (Netherlands Indies Civil Administratie or the Netherlands-Indies Civil Administration) with the intention of re want to enforce the Dutch. Everywhere happens resistance, including in the area of South Kalimantan and in Amuntai particular. Resistance occurs politically and militaristic. Politically resistance through the various organizational movement of young people in particular. In such a situation, Idham

involved in it as a man who has the spirit of nationalism to repel the invaders' return. Activities that made her a target of NICA to catch (Muhajir, 2007: 33-35).

Late 1945 came the news that that the NICA has made arrests of leaders and youth euphoria welcomes independence. Some soldiers who tried to attack the NICA troops armed with machetes easily overpowered by NICA. At that time the young people and freedom fighters to take action in favor of independence, but their movement is always captured by the spy NICA so much arrested. NICA Army was more firm and hard in performing their duties. They will arrest anyone who fought for the Republic and supported independence (Barjie, 2015). Nonetheless, because of his love for the nation, he remained undaunted Idham to conduct political activities against the Dutch. Lectures as a scholar are always inserted with the things that are to grow and nurture the spirit of nationalism in general and for young fighters in particular. For Idham this is very important because with the coming back NICA still a lot of elites and the people who are in doubt about the independence of Indonesia.

At that time Idham continues to evoke the spirit of independence to the people and students. At the time and circumstances, Idham along with his friends moved in secret to realizing the importance of struggle and independence. Nonetheless, on March 27, 1949, he was arrested and detained by the NICA. He was accused by the Netherlands as an advisor and coach the fighters and provokes people to guerilla, The allegations are based on the fact that the guerrilla leader Hassan Basry pupil. In addition, they found the photos when they raided the photo studio in London. Photos that depict that Idham along J Hamdi and Chairul Lima put on a uniform as a coach, the chairman, and author Kwartir Branch Scouting Rakyat Indonesia (KRI) in Amuntai. All three accused as an underground gang Gerpindom (Nur, 2016: 33-34). Idham also has to accept the consequences of the struggle that is inserted into the cell custody by the Dutch. Selection is a consequence struggle to be taken for a scholar who learned this. On the side another, he needed by world politics in order to guide and nurture their communities. In the world of militant political movement that fought physically else needs it.

4. Period Work to Death

1940 Idham worked as a madrasa teacher at Pondok Modern High Section Gontor Ponorogo (Bovenbouw Kweek Islamic School). In 1944 he became Director of the Islamic Normal School in Amuntai, South Kalimantan. Here he focuses self develop Ma'ahad Rashidiyeh and the opportunity to give a lecture to students and the public in Amuntai. Religious lectures are often interspersed with efforts to raise public awareness about the importance of a sense of nationhood.

1949 Idham opportunity to be a Regional Board Member and Amuntai Banjar, South Kalimantan Faction Republicans. At that time he was struggling and wants to be a part of South Kalimantan Homeland. In the same year, he became the Regional Information Officers Sub Territorial Hulu Sungai Utara, South Kalimantan, Division Mangkurat. The struggle was doing openly causing it in March 1949 was arrested by the Dutch and captivity until the release of all prisoners of South Kalimantan in October 1949.

Post released from prison he later became a Member of Parliament, Deputy Regional RIS Banjar (March 1950), and 1950-1955 he was a member of Parliament Unitary State of Indonesia. On the other hand, she was commissioned by the National Department of Religion to establish diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Arabia once on the maintenance of the Hajj through government channels. Because of its action in the field of diplomacy is good enough, he became known by other national leaders. he then acquainted Sukarno and Hatta. On this occasion also Sukarno and Hatta pleased to convey my thanks to Idham on gait struggle (Muhajir, 2007: 31-45).

Perhaps Idham's figure is an example of the success that combines the two fields at once. Two successes it is successful in politics as a politician and was also successful in the field of religion as a scholar. Moreover Idham indeed a statesman as evidenced by the enactment as a national hero by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. His political career has continued to increase, so as its prominence, so in 1956 he was appointed as a member of the Constituent Assembly. In the same year in March up to April 9, 1957 he worked as Deputy Prime Minister II, Cabinet Sastroamidjojo, and on 31 December 1956 he was appointed Minister of Veterans replace Dahlan Ibrahim who resigned. On March 16, 1957 he was forced to double post as well-appointed as the Minister of Information replace Sudibjo who also resigned. On April 9, 1957 to July 22, 1959 with Idham served as Deputy Prime Minister II Djuanda cabinet named "Cabinet Creation."

The year 1959-1960 Idham a member of the Supreme Advisory Council as well as Vice Chairman of the Assembly. Furthermore, on March 6, 1962, until 13 November 1963, he continued his duties as Vice Chairman of the Assembly to the position as Coordinating Minister for the Cabinet Work IV. From August 27, 1964, to February 22, 1966 Idham served as Vice Chairman of the Assembly to the position as Coordinating Minister Dwikora. On February 24, 1966 until March 28, 1966 he still became Deputy Prime Minister IV Dwikora and Vice Chairman of the Assembly, Chief Minister of Political Affairs, and also serves as Minister of Labor.

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From March 28th, 1966 until July 25th, 1966 Idham is Deputy Prime Minister II Relations Higher Institute or the State Supreme Dwikora enhanced. On July 25, 1966, to October 17, 1967 he occupied the post of Chief Minister for People's Welfare (Welfare) in the Ampera Cabinet also serves as Chairman of the Advisory Board of the National Natural Disaster Management as well as the National Family Planning Coordinating problem. On October 17, 1967 to June 6, 1973 Idham served as Minister of State for People's Welfare (Welfare) in the Ampera Cabinet enhanced and on June 6, 1969 until March 27, 1973 he served as Minister of State for People's Welfare Development Cabinet I as well as the Minister of Social Affairs Cabinet Development I. In 1971-1977 Idham become Chairman of the Board of Representatives (DPR) and Majelis Consultative Rakyat (MPR), Chairman of the DPR / MPR.

Then in 1978-1983 Idham served as Chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, in 1984 he became a Member Team Advisor to the President of the implementer Guidelines The Pancasila (Tim P-7), and then in 1985, he became a Member of Advisory Board MUI. The diversity of activities that have been undertaken in the field of politics Idham illustrate that has great political skills. Greg Fealy in his introduction to the book "Master of Political People Idham NU" by Ahmad Muhajir (2007)(Muhajir, 2007) briefly describes the Idham as a "humble figure and do not like to draw attention to the public, but he has great political skills". The Muhaimin Iskandar (PKB) said that Idham has brought significant changes in the governance leadership so that to this day can be seen how he has built a very advanced parliamentary system. In this respect, Idham itself has published the work of the parliament with the title "Parliament, Organization and *Tjara Bekerdjanja* ",

Exactly 88 years old dated July 1, 2011, Idham died. he died in-residence education in the area of Darul Ma'wise. Various groups such as scholars, politicians, and community leaders to the President of the Republic of Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono helped appeared to the funeral home. A year after the death of former president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono represent the government gave the title to Idham as "National Hero" held at the State Palace on November 8, 2011.

B. Nationalism values of Idham Chalis

Nationalism is a behavior that puts the wishes of the nation and country above personal desires and groups (MONE, 2010), The shape of a sense of nationalism Idham that he was asked to turn Ma'had Rashidiyeh in Amuntai. Through this Rashidiyeh Ma'had, he tried to evoke the spirit of nationalism and independence to the public and students through lectures. At that time on Borneo formed political organization, social and youth in order to fight for the Republic of Indonesia. When the organization stood with Populist Indonesia (SKI) consisting

of figures like Anwar Gusti, H. Saberan Efendi Kucak, H. Abdul Muttalib M, Saksamaa Husin, HM Idris Stairs Ulin, Yusni Antemas, and Zarkasi Attahiri.

Nationalism ie as ideas or teachings to love the nation and the state itself (MONE, 2014), While maintaining independence on Idham became a member of the PRI (Persatuan Rakyat Indonesia) formed on August 16, 1945, in London. PRI is a first political party founded on the advice of the Japanese government before leaving Borneo. Chairman of the PRI is the young Prince Ardi Kesuma. Sermi, PRI, and SKI belong to a group that fought the movement of the political side of it legally. In addition, stand groups in the military struggle. Kandangan formed "Banteng Indonesia"headed by Hasan Basry for example, while in London formed "People Revolt Agency Kalimantan (BPRK)", in Martapura named "Barisan PioneerRebels Kalimantan Indonesia (BPPKI) "under the leadership of Gusti Saleh, in Amuntai No" Pursuer People's Movement and Defenders Indonesia (Gerpindom) ", and also stood Gerpindom (Gerakan Pemuda Indonesia Merdeka) in Birayang. Idham at this time prefers to engage in the struggle for independence so that it points to lead the Napiah H. Al-Madrasatur Rashidiyeh.

Another thing that describes Idham nationalism values are:

1. Willing to sacrifice

According to Dahlan that characterize the behavior of a person's self-sacrifice that is obedient and faithful to the nation and country and are willing to sacrifice the interests of their nation and country (Enggarwati, 2014), The attitude he was willing to sacrifice for the nation of Indonesia that he was willing to get caught so into the prison tortured him unconscious and lost vision, though he remained faithful to the struggle for Indonesian independence.

2. Proud as a nation of Indonesia

A love Idham to the state indicated by the active political movement by giving religious lectures at various levels of society in order to build the spirit of the struggle for independence. The behavior of both love and attitude proud as Indonesian showed by Idham to always sing IndonesiaKingdom, it is sung it when he gave a talk to students and the public. The other thing which illustrates that Idham proud of being Indonesian is to always use the Indonesian language, though he many dominate foreign language. It is also disclosed by Taufik Arbani lecturer of Political and Social Science faculty Unlam stated that although Idham fluent in a foreign language, but he wrote in Indonesian, and mostly spoke in Indonesian and Banjar (Hidayatullah, 2016), This certainly reflects the pride Idham as Indonesian people so although dominated many languages but write and speak Indonesian.

3. Brave

According to Peter courage is a step in seeking something that feels meaningful and capable in the face of everything that can block, for sure the truth (Novyana Dwi, 2016), Idham bravery did when speaking his mind to Ir. Sukarno's pro-communist times, and Suharto's authoritarian tendencies, Idham too often to advised and advise them to convey religious messages in the control actions in the state.

With regard to the four values of nationalism that emerged from the biography, Idham has relevance to the eighth-grade social studies material that discusses "Events Around the Proclamation and Process Establishment of the Republic of Indonesia ". Payload nationalism value of a public figure like Idham was not conveyed if only rely on textbooks whose content only prepare common material in accordance with the Content Standards (SI). The basis of the development of the material refers to the internal actors behind the national movement, such as the expansion of education, the failure of the struggle in many areas, a sense of camaraderie and the development of various regional ethnic organizations. The variety of things from outside Indonesia (External Factors) behind the national movement, such as the emergence of a new understanding of the world such as Islamism, nationalism, socialism, liberalism, and democracy. Some events such as Japan's victory over Russia in the war of 1905 and the development of various national movement organizations in various countries are also external factors driving national movement in Indonesia. It is implemented in social studies learning. social studies Learning charged biography add the related reality of Indonesian history records. It is intended that students understand: 1) the charge of material social studies; 2) patriotism, up 3) self-sacrifice for the nation and homeland. Nationalism value of biographical Idham can be used as an alternative source of teaching social studies learning. Studying the biographies of national figures that there is a process of 'acculturation', where someone learns about something that is required by the culture that surrounds their lives, giving them the values and behaviors are appropriate and necessary in life.

CONCLUSION

Idham was born in South Kalimantan Satui August 27, 1922, he was a scholar and politician, Idham graduated from Rashidiyeh Ma'ahad Amuntai South Kalimantan Pondok Modern High Madrasah Muallimin Gontor, Ponorogo, East Java, and Doctor Honoris Causa Al-Azhari University, Egypt. Idham never worked served as Prime Minister in the Cabinet of Ali Sastroamidjojo II and Djuanda cabinet, he also served as chairman of the DPR and MPR. It is important also that Idham an NT-NU Chairman's largest, most influential religious

organization in Indonesia. He is the person who holds the longest tenure as Chairman of the NT-NU. Through the biography, Idham is the values of nationalism owned Idham.

Values owned Idham nationalism that is willing to sacrifice, love of homeland, nation, proud of being Indonesian, and bold. Idham self-sacrifice shown by willingly caught it so included in prisons. It happened as he fought to maintain the independence of Indonesia. Values owned Idham nationalism is love of the homeland, nation, and country is shown to continue to be active in politics and giving lectures to the public so as to evoke the spirit of struggle. Other nationalism value that is proud of being Indonesian performed by Idham to always sing Indonesia Raya and always use the Indonesian language though he mastered foreign languages, and the value of nationalism Idham she looks bravely in expressing opinions to Ir. Sukarno. The fourth value Idham nationalism from relevant biographical material integrated with social studies particular sub-class VIII with material events Around the Proclamation and Process The formation of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

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