



Opportunities and Challenges of the State Defense Paradigm in the Era of Globalization

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Abstract

In the era of globalization, efforts to defend the country no longer involve physical warfare. This study aims to describe the opportunities and challenges to defend Indonesia in the globalization era. This research was conducted because it has an urgency that there is a meaning of disruption in the paradigm of state defense in the era of globalization. This study is a descriptive-qualitative study that used library research to collect data from surveys, observations, Focus Group Discussions, and Interviews. This study finds that through the digital era, social media platforms will create interactive, communicative, and multi-channel communication dialogue patterns that will create a digital community that loves the motherland and is aware of the nation and state. Besides, the transformation of the value of State Defense in the digital era is more effective than previously. On the other side, Indonesia is still facing cultural, structural, and postural challenges. Thus, the challenges faced also need to be considered and prevented together with all existing stakeholders and state defense agents.

INTRODUCTION

The proclamation of Indonesian independence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia on August 17, 1945, and the ratification of the Constitution on 18 August 1945 are other examples of the stages in which the Indonesian nation was born as well as ending the physical colonialism that had been going through for years. Under the guidance of the founding fathers of this Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was founded on the spirit of independence and sovereignty which was later stipulated in the Preamble and Body of the 1945 Constitution.

Ontologically, the state exists as a social force, a real living community, formed by the mutual agreement of all people gathered in it, and therefore must be defended. The basic values of Indonesia itself include, (1) love for the motherland, (2) awareness of the

nation and state, (3) confidence in *Pancasila* as the state ideology, (4) willingness to sacrifice for the nation and state, and (5) have the initial ability to defend the country. Historical studies show that the basic principles of protecting the motherland have always been part of the Indonesian way of life. On top of these values is also the spirit of struggle to liberate the nation from the clutches of colonialists, as well as the process of building an independent and sovereign Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which sustains and encourages the existence of the country to this day. Therefore, the basic principle of defending the country plays a very essential role in strengthening the existence of the nation and state to maintain, uphold, and protect sovereignty, territorial integrity, and state safety (Ministry of Defense, 2019).

The rights and obligations of defending the country itself are contained in, (a) article 27 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution which reads that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state, (b) article 68 of the Republic of Indonesia Legislation Number 39 of 1999 Concerning Human Rights which states every citizen is required to participate in measures to defend the state by prevailing legislation, (c) article 9 paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 Concerning State Defense states every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in as well as in efforts to defend the state which is manifested in the implementation of national defense, and (d) article 8 paragraph 1 and 2 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 Concerning State Defense states citizens can also be obliged/voluntarily become members of the reserve components and members of the supporting components, as a form of defending the country (Ilmar et al., 2022).

Defending the country aims to guarantee the survival of the nation and state, implement the principles of *Pancasila* and the 1945 Constitution, preserve culture, and maintain the integrity of the identity and integrity of the state. Remember the past, the context of defending the good nation of the Republic of Indonesia consisted of making physical efforts by taking up arms to fight for and defend the independence of this republic. However, in the era of globalization, efforts to defend the country no longer involve physical warfare. Along with the development of the times, the dynamics of national life are directed to achieve national goals and values following the circumstances and conditions that existed at the time. In the era of globalization too, technology is a necessity that cannot be avoided so that people can easily access information via the internet network throughout the world. From this network, the nation's patriotism and nationalism face many challenges where some of the adverse effects of the spread of digital information become unstoppable, such as the decline in the nation's cultural values, reduced sense of social unity, and the growth of radicalism which threatens the country (Venus, Ridwan, Wahidin, Zempi, & Fathun, 2023).

The scope of defending the country itself covers various fields of life, including politics, the economy, society and culture, and others (Ekaputra, 2021). From this, it can be seen that defending the country is carried out not only by the armed forces but also by every individual with the skills they possess. In addition, the types of threats faced by nations are no longer in the form of direct attacks but digital attacks that can penetrate national borders through technology. The most important thing for the current millennial generation is not just having a strong understanding of digital technology, but the application of defending the country also needs to be realized in action, which includes a sense of love for the motherland, eliminating hoaxes, and eliminating personal egoism, to enable the achievement of the goals outlined in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which was written by the founding fathers. It is not enough just to take up arms to defend the country. Mutual respect

among Indonesian citizens, both face to face and in cyberspace such as social media and the internet (Adikara, 2021).

Thus, this research is a response to the limit from previous research in 2023 by Fathun, Wahidin, and Zempi called "The Relevance of the Meaning of State Defense in Digital Public Perception" (Fathun, Wahidin, & Zempi, 2023). This research argues that defending the state is still interpreted conventionally by Indonesian society. Even though there has been a lot of research and outreach about defending the country, there has not been much shift in the meaning of defending the country. In addition, the era of globalization which causes disruption shows that the meaning of defending the country is still interpreted in the field of defense and security. Even though defending the country also concerns the role of individuals or groups through skills or professions. This means that defending the country is something that is considered good and beneficial for Indonesia and can be done by anyone based on their profession. The digital society considers that defending the country is something positive for Indonesia. Even though it is considered positive, only the majority of people who (a) understand state defense comprehensively, (b) defending the country is a professional activity, not only in the field of defense and security, (c) the era of digital disruption due to globalization, and (d) defending the country in the digital space is a way for people to avoid digital threats such as hackers, hoaxes, propaganda, etc. This condition is a gap because on the one hand defending the country is a positive thing but on the other hand defending the country has not yet become a comprehensive paradigm among real and virtual world communities (Fathun, Wahidin, & Zempi, 2023). The results of research conducted by Isamuddin, Nugraha, & Fathun (2021) stated that Generation X, Millennials, and Z who are so attached to technology have a very high dependence on the use of internet networks and social media. In this case, the digital world has the potential to produce many perceptions about something for individuals, including defending the country.

According to Sunaryo (2013), perception is a process that is preceded by sensing, namely by receiving a stimulus via the receptor and transmitting it to the brain or nerve center, which is structured and processed as a psychological process. Meanwhile, Kotler (1990) describes perception as the process through which a person chooses, arranges, and analyzes information inputs to produce a meaningful picture. In this case, perception is affected by the environment and the person as well as by actual objects. Environmental objects also have a role in the process of collecting or receiving information. A stimulus is viewed as a set of events that take place in the person's environment and are recorded by a nerve cell device, which will then process sensations. According to Mulyana (2015), perception is an internal process that enables us to select, arrange, and minimize environmental stimuli. This process might later affect our behavior. Communication relies on perception, which is essential since inaccurate perception prevents us from communicating properly. Our decision to have a message and dismiss other messages is based on how the study perceives the world. A cultural group or identity group is less likely to form a higher level of perception among individuals.

According to Mulyana (2015), human perception is fundamentally separated into two types:

1. Perception of physical environment objects. Every individual has the potential to misjudge an object or their physical surroundings since their senses can occasionally trick them. This is a result of circumstances that have an impact on one's viewpoints,

disparate experiential backgrounds between a person and others, disparate cultures, and disparate psychological conditions.

2. The perspective of people or society. Social perception is the process of understanding the significance of social objects and events that a person encounters in their surroundings. Brehm and Kassin claim that social perceptions are conclusions drawn by people to comprehend others. It is claimed that social perception is more challenging and sophisticated because of certain factors:
 - a. Human perceptions can vary over time and more quickly than perceptions of objects since humans are dynamic beings.
 - b. Social perception is influenced by both internal and external factors, as well as attributes that are visible from the outside.
 - c. Social perception is interactive because when one person perceives another, that other person doesn't just sit there and watch; they also take in what they are seeing.

In general, it may be said that if a person has a positive attitude toward a thing or an event, they will be willing to assist, pay attention to, and take action that is advantageous to that item. On the other side, if someone has a bad attitude toward anything, he will condemn, denounce, criticize, and even destroy it. Everyone sees things differently from one another and must respect others' perceptions even when they differ from their own.

METHODS

This study is a descriptive-qualitative study that provides examples of current data and facts. Qualitative data were collected through observations, interviews, and *Focus Group Discussions* (FGD). The FGD involved 3 expert sources, namely from the Unpad Center for Security Studies, State Defense Practitioners, and the State Intelligence Agency. Resource persons represent expertise from academic studies, practice, and decision makers. The data is analyzed and used through a categorization process by forming indicators related to research variables such as State Defense, Globalization, the Young Generation, and other indicators. Then the data is reduced and validated through a strict classification process by making interpretations based on the results of interviews with experts about the arguments of each expert. After that conclude that there is a relationship between state defense and the era of globalization. The information used in this study is secondary information that has been interpreted from a variety of sources, including articles, news reports, and research publications. This study used library research as a method of collecting data, which involved gathering information from already-published materials like books, journals, research articles, news stories, and literature linked to learning. Initial data collection was carried out by forming a survey team, collecting data from sources and the location of the FGD. The survey team involved Indodata, the UPN Veteran Jakarta Center for State Defense Studies, and UPN Veteran Jakarta Lecturers. Then look for several experts who are relevant to research both academics and practitioners. Conducting FGDs as well as discussions at the UPN Veteran Jakarta FISIP diplomacy laboratory and zooming online. Apart from that, this research also carried out a survey technique conducted by Indodata in 2022 specifically assessing digital public perceptions of defending the country. This research also uses the observation method obtained at the initial State Defense training in 2021 at the Ministry of Defense Education and Training Center.

The data is presented through the results of a quantitative data survey which is analyzed through a qualitative tracking process. The data is in the form of numbers,

results of interviews, results of dialogues, and discussions through FGDs. Therefore, this research is very urgent to know the results, especially the opportunities and challenges of implementing state defense in the digital era.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

State Defense Models in Other Countries

The concept of defending the country is not only applied in Indonesia but also in all other countries. This concept can take various forms, such as civil service, military service, or a combination of the two (Soepandji & Farid, 2018). Switzerland, a small country in Central Europe bordered by Germany, Italy, France, and Austria, is a perpetually neutral country known as the Alps. In 1815, Europe insisted that Switzerland must be "permanently neutral" in all future hostilities. As a result, Switzerland has avoided war for 200 years, recovering and gaining power after two world wars. With the hard work and professionalism of the Swiss people, the economy also recovered after the war.

Switzerland has a comprehensive national defense system, including defense facilities and forces, and its people share the goal of defending their home and country against foreign aggression. Swiss citizens must do military service at the age of 20, and women can volunteer. Each soldier receives professional training such as driving, medical affairs, IT, and operating high-tech weapons based on their skills. After 18 to 21 weeks of boot camp, they can take home uniforms, guns, gas masks, and other weaponry, not including ammunition. They must receive three weeks of tactical training each year until they complete the 245-day assignment. Longtime soldiers remain reserve officers for 10 years after training. Switzerland has 3,500 professional soldiers in peacetime, but 350,000 reserve militia ready for conflict or natural disasters. They are well organized and move quickly. Besides that, Switzerland is a neutral country as well as a partner of NATO, so it can maintain its national security and maintain world peace and humanitarian assistance (Chien, 2020).

Globalization and Digital Society

Globalization is a term that comes from the word "global" which means the whole world and "ization" which means process so globalization is often interpreted as a process, activity, or phenomenon that includes or occurs in all parts of the world. This is in line with what was expressed by Robertson and Emmanuel Ritcher who consider that globalization is a process that unites all world people who were initially separated into a global unit (Pratama & Dewi, 2021). Nevertheless, globalization is believed by most of the world community, especially the people of eastern countries as a form of westernization or multi-dimensional colonization by the West in particular on the people of developing countries which in the end get quite serious challenges from nationalists or conservatives. There are at least two major views in responding to globalization, namely pro-globalization, and anti-globalization. People who are pro-globalization consider that globalization brings enormous benefits to the people of a country such as absorbing labor through investment flows, increasing a country's per capita income, encouraging economic development, and providing progress in the field of science and technology. However, this is considered a mistake by the anti-globalization community which considers that globalization has a very serious impact on inequality that occurs in a country. Communities that do not have competitiveness or lack resources will fall deeper and deeper into poverty. In addition, globalization also has an impact on the loss of cultural values of a society, and environmental damage due

to exploitation (Irani & Noruzi, 2011). Suparlan (2012) explain that globalization has positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts of globalization on the Indonesian people are (in Asmaroini, 2017):

1. Creating a competitive spirit: Globalization has a positive impact on the people of a country, namely fostering a competitive spirit in the international world. With the desire to be competitive, the capabilities and human resources of a country's people will increase and this will certainly have a huge impact on the economic development of the Indonesian nation (Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).
2. Ease and comfort of life: Globalization brings ease of access to people so that they are more efficient in carrying out their activities. People originally had to wait months to send letters abroad by post, but now people only need about 1-2 seconds to send messages to other people abroad.
3. Increasing tolerance and human solidarity: High tolerance and human solidarity are the positive impacts of globalization. Globalization brings very significant changes to the flow of information so that any disaster that occurs in a country will immediately be responded to sympathetically by other individuals around the world. The latest example, in this case, is the action to defend Palestine which was carried out by various Islamic communities in Jakarta (CNN Indonesia, 2021).
4. Awareness of togetherness: Indirectly, globalization forms the character of society to live in cooperation and work together for the progress of the nation.
5. Fostering an attitude of mutual openness and acceptance between different cultures: The flow of globalization also brings the values of humanism and plurality so that with globalization a condition of a society that is passionate about differences will be created.
6. Increased social mobility. Globalization has also opened access and very broad employment opportunities for the people of a country to enable social mobility.

In addition to the positive impacts, globalization also has negative impacts such as shifting values that exist in society such as an increasingly hedonistic society, consumerism, and taking actions that violate the norms in society, then There are conflicting values brought by globalization with the values that exist in society. In a society such as the idea of LGBT which is highly opposed in Indonesia, globalization also harms changing people's lifestyles to become more wasteful, fond of using imported goods, and makes individuals more egocentric-individualistic (Nurhaidah & Musa, 2015).

Globalization is not only driven by one factor but is driven by various factors such as economic, political, financial, technological, and sociocultural factors. From an economic point of view, globalization is driven by the desire of liberals to create a system of economic conditions that refers to free market mechanisms. The idea of the liberals originated from the term *laissez-faire* which means let it happen as it is. Liberals view a healthy economy as an economy that is fully surrendered to the market mechanism without having to be interfered with by the government because, in a free market, every individual can pursue the wealth he wants (Fauzia, 2021). The concept of *laissez-faire* has led to an increase in international trade between countries which in turn creates a condition of interdependence which is one of the main causes of the emergence of globalization (Henry, 2008). Globalization is also driven by the rapid flow of financial investment or loans for development provided by the private sector or world financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which in turn forces

a country to open market access through various policy deregulations known as structural adjustment programs (Forster, Kentikelenis, Stubbs, & King, 2020).

On the political side, globalization is driven by government policies that desire economic development to implement investor-friendly policies, promote tourism, transition, and facilitate international trade. In addition to political factors, there are also social factors that drive globalization, namely individual mobility (migration) across national borders based on various factors such as war, employment, welfare, or social-political freedom. Of all these factors, the factor of technological development is the most crucial in the context of globalization. There will be no globalization without the support of modern technology. Because technology creates a new condition that allows individuals to be in direct contact with other individuals in different parts of the world in real time without having to leave their country. Technology is also the main support for various economic activities such as industry, international trade, education, and socio-politics. The rapid development of technology has succeeded in creating a new era known as the era of information openness (Naz & Ahmad, 2018).

State Defense Transformation in the Digital Age.

Defending the Country as an attitude, principle, and character must be transformed in the era of globalization. Friedman (2002) states that the earth is towards a flat relationship. Flat in the sense that the boundaries of space and time are getting thinner. Furthermore, globalization implies ideological and technological transformation. Ideology becomes the direction and perspective in acting. While technology is an instrument to launch activities. Thus, there is a relationship between State Defense as part of principles, perspectives, values, and technology as an instrument for spreading the values of State Defense as a plural and diverse nation.

As a diverse nation, Indonesia must be able to make the values of defending the country a principle, character, and perspective. Because Defending the Country is the foundation that makes diversity able to stand upright until now. This is because the implication of diversity is a social conflict if it is not controlled properly. If diversity is not maintained with the basic values of Defending the Country then latent conflicts can continue to occur. However, the meaning of the values of State Defense must be reduced according to the times. Because in the era of globalization with battles between ideologies and technology, the State Defense must become a symbol of bonding and peace. This means that the value of Defending the Country must follow and adapt to opportunities and overcome the challenges of an ever-changing era (Venus et al., 2023).

Defending the Country currently still has a rigid meaning. It is always identified with defense and security or militarism. Even though State Defense has redefined this meaning. However, it seems that the community has not received comprehensive socialization regarding this matter. Hence, the transformation of State Defense has not been optimal so far. A structural, cultural, and spiritual approach is needed so that State Defense can become the spirit of the attitude of citizens. Citizens will be proud and feel a loss if they are not part of the State Defense Training, especially in the era of globalization (Venus et al., 2023).

In the digital era, it is possible to transform the values of State Defense more easily through digital platforms. In this digital era, it shows that many millennials use digital instruments as a source of knowledge. Many millennial children make decisions by viewing social media. If it is calculated from the total population of Indonesia as much as 272.1 million, it means that 64% or part of the citizens have access to social media. They also mentioned the percentage of Net from the age of 16 to 64 years using various kinds

of information technology. 96% of mobile phone users, 94% smartphone, 21% non smartphone, 66% laptop or desktop, 23% tablet, 16% game console, and 5.1% virtual reality device. Of the total, 338.2 million people in Indonesia have mobile phones, of which out of 160 million, half are active users of social media (Faulina et al., 2021).

Every year, more and more Indonesians join the ranks of the yang internet connected. There will be 210.03 million Internet users in Indonesia in 2021-2022, according to the findings of a study by the Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII). Number this increased from the previous season by 6.78 percent or 196.7 million viewers. This means that 77.02 percent of Indonesian people now have internet access. The percentage of people aged 13 to 18 years who have internet access is 99.16 percent, making them the age group with the highest internet penetration overall. The 19-34 year age group has the second highest penetration, namely 98.64 percent (Fathun, Wahidin, & Zempi, 2023).

Through the digital era, social media platforms will create interactive, communicative, and multi-channel communication dialogue patterns. This means that the main target of communication patterns in the digital era is more as long as it is connected to the internet world. The communication pattern created can be in the form of people-to-people contact, people-to-government contact, business-to-people contact, and other patterns. Social media will create multiple communication, not single-play. Multiply in the sense that communication patterns can last a long time and are open. David Simon (2005) says that the world is moving towards digital democracy or internet democracy. This means that all forms of decisions are very free and responsible. This pattern changes the format of politics and communication due to technology (Ulfa, 2018). In the expert's opinion, national dialogue will be more constructive and the government, which has so far tended to be elitist, can greet its citizens through social media.

This opportunity is very large to disseminate the value of Defending the country as an attitude of the behavior of the Indonesian nation which is plural and upholds the value of national unity and unity. Social media is a new medium that can be efficient if used properly. Creeber and Martin (2009) in Ulfa (2018) state that new media is the convergence between technology and computerization via the Internet network. Furthermore, McQuil (2000) in Ulfa (2018) said that social media communication patterns as new media are based on interpersonal first needs such as telephone, email, etc. The second is interactive needs such as video games, and media communication platforms and the third is information search needs such as Google, and finally participatory needs such as social media (Ulfa, 2018).

Communication in the era of globalization, especially digital media, will create a digital community that loves the motherland and is aware of the nation and state. This was proven when Indonesia was cornered at the UN General Assembly by representatives of the country of Vanuatu regarding the issue of human rights violations in Papua. This issue made several Indonesian netizens able to awaken themselves as a nation and state and love for the homeland by hacking the Vanuatu State website as a form of protest (Ferdian, 2020). This news is a form of commitment from Indonesian citizens. This is understandable because they are just ordinary citizens who cannot carry out diplomatic protests by commenting on the site as a form of Defending the Country.

It is indeed an empirical fact that South Pacific countries have always undermined the Republic of Indonesia by complaining about the issue of human rights violations in Papua. However, the issue is just a discourse that cannot be proven. After all, Papuans remain consistently part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Many

countries such as Palau, Solomon, Fiji, Vanuatu, and others countries have always made this issue an act of injustice to Papuans. Some of these countries are only provoked by actors who want to gain political power. So Defending the Country in the digital era through social media comments is a form of the value of loving the homeland. This means that Indonesia does not feel guilty and cannot be cornered by things that are not true.

The transformation of the value of State Defense in the digital era is financially cheaper. The value of Defending the country is the main attitude of Indonesian citizens who have national and state characteristics. To welcome Indonesia, in the year 2045, the values of State Defense must be integrated within Indonesian citizens. This means that with the existence of a social media platform, the transformation pattern will be financially cheaper. In terms of time, it will be more efficient because the post will be more open and last longer. This means that there is no need for a large special budget to transform the value of Defending the country. It is enough to take advantage of a community of young people who are fluent in the digital field. This can also be done by using new media such as podcasts, YouTube channels, or influencers. Opportunities to use this media can be enjoyed and understood by the public more than by using seminars, webinars, or outreach media. Because media like that is mostly enjoyed by academics. The integration of the value of Defending the country is the rights and obligations of all components of the nation.

Apart from the opportunity, of course, there is the challenge of transforming the values of State Defense in the digital era. Several identified challenges may become problems in the future if not controlled. There are several challenges including:

1. Cultural challenges, these challenges relate to principles, lifestyles, characters, and perspectives. Cultural challenges relate to ways of thinking and acting. This is due to identity in the form of experience and education as well as the religion they adhere to. On the other hand, influenced by the surrounding environment. Likewise concerning the perspective on the value of State Defense so far it has developed culturally as a doctrine. This means that this culture interferes with perspectives and actions. The people only think that Defending the country is the responsibility of the state and has military and defense nuances. Defending the country is related to taking up arms, going to war, or being a reserve component. It is this psychological fear that makes the value of Defending the country not integrated into the hearts of the people. Especially now that the study is entering the era of globalization by bringing digital instruments as tools and determinants of social behavior. The millennial generation is a generation that is largely the successor to Indonesia's golden generation in 2045. There are so many of them that it is necessary to place the value of Defending the Country as part of their attitude. The value of defending the country must be transformed into a millennial style in the digital era. Because the cultural challenge of comparing the perspectives of this generation is very different. For this reason, innovation and creativity are needed to spread the values of Defending the Country in a more transformative way so that they are easier to understand and accept.
2. Structural challenges, these challenges relate to policies, institutions, coordination, decision-making, and implementation. The transformation of State Defense values must be carried out using a synergy and collaboration approach. In the digital era, coordination and collaboration should be better. However, the study finds facts on the ground that the transformation of State Defense values is still program-based. There are too many institutions dealing with this field. The implication is that there

is no focus and no mapping of which areas should be given a primary, secondary, and tertiary approach. So, the study knows which areas are experiencing a decline in State Defense values. From this, the study knows what activities must be carried out to reshape these values. So far, it is still based on training seminars and other forms. As a result, only *single-play applies*, not *multi-play*, which is continuously integrated. On the other hand, Indonesia's educational curriculum has also been eroded by foreign influence by weakening several lessons that specifically discuss statehood, such as Pancasila, National Insight, Archipelagic Insight, and the like. The study only found "Defending the Country" courses on campuses such as Veterans National Development University and the State Defense University. In addition, there is no concrete synergy and collaboration between them. That's why the collaborative approach in the digital era opens up hope that the values of Defending the Country can be well integrated. According to constructivists, there are four variables to foster the value of collective identity, namely comment fate, meaning that the study considers State Defense as an equal part or can be said as principles, vision, and character to form a perspective. Then interdependence, at this point the study considers State Defense as a value of interdependence between citizens. National Defense Value as a unifying element and driving force for the nation to make changes. And homogeneity, which means State Defense is a value entrusted by the founding fathers of the nation. Hence, the next generation must be able to maintain these values. Finally, self-restraint means letting go of the cultural and structural ego that the transformation of the value of Defending the Country is a common interest to keep the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia victorious in welcoming the golden age of 2045.

3. Postural challenges, these challenges are more physical and perspective. Posture related to national security. So far, what has emerged in people's minds is that Defending the country is an activity that forces them to take up arms, to become a reserve component because the state is not doing well. It is the responsibility of the Indonesian National Army Force and Indonesian Police as the main components of defense. Postural challenges are currently more directed at non-traditional challenges in the form of threats that do not lead to conflicts between countries. Moreover, Indonesia is a country with a middle-power character that probably has many friends. This non-conventional challenge requires community participation as the main component in protecting the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. For example, littering, especially in the sea area. The data shows that Indonesia is the country with the second largest contributor to plastic waste after China. Another example is cutting down trees carelessly without re-seeding. This is dangerous because it damages the environment and triggers global warming. Because the forest is a source of oxygen. It was an incident in 2015 where forests in Indonesia were burned to the ground due to the irresponsible behavior of local people who do gardening. Another example is the excessive bombing of fish in the sea using dynamics that threaten the life of marine biota. These examples are only a small part of the non-traditional threats that surround us.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Defending the country is an obligation that must be carried out by every citizen toward their country. In the era of globalization with battles between ideologies and technology, the State Defense must become a symbol of bonding and peace. This means that the value of Defending the Country must follow and adapt to opportunities and

overcome the challenges of an ever-changing era. In the digital era, it is possible to transform the values of State Defense more easily through digital platforms. Through the digital era, social media platforms will create interactive, communicative, and multi-channel communication dialogue patterns. Communication in the era of globalization, especially digital media, will also create a digital community that loves the motherland and is aware of the nation and state. In addition, the transformation of the value of State Defense in the digital era is less expensive than before.

On the other side, Indonesia is still facing cultural, structural, and postural challenges. Along with the development of the times, modern culture also influences the lifestyle of Indonesian people. If Western and modern culture is more dominant, the original Indonesian culture will experience a state of suspended animation, where only the previous generations know about these cultures and traditions, until millennials find and preserve them again. In addition, institutionally and policy-wise, Indonesian institutions tend not to be focused on one area, and produce many programs that have not yet been implemented. Thus, the challenges faced also need to be considered and prevented together with all existing stakeholders and state defense agents.

Based on the results of the above conclusions, This study recommends several suggestions for the government to increase the spirit of defending the country among youth in the digital era. First is the need to develop reasoning about State Defense at the highest levels of society to the lower classes. This is to be able to obtain the values and responsibilities of each community. Next is the need for training and seminars on defending the country involving the younger generation who are currently the next Indonesia's golden generation. In addition, the need to understand that defending the state is not only an obligation but a right so that every citizen must be able to play a role and contribute. Other than that, there is a need for a new survey on people's understanding, especially in underdeveloped areas, regarding what role they should play. It should be a collaboration between the study center, academia, and the community. Last is to expand publication media such as books and journals both on a national and international scale to spread the national defense

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