

Actualization of Political Citizenship Through State Defense Education in The Youth Generations

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ABSTRACT

Political actualization of citizenship is related to membership, legal status, rights, and participation which are the four key dimensions of citizenship. These four aspects need to be immediately actualized in the life of the nation and state, because they are very important in realizing a civilized nation. The problem of not achieving the political dimension of citizenship is due to a decrease in the sense of nationalism in each younger generation. On that basis, the National Unity and Political Body (Bakesbangpol) of Bandung City organizes state defense education. The purpose of this study was to analyze the state defense education conducted by Bakesbangpol of Bandung City to strengthen the character of love for the homeland of the younger generation. The theory used is the theory of nationalism, political theory of citizenship and the conception of state defense. This analysis uses a qualitative methodology with a case study approach, with data collection strategies through interviews, observations, and documentation. The findings have shown that state defense education held by Bakesbangpol of Bandung City has shown changes in cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects of the participants who take part in state defense education. This can be seen from the increase in capacity regarding membership, legal status, rights, and participation towards a better direction as a citizen. This is very important in realizing ideal citizens to support the achievement of state goals. This finding shows that it is important for Bakesbangpol to always carry out state defense education in a sustainable and programmed manner, by prioritizing aspects of innovation so that it always adapts to the times. For further research it is important to study with different methods, especially quantitative methods because it can determine the effect of political education on political education participants.

Keywords: *Political Citizenship; Education; State Defense; Bandung*

ABSTRAK

Aktualisasi politik kewarganegaraan terkait dengan keanggotaan, status hukum, hak, dan partisipasi yang merupakan empat dimensi utama kewarganegaraan. Keempat aspek tersebut perlu segera diaktualisasikan dalam kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara, karena sangat penting dalam mewujudkan bangsa yang beradab. Permasalahan tidak tercapainya dimensi politik

kewarganegaraan disebabkan oleh menurunnya rasa nasionalisme pada setiap generasi muda. Atas dasar itu, Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik (Bakesbangpol) Kota Bandung menyelenggarakan pendidikan bela negara. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pendidikan bela negara yang dilakukan oleh Bakesbangpol Kota Bandung untuk memperkuat karakter cinta tanah air generasi muda. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori nasionalisme, teori politik kewarganegaraan dan konsepsi bela negara. Analisis ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus, dengan strategi pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan bela negara yang diselenggarakan oleh Bakesbangpol Kota Bandung telah menunjukkan perubahan aspek kognitif, afektif dan psikomotor peserta yang mengikuti pendidikan bela negara. Hal ini terlihat dari peningkatan kapasitas mengenai keanggotaan, status hukum, hak, dan partisipasi menuju arah yang lebih baik sebagai warga negara. Hal ini sangat penting dalam mewujudkan warga negara yang ideal untuk mendukung tercapainya tujuan negara. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa penting bagi Bakesbangpol untuk selalu melaksanakan pendidikan bela negara secara berkelanjutan dan terprogram, dengan mengedepankan aspek inovasi agar selalu menyesuaikan dengan perkembangan zaman. Untuk penelitian selanjutnya perlu dikaji dengan metode yang berbeda terutama metode kuantitatif karena dapat mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan politik terhadap peserta pendidikan politik.

Kata Kunci: Politik Kewarganegaraan; Pendidikan; Bela Negara; Bandung

INTRODUCTION

Efforts to defend the state in Indonesia are imperatively regulated in Article 27 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD) which mandates that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state." Each citizen is required to apply the constitutional mandate as a way of carrying out the rights and duties that are ingrained in them and their hearts. The basic tenets of the country's defense operations are the values of Pancasila and the principles outlined in the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution. In addition, efforts to protect the nation are not only seen as rights and duties but also as a type of honor bestowed by the state on its people for their selfless and responsible service to their country.

Bandung is home to a number of possible risks, difficulties, roadblocks, and social upheavals. For instance, take the terrorism and extremism incidents in Bandung. Based on the Notes of Hearings from Commission III House of Representative of Indonesia Republic (DPR RI) and the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) (2018) revealed that one of the terrorism incidents that took place in the city of Bandung was carried out by a member of a global terrorist organization that organized local cells in Indonesia.

Bakesbangpol of Bandung City is one of the regional apparatuses formed based on the mandate of statutory regulations. In Bandung Mayor Regulation Number 1406 of 2016 concerning

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Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City, one of the programs of the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City is implementing a state defense program. In the Mayor's Regulation, the state defense program is one of the tasks and functions that must be carried out by the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City.

Problems regarding the character of the younger generation can be seen from various violations and crimes, such as brawls and even theft. This reality indicates that the younger generation has a low understanding of citizenship politics. If left unchecked, it will become a prolonged problem for the integrity of the nation and state. The younger generation who do not have an understanding of citizenship politics is dangerous in the short term, such as the emergence of radicalism movements, the neglect of corrupt governments, and the loss of the Pancasila state identity. The situation indicates that there is a need for coaching efforts for the younger generation to be able to grow their political understanding of citizenship.

According to Rahmana's (2018) research, there were a number of socio-religious disputes around the construction of buildings of worship in the city of Bandung. Even if the erection of a place of worship was the main cause of the dispute, religious harmony and social order in society might also be at risk. Other research on the issues that plague the city of Bandung, conducted by Hermawati et al. (2016) regarding tolerance between religious communities in the city of Bandung, demonstrates that religious issues continue to play a significant role in evoking feelings based on ingroup and outgroup identities, making people vulnerable to conflict.

Based on this research, it indicates that there is an urgency to actualize citizenship politics in the younger generation, in order to create a complete understanding of membership, legal status, rights and participation of the younger generation, so that it can directly encourage the development of tolerance and peace in the city of Bandung in particular and Indonesia in general.

In the study of nation theory, there are two major experts whose views are often the main reference. First, is Otto Bauer said that “*Eine Nation ist eine aus Schikalgemeinschaft erwachsene Character-gemeinschaft.*” Otto Bauer's notion of the nation places more emphasis on the temperament or character of a group of individuals who are utilized to define a nation. The attitude and conduct of the nation's citizens will be a reflection of its character. The characteristic of a nation that sets it apart from other nations is established based on the knowledge of its cultural past, which develops alongside the nation's growth (Wantannas, 2018).

Second, according to Ernest Renan, a country is a group of individuals with the desire to

come together and feel like they are one (*le desir d'être ensemble*). Therefore, a nation is mostly created by the citizens' desire to do so. Then, this nation transforms into a nation built on the foundation of a single nation "idee" which means idea, where Hegel says that the state is the embodiment of an idea, or "een staat is de tot werkelijkheid geworden idee" (Wantannas, 2018).

Syifauzakia (2016) according to the explanation, "essentially character education is the same as value education, meaning the cultivation of values such that they become features in a person and color a person's personality or character. Therefore, one kind of character education that may be used is to teach values.

The same thing was also stated by Sharma (2016) stating that "Value education is education in values and education towards the inculcation of values." According to this perspective, the process of character education and value education is connected to the inculcation of the fundamental principles of state defense. In order to develop a strong and strong sense of nationalism or love for the country, state military education essentially aims to instill national character characteristics in individuals.

In accordance with Azhar (2001), "the term defending the country is a unified whole of other terms, such as defending the homeland, loving the homeland, state stability, and loyalty to the nation and state." According to this point of view, there are several interconnected components to national defense activities, including those relating to geography, psychology, security, and devotion.

Based on this explanation, this research focuses on how the state defense education program organized by Bakesbangpol of Bandung City actualizes citizenship politics in the younger generation? On the basis of these research questions, this study aims to make the younger generation have awareness, understand, and acquire in everyday life. The urgency of this research is to understand the importance of political education for the younger generation, evaluation of the implementation of political education is very important to optimize political education in the future.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs the case study methodology. According to Narbuko and Achmadi (2007), a case analysis is a comprehensive examination of a single case with well-organized results. Case analysis concentrates on developing study cases that are exclusive to one unit and restricted in scope. In order to develop a new generation that is capable of fending off both internal and

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foreign dangers, this case study aims to improve civics education and state defense awareness.

The location of this research was carried out at the Office of the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City. The analysis participants used in this study: 1) Bakesbangpol of Bandung City; 2) Instructor of Secaba Rindam III/Siliwangi; 3) Participant. Employing observation, interviews, and document review as data collecting methods. The Miles and Huberman analytical model, which incorporates data reduction, data interpretation, and hypothesis creation in three phases (Miles & Huberman, 1992), is used in the data analysis technique. Continually performed throughout the research process, the credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability tests are used to evaluate the research findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the context of citizenship politics, there is a theory initiated by Stokke (2017) which identifies four key dimensions of citizenship namely membership, legal status, rights and participation. These four dimensions come together in a general model of citizenship, which is most clearly demonstrated by the hegemonic liberal nation-state model of citizenship (Schuck 2002). However, it can also be observed that this model has undergone structural changes. In doing so, the second part sheds light on the dynamics of citizenship studies in explaining cultural change which has increased attention to the cultural differences and rights that distinguish groups within the liberal model of citizenship, as well as global changes which have challenged the spatiality of the nation-state model and envisioned forms of post-war citizenship. -national, denationalization, and transnational.

The four core dimensions of citizenship are closely intertwined. The fact that membership of a national community is the basis for legal status, which in turn has a structuring effect on citizenship rights and participation, seems to imply an element of sequence, but Stokke argues that the interrelationships between the four dimensions are more complex and more multidirectional. For example, active citizenship has a decisive influence on the discursive construction of cultural identity, and political participation is central to the institutionalization and realization of various types of citizenship rights. Likewise, civil and political rights can be used as a basis for the struggle for inclusive membership and legal status. Formal status as citizens also frames inclusion and a sense of belonging in the citizen community. This means that citizenship politics does not have to be understood in a linear and sequential manner, but rather that the dimensions identified are

intertwined entry points and dynamics in open political processes (Stokke, 2017).

One of every Indonesian citizen's rights and duties is to protect the country, according to the constitution. To make efforts to protect the nation, each citizen must, of course, comprehend the idea of safeguarding the nation. In accordance with Azhar (2001), "the term defending the country is a unified whole of other terms, such as defending the homeland (geographical), loving the homeland (psychological in nature), state stability (security), and loyalty to the nation and state." (dedicated)." According to this point of view, there are several interconnected components to national defense activities, including those relating to geography, psychology, security, and devotion.

Budiyono (2017) proposed a more inclusive viewpoint, stating, "State defence must be interpreted holistically, state defence includes defending and defending the region and culture, which includes ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, defence, and security." On the basis of this perspective, it can be deduced that state defence can encompass numerous facets of daily life. In terms of ideology, the nation can be defended by putting the Pancasila values into practise in daily life. Politically speaking, the nation can be defended by actively participating in all political activities. Economically, the nation can be defended by appreciating domestic and regional products. From a sociocultural standpoint, the nation can be defended through social or humanitarian actions. As well as in terms of defence and security, the nation can be defended by ensuring the security of the surrounding environment.

The Problem of Understanding Citizenship Politics of the Young Generation

In order to comprehend the issue of the young generation's lack of comprehension of membership, legal status, rights, and participation, which are crucial components of citizenship politics, it is necessary to comprehend the condition of Indonesian society in its context. Based on the results of the interviews, it was determined that the current digital era has both positive and negative effects; the positive effects can be utilised by the community, while the negative effects, such as threats, must be considered. This threat has the effect of diminishing the younger generation's comprehension of rights and participation (the political aspect of citizenship) and elevating individual interests over national and state interests.

In this digital era, there are a variety of threats, such as hoaxes, proxy conflicts, hate speech on social media, etc., that can erode the weak patriotism of the younger generation. According to

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the source, a large number of individuals readily believed the news due to their dearth of digital technology knowledge. This poor news caused individuals to despise the government, resulting in anarchist actions.

According to the source, it is crucial to sustain communication on social media, emphasising the importance of ethics on social media. According to him, the essence of threats in the current digital era consists of ethical issues in social media. Weak ethics in social media will produce divisions, conflicts, and a lack of patriotism and state loyalty. Meanwhile, other sources highlighted the perils of threats in the digital age, which have a significant impact on the state's hospitality, particularly in the city of Bandung.

Sources described in greater detail various types of problems and stated that the problems of the younger generation are essentially things that threaten the country's stability. The digital era can be both a boon and a danger if its benefits are abused. The threat may be large or small. The threat to the nation's unity and integrity that assaults the aspect of patriotism in the younger generation demonstrates the need to defend the country in order to regenerate the patriotism in the younger generation.

On the basis of the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the situation of widespread digitalization in various aspects of life is not accompanied by the wisdom of its users. This condition has exacerbated societal divisions, which has implications for the young generation's limited comprehension of membership, legal status, rights, and citizenship participation.

As a responsibility for the continuation of citizen harmony, state administrators are obligated to address any problems that arise. During the implementation of the state defence programme in the digital era, participants were reportedly given threat material, according to the source. According to him, the current digital era is influenced by globalisation, which facilitates the entry of foreign ideas or ideologies that are incompatible with the nation's and state's characteristics, thereby undermining the younger generation's patriotic character.

The Response of the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City with State Defense Education

In this situation, the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City has a strategy to increase the younger generation's comprehension of membership, legal status, rights, and participation through the promotion of national defence awareness. Based on the results of the interviews, it was determined

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that the strategy of this state defence programme is to encourage the younger generation to have positive inclinations, ideas, and activities in order to confront various threats in the digital age. So as to preserve the young generation's patriotism and enable them to combat various threats that threaten Indonesia's diversity and tolerance.

According to the research source, the strategy included not only information about the dangers of threats in the digital age, but also comprehension or socialisation of the dangers of hoaxes. This can be accomplished through the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City social media accounts. The research participants also proposed that in the future, there should be specialised material on the use and application of social media in daily life, as well as the dangers and hazards associated with social media abuse. In the meantime, other research sources provided strategies to be implemented by various organisations, including both the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City and state defence personnel.

State defence education and training instructors in the field also provided input to the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City in order to conduct state defence education in order to increase the younger generation's comprehension of membership, legal status, rights, and participation. According to the research informant, the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City should provide special training on digital literacy, specifically on how to use social media positively. The Bakesbangpol of Bandung City must keep up with the times so that the material presented is in line with the requirements of the present, such as defending the nation on social media.

The research informant also stated that the strategy that Bakesbangpol had to implement was to target young people to participate in the state defence programme and be educated on the significance of defending the country in the current digital era. This will enable them to gain knowledge of the state's history, thereby realising the essence of citizenship, which comprises the four dimensions of citizenship politics, namely membership, legal status, rights, and participation in the city of Bandung.

On this basis, the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City state defence education strategy aims to actualize citizenship politics in the younger generation through education and training, habituation, character strengthening, discussions, marching exercises, and musahbah or self-reflection. This strategy is extremely comprehensive in its implementation of citizenship politics from the mental and physical perspectives of the youth.

Based on the results of interviews with participants in state defence education, it was

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determined that despite threats in the digital era being discussed in state defence materials, they were not specifically covered. Due to the aforementioned circumstances, not all participants in state defence activities possess the knowledge, attitudes, and skills that reflect the four main dimensions of citizenship politics.

According to research sources, the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City strategy for implementing state defence education was to actualize citizenship politics by providing specialised digital literacy training. According to research sources, the strategy must be to provide special digital literacy materials and training both within and beyond the state defence programme. According to the participants in the state defence programme, teaching about digital literacy is more effective and in line with the challenges of the times as an effort to cultivate in the younger generation an appreciation for the political dimensions of citizenship. This is due to the extensive use of social media by the younger generation.

Analysis from the perspective of the theory of national security indicates that digital threats can impede people's freedom from any apprehension or risk-free situations or conditions (A'raf, 2015). Researchers believe that, from the standpoint of national security, digital threats employ non-traditional approaches devised by diverse figures such as Barry Buzan, Ole Waever, and Jaap de Wilde (1998).

According to Buzan et al. (1998), a non-traditional approach to national security emphasises non-military concerns in addition to military issues. This strategy places a greater emphasis on humanity (citizens) as subjects and objects of security interests. Human security is the focal point of national security maintenance endeavours. The formation of superior young generation resources, with a strong sense of patriotism, is a means to combat both internal and external negative influences. In practise, however, it cannot be denied that digital threats can be viewed through the lens of the traditional national security approach advocated by Stephen M. Walt (1991, p. 212) and Nye & Lynn-Jones (1988), which emphasises the use and control of military force. This is the case if the type of escalation that occurs in digital threats has already reached the point where it causes riots and even conflict.

Externally, the era of globalisation introduces negative influences and values that can erode the youthful generation's patriotism. McDonough and Cormier (2013) argue that "nationalism is modern because it is a typically modern response to the threat posed by the advancing wave of modernization." This viewpoint demonstrates the significance of nationalism

in the contemporary era. To combat the various threats posed by the progression of modernization, a nationalistic mindset is crucial. Therefore, if individuals lack a robust sense of nationalism, they will be susceptible to the negative effects of globalisation and modernization.

According to Natawiria's (2009) research, there are several factors that influence efforts to foster awareness of defending the country, particularly for the younger generation or among students, including: (1) a portion of the community does not have a superior culture Indonesia, (2) the weakening of ideological awareness of Pancasila, and (3) the value of struggle is displaced by the value of success. Therefore, through state defence education and training, it is possible to shape the morals and character of the younger generation in accordance with the cultural character values of the society, as reflected in Pancasila.

In the digital era, the formation of digital literacy capabilities as a state defence competency can strengthen state defence strategies. As a result, this digital literacy capability will encourage and support other initiatives, such as a study by Manihuruk and Tarina (2020) that emphasises the significance of efforts to defend the nation in the digital era by strengthening cyber law in response to various digital threats, such as hoaxes. Similarly, Sa'diyah and Vinata's (2016) research investigates the significance of establishing a national cyber defence or cyber army to defend state sovereignty.

The three aspects of regulatory aspects (cyber law) (Manihuruk and Tarina, 2020), organisational aspects (national cyber defence) (Sa'diyah and Vinata, 2016), and digital literacy skills can serve as supplementary elements in the defence of the nation in the digital age. These three elements can create a cyber defence and security system to protect public and national interests from a variety of digital threats, thereby forming the basis of a comprehensive national security state defence effort. Based on the explanation of Bakesbangpol's potential strategies for implementing national defence education in the city of Bandung, in an endeavour to instill a sense of patriotism in the younger generation. Therefore, the implementation and execution of state defence education for the younger generation is crucial.

According to the findings of interviews with research informants, the state defence programme at the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City began with the renaming of Service and Investment Coordinating Board (BKPPM) to the National Unity and Politics Agency. Bakesbangpol of Bandung City has produced at least one thousand state defence cadres annually from 2017 to 2019. The instructor stated that the community defence awareness programme was

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developed in partnership with the Indonesian national army (TNI). For this reason, the form of the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City state defence programme is adapted for Secaba Rindam III Siliwangi's state defence education. Participants consist of youth, students, youth organisations, community organisations, instructors, and RT/RW forums, among others.

Researchers conducted interviews with participants of the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City state defence programme. They believe that the form of the state defence programme is education and training in educational and training institutions that aim to train strong thinking, attitude, mental abilities, and physical abilities in order to provide each participant with an awareness of defending the country. This can increase the younger generation's capacity to comprehend the actuality of the nation and state, thereby fostering a patriotic disposition.

Based on the findings of interviews with research informants, the state defence programme is highly effective at enhancing the younger generation's understanding of the nation and state. Every citizen has a duty to defend the nation. The primary objective of the state defence programme is to foster a morally-responsible community that is consistent with the nation's and state's identity. This country defence programme is excellent because it fosters patriotism and an understanding of one's rights and responsibilities as a citizen.

According to research sources, the process of implementing and actualizing the state defence programme is institutionalised in order to maximise the potential of human resources to instill patriotism in the younger generation. In its implementation, the state defence education programme collaborates with multiple stakeholders. According to research sources, there are numerous types of collaboration, such as cooperation pertaining to parties and venues, cooperation pertaining to inviting activity participants, cooperation pertaining to inviting resource persons, cooperation pertaining to preparing the necessary logistics and lodging, and cooperation pertaining to the publication of activities. Typically, the TNI is consulted in relation to gatherings and venues. Typically, agencies in the Bandung City administration, as well as community organisations and youth organisations, collaborate on participant invitations.

According to interviews with research informants, the collaboration between the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City and the TNI included the sharing of locations, the provision of state defence instructors, and TNI sources. In addition, cooperation involves numerous logistics and participant accommodations. In contrast, the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City is responsible for the program's design and budget.

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According to research informants, the programme enhanced the participants' understanding of the Pancasila and national defence values. According to research sources, the state defence programme teaches students more about the significance of defending the country. This programme also serves as a gathering spot for all participants. In the meantime, other research informants who are also state defence participants said that this programme was excellent, particularly for youth in youth organisations, because youth are the nation's future generation and must be taught the importance of defending the country for the nation's development.

The results of this study indicate that state defence education is conducted to develop the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills of participants in order to cultivate a deeper understanding of the political dimensions of citizenship among the younger generation. This is an optimal implementation and actualization for fostering patriotism in Bandung's younger generation.

In order to conduct out state defence education, robust legal instruments are required. Subagyo (2015). In a separate study, Agus Subagyo (2019) found that, from the perspective of the local government, all regional governments must facilitate and support the promotion of national defence awareness. Budget synergy, policy harmonisation, activity integration, and form/model coordination must be developed in the regions in order to disseminate, train, and rehearse nationwide defence awareness building. Consequently, Bakesbangpol of Bandung City, as part of the regional government at the Regency/City level, should have devised a variety of methods and models for promoting national defence consciousness among the populace.

The results indicated that Bakesbangpol of Bandung City's implementation and actualization of state defence education took the form of state defence education and training conducted at the Secaba Rindam III Silawangi educational and training institution. Education as a means of implementing and actualizing state defence is utilised by numerous stakeholders on a regular basis. Numerous studies have been conducted to investigate efforts to promote awareness of national defence through education.

Students' patriotism is significantly influenced by the (cognitive) learning outcomes of state defence education, according to research conducted by Gerungan and Sendow (2017). Similarly, the research of Hidayah and Mustari (2015) demonstrates the significance of increasing students' state defence awareness when implementing the four national consensus in the school setting. Meanwhile, Genevaz's (2018) investigation examined the practise of defence education in

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Chinese universities. This defence education programme seeks to increase students' awareness of their citizenship through rudimentary military training.

Nonetheless, these studies investigate the implementation and actualization of state defence within the context of formal education. In contrast to researchers who seek to examine forms of nurturing state defence awareness within the scope of informal education, the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City organises activities that complement formal education. Several prior studies (Gerungan & Sendow, 2017; Hidayah & Mustari, 2015; Genevaz, 2018) have examined students or students as the younger cohort. As a result, it is evident that the implementation and actualization of state defence education for the younger generation is carried out in a comprehensive manner by utilising a variety of competent human resources to develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of the younger generation as part of an effort to foster in the younger generation an understanding of citizenship politics.

CONCLUSION

The Bakesbangpol of Bandung City strategy for overcoming various threats in the digital age is to direct and shape the young generation's positive inclinations, ideas, and activities that can be carried out as part of national defence efforts. Bakesbangpol of Bandung City's is implementing a strategy to organise conventional state defence education and training. The actualization and implementation of state defence education coordinates with various elements of society and aims to develop the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills of the youth so that they develop a patriotic disposition. Suggestions in order to optimise state defence education in the future, the DPR must become the initiator of the state defence cadre forum, which serves as a means of communication regarding the program's follow-up. This research is limited by its focus on state defence education at the Bakesbangpol of Bandung City; therefore, it is necessary to examine other regions; this information is crucial for understanding state defence education activities throughout Indonesia.

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