

Actualization of State Defense Awareness for the Young Generation in Enhancing National Resilience

Icha Elyanida¹, Alfa Ni'matin²

Elyanida40@gmail.com¹, alfaniamatin57@gmail.com²

Universitas Islam Negeri Siber Syekh Nurjati Cirebon^{1,2}

Abstract: *In line with the 1945 Constitution Article 27 Paragraph (3) and Article 30 Paragraph (1). Efforts to defend the country are the rights and responsibilities of every person. There are a number of violations of the law committed by young people. This study intends to study the extent to which the younger generation understands the right to defend the country, what their responsibilities are and intends to identify the level of awareness of national defense among young people as a step in maintaining national sovereignty. This study applies the literature method through observation of phenomena that have occurred, paying attention to relevant history and the current context. The findings of the study indicate that awareness of defending the country among young people is still very low, and this awareness has not been seen optimally, even becoming part of the culture of national life. This study concludes that the younger generation is involved in the law, moving away from the basic principles of Pancasila and tends to show radical behavior.*

Keywords: *National Defense, National Defense Awareness National Defense*

Abstrak : Sejalan UUD 1945 Pasal 27 Ayat (3) dan Pasal 30 ayat (1). Upaya untuk mempertahankan negara adalah hak serta tanggung jawab setiap orang. Terdapat sejumlah pelanggaran hukum yang diperbuat kalangan pemuda. Studi ini bermaksud mempelajari sejauh mana pemahaman generasi muda terhadap hak untuk membela negara, bagaimana tanggung jawabnya serta bermaksud untuk mengidentifikasi tingkat kesadaran akan bela negara dalam kalangan pemuda sebagai langkah dalam menjaga kedaulatan negara. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode literatur kepustakaan melalui pengamatan fenomena yang telah terjadi, memperhatikan sejarah yang relevan dan konteks saat ini. Temuan dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kesadaran untuk membela negara di kalangan muda masih sangat rendah, serta kesadarannya itu belum terlihat secara maksimal, bahkan menjadi bagian dari budaya kehidupan nasional. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa generasi muda terlibat dalam hukum, menjauh dari prinsip dasar Pancasila dan cenderung menunjukkan perilaku yang radikal.

Kata Kunci : Bela negara, Kesadaran Bela Negara, Pertahanan Negara

INTRODUCTION

The awareness to defend the country is the right as well as the obligation of every person. As mandated in Article 27 Paragraph (3) and Article 30 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. In understanding the two articles emphasizes that the act of defending the country in an effort to defend the country is the right and obligation of all citizens without exception (Putu & Karpika, 2023) . Efforts to protect the state are contained in Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, as stated in Article 68 which concludes that all citizens must participate in the struggle to defend the country in line with applicable legal regulations. Furthermore, Law No. 3 of 2002 on National Defense, specifically Articles 2 and 9 Paragraphs (1) and (2), concludes that all citizens participate in state defense efforts carried out through Preliminary State Defense Education (PPBN). Similarly, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army, Article 7 Paragraph (1) underlines that the TNI is tasked with maintaining the sovereignty of the state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and protecting the nation and even all regions from threats and disturbances that can damage the integrity of the state.

Then, Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Article 3 aims to build the nation's civilization and dignity through developing the potential of students to believe in God Almighty, creative, virtuous, have knowledge, capable, independent, democratic, and responsible. Meanwhile, Law No. 12/2006 on Citizenship listed in Article 4 defines the meaning of citizen itself. However, in reality, the sensitivity to defend the country has not been successfully applied by the younger generation. In 2013, the younger generation committed acts of violence with a total of 255 incidents that resulted in 20 students losing their lives, while in 2014, the National Commission on Child Protection reached 2,737 reports or about 210 cases/month, then in 2015, it is estimated that acts of violence among students rose 12 to 18%. Furthermore, in 2016 there was a brawl between students of SMKN 4 Tangerang and SMK PGRI 2, which resulted in the death of one person. From these incidents, it shows that awareness of state defense among the younger generation has decreased, so that the level of vigilance also decreases and reduces the level of national defense. In the world context, the growth of ISIS will have an impact on high school students, one of whom was Teuku Akbar while studying in Turkey (International Anatolian Mustafa Germirli Imam Khatib High School) in September 2013. Now, young people show behavior and attitudes that lack respect for the norms of decency, decency, religion, and applicable laws (Suriata, 2019).

The use of narcotics and prohibited drugs among the younger generation is now increasing where the main target is those aged 11 to 24 years. The prevalence of drug use has touched 22%, especially for individuals aged 15 to 20 years with the type of narcotics often used in the form of marijuana and psychotropic drugs such as sedatin (BK pills), rahypnol, and megadon. In 2010, there were 515

students involved in drug abuse, the number continued to rise to 607 people in 2011, then reached 709 in 2012, and 857 suspects in 2013. A study conducted by BNN (2011) in 16 provinces showed that 2.6% of junior high school students had consumed drugs, 4.7% in high school, and 7.7% in college. In the current era, the situation where young people, including students or college students who no longer comply with regulations raises the following problems.

First is Public Inspiration: Journal of Public Administration (2019), which notes that the sensitivity to defend the country among young people is fading. Second, the awareness to defend the country is still not fully integrated into the fabric of society. Third, existing policies in the implementation of state defense are also not optimal. Fourth, the content of the current national education curriculum is still minimal in providing material on sensitivity in defending the country. The lack of a sense of nationalism among young people causes their inability to protect the homeland and the blood of Indonesia, making them more hedonistic and pragmatic, even disrupting the continuity of the country's existence (Lihawa et al., 2022). So, the researcher formulated the problem in the form of The actualization of awareness to defend the country is now still less effective, so that the vigilance of young people is also low and then has an impact on the decline in national resilience.

RESEARCH METHOD

Kartini Kartono defines research method as a series of strategies that involve thought or action and are carefully designed to realize certain goals. Referring to this opinion, the author chose to apply the literature review method of observing a number of events that have taken place, analyzing past history according to the current situation or situation and utilizing literature studies. The approach taken in the context of National Resilience involves various disciplines in an interdisciplinary approach. The aim is to explore the extent to which the implementation of state defense among young people contributes to national resilience. Then, a fact-based approach is used in assessing the real extent of the role of young people in state defense to strengthen national defense. The population studied was the younger generation, where the sample was taken using a purposive sampling method related to internet searches of young people facing the law (Wedana, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Various issues that arise in the situation of state defense can now be recognized, among others, first, the declining awareness of state defense for young people. There are many incidents involving our young generation that show that there has been a decline in the behavior and attitude of various values including love for the country, a sense of nationality and Indonesian statehood, belief in Pancasila as the foundation of the state, and willingness to sacrifice. Second,

awareness of state defense is still not optimal and widespread. We believe that we have done our best to promote various values of state defense in the order of life before the reign of Jokowi Widodo and Jusuf Kalla. These efforts were made through training and education, lectures, discussions, and others with the intention of building a national personality with nationalism and patriotism. Third, the implementation has not been maximized regarding the policy of applying sensitivity to state defense. In 1998, the reformation period had a huge impact on the progress of national life. The impact resulted in a loss of direction and government policy in making formulations related to state defense, always a crucial element in strengthening the state's personality.

The Indonesian state belongs to all its people, so that every regulation made intends to organize the life of the nation, state and society. Of course, this involves the contribution of the youth by capturing the views spread in the community. Fourthly, the national education curriculum includes little material on state defense from kindergarten to university level, even though shaping the nation's personality must begin at an early age when they are still in kindergarten. If a sense of nationalism, national insight, and the value of Pancasila is built since childhood, children will have a strong attitude of state defense. Being aware of this problem, there are several conditions that are expected for the actualization of state defense awareness. Young people are the main foundation of a country who now and in the future have the potential to become the nation's leaders. The awareness to defend the country will grow and develop in their daily lives where they live, whether in the family, community, workplace, or school. The concept of state defense forms the nation's personality in overcoming various threats, challenges, obstacles, and obstacles from outside or within the country and threatens the continuity of the nation's security and defense. As stated by Suryanto Suryokusumo and his colleagues that community strength is the main source of a nation's strength, while that which comes from non-military defense comes from the social and political people. Through a number of skills and strengths, it can be used not only in eliminating oppressive attitudes, but also effectively preventing and overcoming aggression in the context of non-military defense.

Zainul Ittihad Amin argued that in overcoming Threats, Challenges, Obstacles, and Disturbances (ATHG) that can threaten the survival of the Republic of Indonesia, it is very important to utilize all the skills, strengths, and even abilities possessed by the Indonesian people who are realized in the awareness to defend their country. Therefore, they must be trained with their skills from the beginning through the State Defense Preliminary Education (PPBN) which intends to foster love for the homeland, optimize sensitivity related to the identity of the nation and state, strengthen confidence in Pancasila as the foundation of the nation, foster awareness in defending the country, and increase the basic potential to do so. This conscious attitude is very important for the sustainability of the country in order to strengthen national unity and integrity in order to strengthen the Republic of

Indonesia, so that a situation is needed where the value of state defense can be well understood and then the community is actively involved in it as will be explained among others:

State Defense Values Young Generation with Nationalism Spirit ***Love for the Indonesian Homeland***

A conscious attitude to defend the country is obtained from a perspective related to the history and culture of the nation, even Pancasila which will create a national understanding or insight into the archipelago. Through this perspective, it can produce national defense and security that is driven by the awareness of defending the country from each of its people. Today, Indonesia has succeeded in the management and utilization of natural resources and human resources which has resulted in increased domestic production, and has even exported abroad. Defense and security (HAMKAM), as a form of love for the country, can be implemented by today's youth with various works that are useful for Indonesia. They can innovate to establish themselves as their respective fields, trying to raise the dignity and dignity of the Indonesian nation in the world arena. Akhmad Zamroni reported that in the education sector, joining the Boy Scouts then sets the choice of work units such as the School Security Patrol (PKS) and the Youth Red Cross (PMR) as well as being part of the Student Regiment (Menwa). In the context of social life, joining as a member of community protection (Linmas), Civil Defense (Hansip), and joining Pengamanan Swakarsa (Pamswakarsa).

Tuhana Taufiq Andrianto said that the national defense system is a comprehensive system, involving all people, regions, and the security of the entire nation against all forms of threats. This defense includes all elements of society, without exception, including students and other parts of society. The younger generation, those who have reached the age of 18 will be involved or if they have not reached that age, but are married. Involvement in the defense of the country is an obligation as well as a right for anyone. Furthermore, TB Silalahi quoted Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew's statement that every individual who reaches the age of 18 needs to undergo state defense training as mentioned in the National Service, then will be assigned to the Singapore Armed Forces for two years. The obligation to defend the country in Singapore is a responsibility for anyone who is 18 years old, thus making the society more disciplined and then making this country develop rapidly in aspects of economy, technology, socio-culture, information communication, and strong national resilience.

Awareness of the Indonesian Nation and State.

Indonesia is made up of various ethnicities, cultures and religions. Despite the differences, the awareness of nation and state remains strong and intact in the existence of NKRI. In addition, Indonesia always prioritizes and respects diversity for the value of national unity which is reflected in the third principle of Pancasila.

The togetherness of the Indonesian people to realize the ideals and goals of the country is part of this unity.

Removing the sense of fanaticism towards one's own tribe or region and appreciating all cultures that exist in the region, and each local culture should be transformed into national. Because local culture is the wealth of the nation, it needs to be developed continuously so that it does not experience extinction and can be passed on to the next generation. It is very important to pay attention to the entry of various socio-cultural values from other countries into Indonesia due to the increasingly strong influence of globalization and in turn strengthen the revival of regional cultural values. Starting from an insight into Article 32 Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, the core of which is that the state or government is tasked with developing the nation's culture through providing guarantees in order to increase the value of its culture.

According to the 1945 Constitution, we honor the Red and White Flag as stated in Article 35, while the State Language is determined to be Indonesian based on Article 36. Our State Emblem is Garuda Pancasila which has the motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Article 36 A) then the National Anthem is *Indonesia Raya* (Article 36 B). The youth reaffirmed that Indonesia is a unity, which is reflected in efforts to maintain unity and integrity that has occurred from the awareness of nation and state since the enactment of the Youth Pledge on October 28, 1928 which became a sacred statement and commitment to themselves, the nation, and state of Indonesia, and God Almighty who promised to have one homeland Indonesia, one nation Indonesia, and speak one language Indonesia.

Belief in Pancasila as the ideology or basis of the state

Pancasila is explicitly mandated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution as the foundation of the Republic of Indonesia, so that all aspects of national and state life are obliged to respect and obey it without exception. Pancasila serves as a guide and reference in all aspects of community, nation and state life as well as in all forms of national regulation. Thus, Pancasila is the basis of all existing laws. Sri Edi Swasono argues that Pancasila is a noble value found from the Indonesian homeland which must then be disseminated or internalized into the culture. This means recognizing that there are efforts to instill value and adaptation. Pancasila is a noble Indonesian treasure and all people must recognize it, which is taken from various tribes, religions, and even cultures.

Meutia Hatta Swasono argues that Indonesian society reflects diversity and also has many cultures. With the diverse and culturally rich character of the Indonesian nation, Pancasila acts as a binder and unifier of the nation. In fact, Pancasila successfully functions to protect and nurture all inter-ethnic relations in Indonesia, making this country the only one that can maintain inter-religious tolerance, cultural excellence, and national unity.

There are various values contained in Pancasila, including religious values in the First Precept, humanity in the Second Precept, patriotism in the Third Precept, sovereignty in the Fourth Precept, and social in the Fifth Precept.

Self-sacrifice for the nation and state of Indonesia

Sacrificing for the sake of the nation, releasing time, energy, thoughts, even wealth and body and soul is an attitude that is intended for the benefit of the country. The youth need to follow the example of the founding fathers in order to struggle without asking for rewards, prioritize common interests, and always love the country, willing to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the country.

Initial State Defense Skills

The first skill in realizing the importance of defending the country psychologically includes the nature of discipline, transparency, integrity, high work ethic, sense of responsibility, confidence in oneself, ability to control emotions, maintain physical and spiritual health, and maximize religious aspects to achieve and realize the nation's goals. In the daily life of Indonesian society, physicality plays an important role as a driving force for individuals in their activities, so that a fit condition is needed in order to be able to support significant mental and strong power. Both are inseparable entities in character building, this is what makes the country stronger. Physical health must always be trained and maintained through sports activities as the motto *Mensana in corpore sana*, which means that "in a healthy body there is a healthy soul."

The Young Generation in the Community Environment actively participates in the awareness of State Defense

The involvement of the people in defending the country is now very good, as seen from the number of parents who direct their children to be polite, friendly, disciplined, and responsible. At the RT, RW, and village level, each RT establishes a neighborhood security post as a form of security effort, where the community is involved as self-security, joins the task team, contributes to humanitarian assistance. Many young people are eager to enlist in the TNI and police. They are also interested in becoming reserve soldiers, part of Satpol PP, members of the forest police, as well as being involved in community protection (Linmas), people's security (Kamra) and hansip. In addition, there are also those who join the people's resistance organization (Wanra) as well as teams that eradicate drugs and KKN.

In the bureaucratic sector for CPNS, when carrying out pre-service activities, collaborating with the TNI Education Institute as the organizer of pre-service programs and activities, and also integrating material on state defense and disciplinary attitudes in the bureaucratic environment. As part of bureaucratic readiness, in carrying out daily tasks, every Monday, all civil servants and CPNS are required to wear hansip uniforms. The National Education Curriculum is now undergoing an update so that it thoroughly contains material on state defense which

is included in the national defense sector. The material is included in lessons or lectures that focus on National Character Building. The aim is to provide a special space that is not mixed in various other materials (Amelia, 2023) .

Contribution of the Actualization of State Defense awareness to the increase in Vigilance of the Young Generation

A conscious attitude about state defense is realized through optimizing awareness among youth. The vigilant attitude of those who realize the importance of various values of state defense, love for the homeland, awareness as a nation and state, commitment and belief in Pancasila, and willingness to sacrifice, develop basic abilities in state defense. Thus, they are ready to face and overcome various ATHG in supporting the interests of national security and defense. Therefore, young people's vigilance is expected to have the skills to care, be ready, and be responsible for strengthening early countermeasures, resilience, and preventive measures (Muhtar et al., 2021).

Public involvement in sensitivity to defend their country includes activities that take place in the realm of government, the corporate sector, communities, and various institutions, organizations, and institutions both public and private as well as political parties can continue to encourage youth to increase national awareness. Their presence is in every layer of society, so it is important to carry out guidance, motivate, and conduct socialization so that vigilance can be maintained.

Insight into the sensitivity of state defense results in behavior and behavior that reflects preparedness for the next generation in selecting the impact of outside cultures entering the Indonesian region, because there are outside cultures that are not in line with Indonesian cultural values that contain Pancasila culture by prioritizing morality and ethics in the order of life. In addition, a vigilant attitude to the dangers that threaten the existence of the nation and state for youth includes; invasion and interference from other countries, subversion, acts of treason, coups, separatism, terrorism, corruption, drug use, thuggery, theft and smuggling of natural resources, human trafficking, and anarchist actions when expressing voices to the government.

The preparedness of the youth enables them to monitor, observe and identify various problems that arise, so that they can be identified early on. With this, possible threats can be minimized, and if they do arise, we can respond accordingly. With the awareness that has been built, there will be a caring behavior from the community towards ATHGs, both local and international that have the potential to threaten. Through an understanding of the many possible risks known to young people, it can lead to vigilant behavior with early warning or detection, early prevention, and first action to strengthen the country's resilience.

Strengthening the Awareness and Vigilance of State Defense of the Young Generation through the Synergy of Government and National Education

The realization of sensitivity to state defense and preparedness among youth has increased. With the collaboration, harmonization, and cooperation between the central and regional governments to carry out state defense awareness programs, the results will certainly strengthen the vigilance of young people. This is what can increase national resilience (Alius, 2019). Increased awareness serves as a foundation in life. In addition, the awareness of the importance of defending the country has been imprinted in the soul of the Indonesian people. In the context of society, many extraordinary achievements arise from individuals such as farmers, entrepreneurs, and other craftsmen. Students and scholars have won awards on the international stage through science and technology olympiads and other automotive competitions.

Being aware of the importance of defending the country plays a crucial role in motivating people to understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens. It aims to collaborate in making Indonesia an advanced, developing, modern and competitive country. Therefore, this attitude has succeeded in improving the welfare of its people as shown by positive economic growth, and improvements in the community development index. Increased understanding of state defense among youth is shown through decisions taken by the government. Today, raising such awareness among the youth has become a crucial issue, both for the government and the community. The involvement of youth in the process of determining government policy is a form of participation at each phase in making regulations that are to be implemented to all Indonesian people.

The National Education System curriculum includes material on State Defense which consists of a series of plans and provisions relating to the objectives, content, and subject matter and methods used as a reference in carrying out learning in order to realize specific educational objectives. National education, which refers to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, aims to improve skills and build character, and a valuable community civilization in order to improve intelligence while intending to develop the potential of students to become people who have faith and obey God, have good morals, are healthy, knowledgeable, skilled, innovative, independent, and become democratic citizens and have responsibility.

The need for collaboration between government ministries or non-ministerial government agencies in the implementation of the field is tied to the importance of defending the country for youth preparedness. This collaboration must be carried out in a planned, integrated, and coordinated manner, especially in the aspects of defense and security, optimizing human resources, education, including the Ministry of Defense, Kemenkopolhukham, Ministry of Home Affairs, KemenPAN and RB RI, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Research and Technology, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of PPN,

Ministry of Cooperatives & SMEs, Lemhannas, Police, TNI, and the National Kwartir of the Scout Movement (Kwarnas Gerakan Pramuda).

CONCLUSION

Currently, there is still a lack or weakening of sensitivity about national defense in everyday life which includes aspects of life in society, nation and state. As a result, the understanding of state defense is not fully clear, so that young people often commit many actions or behaviors that are not in accordance with legal, social, politeness, decency, and religious and customary norms. However, a culture of state defense awareness among youth in society, education, and the bureaucracy or private sector has not yet materialized, so the situation is still stagnant. The younger generation still shows a passive attitude in every stage of making laws and regulations, so their voices and wishes are not reflected in many legal products in Indonesia. In addition, national education still does not prioritize HANKAM subjects, which results in students and university students not having sufficient understanding of the importance of state defense awareness.

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