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INCREASING THE VALUES OF THE STATE DEFENSE AMONG YOUTH IN FIGHTING THE THREAT OF RADICALISM

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Abstract

State defense awareness is the right and obligation of every citizen. Observing Article 27 Paragraph (3) and Article 30 Paragraph (1), it implies that efforts to defend the state in defending state are the rights and obligations of every citizen without exception. In terms of defending the country, youth need to improve their understanding of the values of defending the country so that they can ward off the threat of radicalism that continues to occur. Youth in the future will experience various threats, such as the threat of radicalism to terrorism. So, to overcome the existing threat, increasing the values of defending the country for youth is the right step in maintaining youth nationalism and patriotism as a form of love for the homeland. Improvement can be implemented through the method of defending the country and the design of materials that are relevant to the psychological characteristics of young people. Overcoming youth dislocation and social deprivation through social inclusion programs. And planting religious insight (religiosity) that is integrated with national insight.

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Introduction

At the beginning of the 21st century, terrorism became an important term for the world, and it is related to the events of 9/11 in 2001 in the United States (Mas et al., 2021). Terrorism is often associated with cruel acts. Terrorism, according to TP Thornton, is the deliberate creation of fear, usually through symbolic acts of violence, to influence the political attitudes of certain groups. (Mas et al., 2021). There is a significant connection that terrorism is part of radicalism that has become real action.

Globally, concentration on the root causes of radicalism has been focused on since 2004/2005. Since 9/11, politicians have compiled various hypotheses about the causes of radicalism that lead to terrorism. Academic researchers in The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research identified more than 50 different alleged causes of radicalism, including (Waluyo et al., 2021)

- a) Terrorism is rooted in political discontent.
- b) A culture of alienation and humiliation can act as a growth medium in which radicalization begins, and extremism comes on and off developmental dynamics.
- c) Collective or individual desire for revenge against acts of repression may be a sufficient motive for terrorist activity.
- d) Failure to mobilize popular support for a radical political program can trigger the decision to use terrorism to engineer violent confrontations against the authorities.



- e) The choice of terrorists represents the result of the learning process from one's own experience and the experiences of others. (Schmid, 2011).

The current state of radicalism is of great concern to many people nationally and internationally. This happens due to dissatisfaction with political, social, economic, and religious conditions. Actions of radicalism do not only occur in the real world but also cyberspace. (Sari Kusuma et al., 2018) This happens because these radical actors consider the internet a place to spread radical ideas so that people are exposed and act radical, which are not limited by distance and time and are easily accessible by various groups. (O. B. Arizal et al., 2021). The faster and more effective the spread of radicalism through technological sophistication, the greater the challenge of overcoming the threat of radicalism.

To overcome radicalism, youth plays a vital role in the nation's progress, and various parties echo slogans about youth spirit. So, a young man must have the spirit to change a country to be more advanced. Because, in essence, the youths are future leaders and the driving force behind the nation's progress. (Fica Adi Nugraha & Wayan Midhio, 2019). Youth must have an awareness of defending the country.

Philosophically, defending the state is an implementation of social contract theory or social agreement theory about the formation of the state. Every citizen has an interest, and each interest has the potential to cause a conflict of interest in the community. The state is presented by an agreement or agreement between citizens in the community to protect the rights and obligations of citizens and to ensure that there is no conflict of interest between individuals in the community. (Subagyo, 2015).

State defense must be understood in a broad context where every citizen is an entity that lives in a state building so that essentially citizens are obliged to guard, maintain and protect every state institution, institution, and equipment. The state must be defended to the last drop of blood if it is indeed a trustworthy state in running its government. There is no reason for citizens to evade and avoid the obligation to defend the country. Citizens must be obedient, loyal, and subject to every regulation made by the state to promote state defense. (Subagyo, 2015)

As the next generation, the youth must understand the value of defending the country to face the threat of radicalism in Indonesia. Through the understanding of defending the state, the role of youth will be very significant in changing to face the threat of radicalism in society. Therefore, youth must have sufficient provisions to defend the country as a form of youth's sense of nationalism towards this nation. So the next question is how to increase the understanding of defending the country among youth in facing the threat of radicalism in Indonesia, which should be studied more deeply to build a sense of love for the homeland for youth.

Method

This paper was compiled using the bibliography method. The library method is carried out by collecting various reading reference materials relevant to the problems being studied; then, a thorough, in-depth understanding is carried out so that various research findings are obtained. The analysis technique used in this research is the content analysis technique. The content analysis techniques include reading, recording data, rereading, identifying data, classifying data, discussing data, presenting data, and drawing inferences. (O. B. Arizal et al., 2021)



Results and Discussion

Improvement Theory

An expert (Adi S, 2003) said that the increase comes from the word level, which means layers or layers of something that form an arrangement. The level can also mean rank, level, and class, while improvement means progress. In general, improvement is an effort to increase the degree, level, quality, and quantity. Improvement can also mean adding skills and abilities to get better. In addition, improvement also means achievement in the process, size, nature, relationship, etc. (Nuriyanto, 2020).

The word improvement can also describe a change from a negative state or trait to a positive one. In comparison, the results of an increase can be in the form of quantity and quality. Quantity is the number of results of a process or with the aim of improvement. At the same time, quality describes the value of an object due to the occurrence of a process that aims to increase. The result of an increase is also marked by achieving the goal at a certain point. When a business or process has reached that point, satisfaction and pride will arise for the expected achievements.

According to Adi D., In his language dictionary, the term improvement comes from the word level, which means layers of something arranged in such a way as to form an ideal arrangement. At the same time, improvement is the progress of a person from not knowing to knowing, from not being able to being able. Improvement is a process, method, or action to raise something for business activities in advancing towards a better direction than before.

Improvement in this context is about improving state defense to face the threat of radicalism in Indonesia. Increasing the understanding of defending the country the efforts made to increase the content of defending the country are a form of understanding the values of defending the country, interpreting defending the country as a form of love for the homeland, a sense of unity and unity as well as in increasing understanding of defending the country, youth become the driving force in social change facing the threat of radicalism. Therefore, increasing state defense for youth is very important for changing the social paradigm in interpreting the state and matters related to the state.

The Role of Youth in Social Change

According to Edward Shill, youth is an intellectual layer that has a specific social responsibility. According to Shill, there are five functions of intellectuals, namely creating and spreading high culture, providing national and international charts, fostering empowerment and togetherness, influencing social change, and playing a political role. Meanwhile, Samuel Huntington said that intellectuals in urban areas are part of pushing for political change called reform. (Aloysius Bram Widyanto, 2010).

Arbi Sanit categorizes four driving factors for increasing the role of youth in political life. First, as a group of people who get the best education, youth have a broad horizon in the community. Second, as the group of people who have been in school the longest, up to university, they have experienced the most extended political socialization process among the younger generation. Third, environmental life forms a unique lifestyle among youth. Fourth, youth, as a group that will enter the upper layers of the power structure, economic structure, and prestige in society, are automatically elites among the younger generation. (Aloysius Bram Widyanto, 2010).

The challenges of youth in the future are increasingly high and varied, both social, economic, cultural, political, and others. Challenges do not stop at home but also from abroad. From within the country, the presence of reforms for the sake of progress that was hoped for after the fall of the Suharto regime was also not achieved. On the contrary, the



crisis continues to hit all aspects (multidimensional), and corruption continues to run rampant. Actions of radicalism and terrorism are getting higher. And also, the issue that had blown hard was a leadership crisis.

At the international level, the impact of globalization has been seen in Indonesia; although globalization does not always bring negative impacts, there are also positives. But globalization in Indonesia, in general, has more negative impacts, such as people's lifestyles that are consumptive, hedonistic, and materialistic. Moreover, Indonesia's abundant natural resources are open to rich countries. As youths, they must be critical of the challenges of world change in the current era of globalization because globalization has a very random and uncertain role.

Defending the State as a Prevention of Radicalism

State defense is a bulwark for the state in saving the survival of the nation's life. The implementation of the duty to protect the property rights of the state and its citizens, including defending and defending the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threats that come from within and outside the country, is the right and obligation of every Indonesian citizen. This has been stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 27 paragraph (3), which states that "Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the state." Article 30, paragraphs (1) and (2), that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the defense and security of the state.

The sense of nationalism, patriotism, and love for the homeland, which are the main elements of the spirit of defending the country, becomes an essential thing in the midst of the swift influence and negative impact of the development of the strategic environment. Therefore, the formation of an attitude of defending the state must be carried out as early as possible through the state defense program by cultivating love for the homeland, awareness of the nation and state, willingness to be willing to sacrifice for the sake of the nation and state, living and practicing Pancasila so that they have a mental attitude that is aware of their rights and obligations. Obligations and responsibilities as citizens.

The development of state defense awareness in counteracting some of the phenomena above has also not been carried out comprehensively by a state administration, including the use or utilization of infrastructure for state defense awareness development initiated by ministries and institutions such as state defense education facilities, so coordination between ministries and government agencies is needed. Because fostering awareness of defending the state is an inseparable part of national development, its implementation is not only the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense but is a shared responsibility through ministries/agencies and all other components of the nation.

There are three social institutions that are very important to play a role in protecting the younger generation. First, educational institutions, through the role of educational institutions, teachers, and curriculum in strengthening national insight, moderate and tolerant attitudes in the younger generation. Second, family, through the role of parents in instilling love and affection into the younger generation and making the family a unit of consultation and discussion. Third, community: through the role of community leaders in the community in creating a conducive space for the creation of a culture of peace among the younger generation. Conscious and well-planned efforts are needed to instill in citizens the following foundational and state-defense values, namely:

- a) Love for the homeland. Knowing and loving the homeland so that they are always alert and ready to defend the homeland of Indonesia against all forms of threats,



challenges, obstacles, and disturbances that can endanger the survival of the nation and state.

- b) Conscious of the nation and the state. Conscious of the color of the Indonesian nation in the form of behavior, attitudes, and personal life so that they can socialize in accordance with the nation's personality.
- c) Certain Pancasila as the state ideology. Pancasila is a guideline and way of life for the Indonesian people in the life of society, nation, and state in order to achieve national goals.
- d) Willing to sacrifice for the nation and state of Indonesia. Willing to sacrifice for the nation and state. Willing to sacrifice time, energy, thoughts, and property for the public interest so that, in time, they are ready to sacrifice their body and soul for the interests of the nation and state.
- e) Has the initial ability to defend the country. Psychologically (mentally), has a disciplined, tenacious nature, obeys all applicable laws and regulations, believes in one's own abilities, endures trials, and never gives up in the face of difficulties to achieve national goals. Physically (physically) have a health condition and physical skills that can support the initial ability to defend the country that is psychological. (Andre Perdian Perdana & Muslih, 2020)

If you look back at the pattern of the spread of radicalism in Indonesia, one of the prevention efforts that play an essential role is an understanding of defending the country against youth. This is reinforced by Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika to shape youth into citizens who have a sense of nationality and love for the homeland. Citizenship education is intended to shape students into human beings who have a sense of nationality and love for the homeland.

Increasing Understanding of State Defense for Youth Facing the Threat of Radicalism

The understanding of defending the state can be actualized through increasing awareness of the younger generation who have understood the awareness of the values of defending the country, love for the homeland, awareness of the nation and state, belief and truth in Pancasila, willingness to sacrifice for the nation and state and the initial ability to defend the country so that they have the ability to overcome and resolve various threats, obstacles, disturbances and challenges in order to support the interests of national defense and security. The young generation, as the next generation of the Indonesian nation and state, is expected to have the ability to care, be prepared, and be responsible in the context of increasing early prevention, deterrence, and deterrence in facing the threat of radicalism. (I Nengah Suriata, 2019).

In increasing awareness of defending the country, youth can participate in awareness of defending the country in the form of activities that are within the scope of government, corporate environment, community environment, and the environment and various agencies, organizations, public and private institutions as well as political parties to be able to continuously motivate against increasing threats. The existence of youth is at all levels of community life; coaching, motivation, and socialization of state defense awareness can be carried out so that increased awareness of the younger generation can still be maintained. Some of these participations can increase the awareness of defending the country for youth.

With the increasing understanding of state defense awareness, it will lead to attitudes and behaviors that are inherent for the younger generation in filtering the influence of the



threat of radicalism that enters the territory of the Indonesian state because radicalism can target the entire community, both youth, and parents.

Increasing the understanding of state defense for the younger generation against the threat of radicalism is also inseparable from other threats to the survival of the nation and state, such as; invasion and intervention of other countries, subversion, treason, and coups, separatism, terrorism, corruption, drug abuse, thuggery, smuggling and theft of natural resources, human trafficking and anarchic acts in conveying aspirations to the government. This understanding of defending the country is the strength for youth in fortifying themselves from various threats that occur.

The younger generation must be able to monitor, observe, and observe various developing issues so that they know what has been detected so that potential threats cannot be realized, even though the threats that are realized can already be anticipated well through a mature understanding of state defense. Then there has been an attitude of concern from Indonesian citizens to the threat of radicalism that comes from within the country and abroad. Through the potential threat of radicalism that has been understood and understood by the younger generation, it will lead to an attitude of nationalism in themselves to understand that defending the country is an obligation for all Indonesian citizens.

Besides that, it can also be improved for youth in anticipating the widespread involvement of youth in the vortex of the threat of radicalism. There needs to be a consideration from the state, such as. First, the method of defending the country and the design of materials that are relevant to the psychological characteristics of young people. Second, overcoming youth social dislocation and deprivation through social inclusion programs. Third, the cultivation of religious insight (religiosity) is integrated with national insight. Thus, there are considerations of understanding that defending the country can be realized as a form that already exists in youth. (Mas et al., 2021)

Conclusion

The understanding of defending the country is expected to be able to clearly change and influence the mindset of Indonesian youth so that they are not influenced by things that are wrong and also misguided. Implementation of state defense must be understood thoughtfully and comprehensively, and all youth must be involved. With the effective involvement of youth in national defense, an understanding of defending the country can be realized in the face of the threat of radicalism. Youth must have an understanding of defending the country through several models, using state defense materials with current communication conditions, overcoming youth's social dislocation and deprivation through social involvement programs, and finally, increasing the integration of national insight as a form of vigilance against the threat of radicalism.

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