
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Development of Nationalism Attitude in The Millenial Generation Through National Defense Education

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| ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the development of nationalist attitudes in the millennial generation through national defense education. The research method used in this research is the library method. The findings of this research are that to protect itself from destruction due to rapid technological developments and efforts to divide the nation, this nation must return to Pancasila, namely by building an attitude of nationalism through state defense education. National defense education is actually part of forming the identity and personality of the Indonesian people who are responsible, aware of their rights and obligations as citizens, love their country, so that they are able to display patriotic attitudes and behavior in the form of defending the country.

| KEYWORDS

Nationalist Attitude; Millenial Generation; National Defense Education.

INTRODUCTION

The millennial generation is the nation's next generation who has the obligation to continue the ideals of the nation's struggle. The millennial generation is required to have a high sense of nationalism amidst the rapid flow of globalization. However, in reality, the flow of globalization has actually diminished the spirit of nationalism among the millennial generation which threatens the existence of the Indonesian nation in the current era of global competition. The millennial generation talks more about foreign culture than their own nation's culture. In fact, the millennial generation is the hope of the nation as a force that can guarantee the survival of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) throughout the ages (Rangkuti, 2016). The key to success in competition in the current of globalization is to instill the spirit of defending the country within the millennial generation. Therefore, defending the country is a necessity and an absolute requirement for the survival of a nation in the future, where the value of defending the country is the basis for the millennial generation in building their own nation (Rusdiana, 2020).

Every citizen is obliged to secure, protect and defend the state which threatens state sovereignty and territorial integrity (Subagyo, 2015). The obligation to defend the country is carried out by all Indonesian people based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Archipelago Insight and National Resilience. Not only that, efforts to defend the country are not the task of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) alone, but of all Indonesian society. This is what underlies the implementation of the state defense program carried out by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and all related agencies (Widodo, 2011).

The state defense program cannot be carried out haphazardly. This program is carried out in a systematic and directed manner through educational channels considering that education is a space for building national awareness based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Hirnissa et al., 2009). Education is an activity to help the development of students to achieve educational goals. Defending

the country in a broad sense is not only in facing military threats but also non-military ones. In the era of globalization and rapid progress in science and technology, the forms of threats are very varied and complex, only a nation that has a competitive advantage is able to compete and win the competition.

Instilling awareness of national defense in every citizen, especially the millennial generation as the heirs and successors of the continuity of national and state life, is very important in order to be able to defend the country from threats from within and outside the military and non-military (Witro, 2019). Rights and obligations in state defense efforts and national security defense efforts are regulated in the 1945 Constitution (article 27 and article 30 paragraph (1)), state defense efforts are the determination, attitude and actions of every citizen in an orderly, comprehensive, integrated and continuous manner which based on love of the homeland, awareness of the Indonesian nation and state as well as belief in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution for the integrity and progress of the Republic of Indonesia (Fahrimal, 2018).

The Millennial generation does not experience directly the long historical process of the nation's struggle, how the sacrifices of the nation's Kusuma heroes lived in the colonial era, sacrificing blood and tears, even body and soul to seize and defend Indonesia's independence, even though the millennial generation did not directly experience the struggle to seize and defend it. independence, but that doesn't mean the millennial generation doesn't have a sense of responsibility to defend the country (Bria, 2018). This kind of gap in understanding must be bridged so that the millennial generation, as the sole heir to the continuity of national and state life, has a perspective and responsibility in terms of defending the country. On this basis, it is necessary to find an appropriate method, how to instill state defense values in the millennial generation. There are several means that can be used to instill state defense values, including through formal and informal education, state defense training, seminars, FGD, lectures and examples (Conklin, 2006).

Based on the description above, the author feels it is important to describe the development of nationalist attitudes in the millennial generation through national defense education.

METHODS

This article was prepared using library research methods (Alawiyah et al., 2020; Tampubolon, 2019). This library research is carried out by collecting various reading references that are relevant to the problem being researched, then understanding it carefully and carefully so as to obtain research findings (Ma'rufah et al., 2020; Rahmat, Ramadhani, et al., 2020; Utama et al., 2020). The author conducted a literature study in depth to support this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nationalist Attitudes: A Literature Review

Nationalism comes from a foreign language, namely *nation* which means birth or birth which then grows and develops into a nation (Irhandayaningsih, 2012). Nationalism always contains a cognitive aspect which shows knowledge or understanding of the social, political and cultural situations or phenomena of the nation, as well as containing a goal aspect which shows the conditions, ideals which are considered valuable by the perpetrators and therefore must be maintained to be realized (Abdullah, 2016).

According to Hayes in (Nataniel, 2019) says that nationalism is an actual historical process, namely the historical process of forming nationalities as political units, forming tribes and institutional empires of modern national states. Nationalism is concerned with political activities. Nationalism is also defined as a unity of temperament or character that arises from feelings of the same destiny (Rahaditya & Dariyo, 2018).

From the description above, it can be synthesized that one way to develop an attitude of nationalism is by forming or changing individuals through direct knowledge. The knowledge in

question is national defense education which is used as a stimulus to foster an attitude of nationalism in students. The form of nationalism can be seen from interactions between students and students who have the cultural values of the Indonesian nation and foster a sense of pride in their homeland. In this era of globalization, nationalism is a fundamental problem for a country, especially if that country has a very pluralistic, primordial character. The claim to have achieved *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, especially through the politics of homogenization, has never really been a historical reality, but rather a *nation-building agenda* that is full of expectations. Therefore, it often tastes bland.

Exploring the Meaning of the Millennial Generation

The millennial generation is today's young generation who are currently aged between 15-34 years, currently the population is very large, reaching 34.45%, in the hands of this generation the future of the nation and state is at stake, so cultivating the values of defending the country is a must, for the sake of the continuity of the integrity and glory of the nation and state (Ambarwati & Raharjo, 2018). The millennial generation is a generation that plays an important role in the continuity of national and state life (Munir, 2018; Rahmat et al., 2024; Rahmat et al., 2023). The advantages of this generation are that they have high creativity, are full of self-confidence and are connected to one another (Ma'rufah et al., 2020). To protect itself from destruction due to rapid technological developments and efforts to divide the nation, this nation must return to Pancasila (Fahrimal, 2018). The noble values of Pancasila are the spirit of unity, respect for differences, willingness to sacrifice, never give up, mutual cooperation, patriotism, nationalism, optimism, togetherness, and belief in oneself. Pancasila does not need to be taught in a formal way that looks rigid, but the most important thing is that its essence is maintained and practiced (Murod, 2011). Apart from education, Pancasila can be instilled in the family environment by providing examples of the actualization of Pancasila values directly in everyday life, such as respecting elders, helping each other, speaking politely and politely, and so on. The millennial generation cannot be separated from information media (Hakim et al., 2020), especially social media, must have a strong Pancasila spirit so that the Pancasila character is embedded and can become the face of Indonesia known to the wider world.

National Defense Education: A Conceptual Review

Education in general is related to preparing a knowledgeable generation of the nation. In essence, the three areas of ability, namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor, must receive balanced attention. Education as preparation for citizenship is defined as a planned activity to equip students to become good citizens (Darliana Sormin, Mira Rahmayanti & Aslamiyah, 2020). Education provides citizens with an understanding of how to exercise their rights and obligations as citizens. Based on the definition explained previously, in essence education is the process of developing all the abilities or potential that exist in an individual, where these abilities and potential can be divided into broad and narrow understandings of education, both meanings essentially have the same final goal, namely maximizing the potential that exists in the individual, so that the individual gains the ability to preserve his life and can be useful and beneficial to society and the individual. The educational process itself is actually not limited by space or time, education can be carried out anytime and anywhere and by anyone.

Defending the country is one of the paths taken in an effort to achieve a country's national goals (Budiwibowo, 2016). In achieving its national goals, a country will always face threats both from within and outside the country. As a large and strong nation, Indonesia must be able to maintain its existence in the fields of politics, education, economics, social culture and sovereignty. In order to maintain its sovereignty, good cooperation is required across all components of the nation (Noor, 2020; Rahmawati, 2017).

Every citizen has the right and obligation to defend the country, therefore cultivating awareness of national defense is very important to defend the country from internal and external threats,

military and non-military threats (Rahmat, Madjid, et al., 2020). Efforts to defend the country are the determination, attitudes and actions of citizens in an orderly, comprehensive, integrated and continuous manner which is based on love of the homeland, awareness of the Indonesian nation and state as well as belief in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Pitaloka & Wibawani, 2019). To be able to carry out the rights and obligations to defend the country, knowledge of national defense in a broad sense is required (Sinaga, 2017). Defending the country in a broad sense does not only involve facing war disasters but also other disasters. For this reason, every citizen must be well prepared and at the same time there is a need for a broad explanation of the rights and obligations in efforts to defend the country and defense and security efforts (article 27 and article 30 paragraph (1)).

Awareness of defending the country is essentially a willingness to serve the country and a willingness to make sacrifices to defend the country, while the form of defending the country is adjusted to the situation and conditions as well as the forms of threats faced, both internal and external threats, military and non-military threats, in essence every citizen is in defending the country do the best for the sake of love and responsibility towards the nation and country based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Wijayanto J. & Marzuki, 2018). According to Siahaan in (Soepandji & Farid, 2018), fostering awareness of defending the country is actually part of forming the identity and personality of the Indonesian people who are responsible, aware of their rights and obligations as citizens, love their country, so that they are able to display patriotic attitudes and behavior in form of national defense. A patriotic spirit for the sake of the nation and state that appears in the attitudes and behavior of citizens who are aware of defending the country is building the strength of defending the country in the National Defense System. The basic elements of national defense are divided into five points according to the Directorate General of Defense Potential of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic Indonesia is as follows:

1. Love of the Motherland. One form of love for one's homeland is a sense of belonging by guarding and caring for every inch of the Indonesian homeland, not exploiting it for one's own interests or those of one's group, and also taking care not to commit acts that could damage the good name of one's homeland.
2. National & State Awareness. Aware of being part of the nation and state, to always advance the life of the nation and state, by dedicating all the potential he has to contribute to the progress of the nation and state.
3. Believe in Pancasila as the state ideology. Believing in and practicing Pancasila as the state ideology, means realizing wholeheartedly that the basis of the Indonesian state is Pancasila, so in society, nation and state the basis is Pancasila, there is no other way as a pluralistic nation so only Pancasila can accommodate the plurality of the Indonesian nation, so that Even though we are different, we are still one, namely Indonesia.
4. Willing to sacrifice for the nation & state. Willing to sacrifice prioritizing the public interest (nation and state) above personal or group interests.
5. Has the initial ability to defend the country. Every citizen should actively strive to acquire the basic ability to defend the country as proof of his readiness to carry out national defense whenever the country needs it.

National defense education is important so that people understand the meaning of nationalism and are proud of their homeland. This is also the basis for the implementation of state defense education by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia. This education is carried out through four pillars of learning, namely Citizenship Education, basic mandatory military training, Indonesian National Army training, and training according to each profession. These four points correspond to the values contained in the universal defense system (Kurniawan & Utanto, 2018).

The government's policy to implement state defense education is accompanied by various questions related to the curriculum delivered at various levels of education (Toruan & Defense, 2019). If we look at the core values of state defense education, all of them have been conveyed in the

Citizenship Education subject (Matondang, 2015; Rahmat, 2023; Rahmat et al., 2023). Citizenship Education subjects are mandatory subjects taught at every school level. Apart from Citizenship Education subjects, there are relevant subjects that can be linked to education, namely history and arts and culture (Fibriana, 2018). The national defense education curriculum which is included in the relevant subjects has five basic values, namely love of the country, willingness to sacrifice, awareness of nation and state, Pancasila as the state ideology, and the ability to defend the country both physically and non-physically (Bangun, 2020).

The material taught in state defense education is delivered communicatively, dialogically and interactively so that it does not appear monologic, monotonous and doctrinal (Skitka, 2005). In instilling the values of defending the country, all parties must try to make participants in national defense education happy and by using languages that are easily understood by the community (Rahayu et al., 2019). The substance and content of state defense material remains the same, but the method of delivery must be developed so that state defense education participants can understand the importance of state defense in the modern era like today (Indrawan & Aji, 2018). State defense education is very important for every Indonesian to implement. National defense education should be an emphasis at every level of education and handled by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Research and Technology in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense (Hidayah et al., 2020). In this way, the goal of creating citizens who have a high attitude of defending the country is easily achieved (Gredinand, 2017).

CONCLUSION

To protect itself from destruction due to rapid technological developments and efforts to divide the nation, this nation must return to Pancasila, namely by building an attitude of nationalism through education to defend the country. National defense education is actually part of forming the identity and personality of the Indonesian people who are responsible, aware of their rights and obligations as citizens, love their country, so that they are able to display patriotic attitudes and behavior in the form of defending the country.

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