Pancasila International Journal of Applied Social Science

E-ISSN 2988-0750 P-ISSN 2988-0769

Volume 1 Issue 02, September 2023, Pp. 170-179

DOI: https://doi.org/10.59653/pancasila.v2i01.332

Copyright by Author





Implementation of the Value of Regional Unity through Effective Communication to the Young Generation in Improving the National Resilience of the Republic of Indonesia

Yani Hendrayani*

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Indonesia | yanihendrayani@upnvj.ac.id Correspondence Author*

Received: 20-09-2023 Reviewed: 22-09-2023 Accepted: 30-09-2023

Abstract

The young generation as the backbone of the nation must realize the various challenges and threats to the nation and then unite and work together to maintain the safety of the nation and state. This should be realized by various parties in Indonesia. It should be taken into consideration to maximize the role of the youth as the generation that will carry the safety of this nation. In the process of conveying knowledge ideas and messages of national insight, the right approach technique is needed. In the communication strategy, the content of the message certainly determines the effectiveness of communication. With this, it is very important to be able to communicate effectively through a communication design that is seriously engineered as a panacea for the young generation's mentality of love for their homeland. In addition, many factors influence the communication process to be successful, so that conveying national insight becomes more interesting both verbally and non-verbally. Among other things, by involving language that is easily understood by the younger generation through facial expressions and vocalizations that arouse enthusiasm to listen to the messages conveyed, which are complemented by forms of games, symbols, photos and films. Seeing the lessons that can be learned from other nations that movies are very effective for spreading nationalism. can initiate patriotic themes that are in accordance with the development of the current era. Cooperation with producers and creative workers can be considered to develop ideas that are of interest to the Indonesian audience.

Keywords: Communications desaign, effective communications, nasionalism, pancasila, young generation

Introduction

Indonesia's existence as a country, if observed from the point of view of political logic, has a very strategic position, namely as one of the equatorial countries that has the potential for year-round vegetation and will make it an arena for competing national interests of various countries. The support of Indonesia's geographical position and natural wealth is still abundant in a tropical region that only feels two types of seasons; dry and rainy. So Indonesia also still has more than 5,000 m3 of clean water per capita per year. Decorated with the largest tropical forest in the world with an area of 39,549,447 hectares, with the most complete biodiversity in the world located on the islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. In the midst of other countries' worries about the availability of natural resources that are decreasing while the rapid increase in the world's population makes an unbalanced condition between the availability of food, clean water and energy will trigger new conflicts (Duarte-Abadía et al., 2015).

As an archipelago that has thousands of islands recorded in the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) (Imran et al., 2023), the number of islands in Indonesia is set at 17 thousand, becoming a source and potential for extraordinary natural wealth. Surrounded by two oceans, the Pacific and Indian, it is no wonder that Indonesia has millions of species of fish that no other country has (Setiawan et al., 2023). Another thing to be grateful for is that Indonesia still has other great capital, namely as a country that has the largest gold mine with the best gold quality and the world's largest natural gas reserves, the existence of Indonesia, is very, very rich, there is no other nation or country as rich as INDONESIA.

However, this abundant wealth is realized by us or most importantly the younger generation who will be the sole heirs of this nation. Do they love being Indonesian citizens? What is the position of their nationalism? Can they be relied upon to maintain such great wealth? Will they be able to continue development throughout the archipelago? It is very serious to provide debriefing to the sole heir of this country, namely the Young Generation. They must be given an understanding of the Values of Regional Unity, which is a way of looking at the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, consisting of land, sea and air that are inseparable. The territory of NKRI is a unity of geography, ideology, politics, economy, socioculture, defense, security, and law enforcement. That the archipelagic state, the sea as a binder of islands not the other way around, as a separator.

The importance of understanding the value of regional unity to the younger generation from an early age, because if the diversity of the Indonesian nation is not managed properly, it will cause problems that have a serious negative impact, namely: 1) The emergence of unhealthy competition between groups, 2) The emergence of negative attitudes such as group or group egoism, fanaticism 3) The potential for division leads to great conflict and violence, 4) The emergence of conflicts, disputes, community social movements, social integration, and threatens the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, 5) Can disrupt national development as a result of conflict.

For this reason, they must be equipped and conditioned to be ready to carry out development throughout the archipelago. The younger generation must be given an

understanding to ensure the implementation of development in order to realize national ideals, namely as a Unitary State in the form of a Republic as stated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. The Unitary State means that all areas, be it the islands, waters, and air above them, which are the sovereignty of the Indonesian State, are an integral and inseparable unit (Baglivo et al., 2023).

There needs to be a serious relay in training the nation's young generation so that they understand that the country is an archipelago characterized by the archipelago in the form of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). This is clearly and firmly regulated in Article 37 paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution. That is why we often hear the slogan NKRI harga mati, as a form of our commitment and determination to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of every inch of territory on earth. As one of the basic consensus of the Indonesian nation, NKRI cannot be realized if there is no territorial unity in Indonesia. The value of territorial unity itself is one of the national values derived from NKRI.

The young generation as the backbone of the nation must realize the various challenges and threats to the nation and then unite and work together to maintain the safety of the nation and state (Bodolica & Kasih, 2021). This should be realized by various parties in Indonesia. It should be taken into consideration to maximize the role of the youth as the generation that will carry the safety of this nation.

Looking at the above problems, one thing that must be done is to look at the profiling of the younger generation and map them. Demographic Bonus Phenomenon. The young generation in Indonesia is expected to be a favorable capital for Indonesia in maintaining national resilience (Yang, Barroca, Weppe, et al., 2023). An illustration of this demographic bonus, that the population in 2030 the age range of the younger generation is at 15-29 years, which is included in the productive age (Yang, Barroca, Laffréchine, et al., 2023). That much human resources (HR) is the productive power of the nation, such as being a huge economic potential (Wu et al., 2023).

However, if they do not have sufficient scientific capacity, and instead stumble on drug issues, it becomes a threat. Departing from this issue, it becomes a note for us to equip them with the spirit of nationalism (Aulia & Dewi, 2022) and national insight as a powerful weapon against various threats. Various ways to educate the younger generation can be done by providing a strong and concrete understanding of the love for their country and increasing the spirit of nationalism which is now increasingly fading (Wimberley, 2022).

It is an open warfare against the nation's sovereignty through the young generation as the target. The main weapon that must be cultivated is the spirit of nationalism, which is currently so critical in the discourse of the younger generation that is consumed by waves of culturation that fade love for the country and eliminate pride in the abundant cultural assets of the Indonesian nation (Li et al., 2021).

So the threats that now plague the younger generation are not perceived as a disaster for themselves and their nation (López-Carr et al., 2023). Instead, they are dragged into the flow of modernization that is planned by capitalist countries so that they can freely make them loyal consumers. So that efforts to be able to improve the understanding of state life in all

components of the nation become urgent and priority. It is expected to improve a more ethical community culture based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Archipelago Insight and National Resilience.

The concept of regional unity according to Lemhannas (2019) can be seen from two perspectives, namely the concept of nationality and the concept of geopolitics. The concept of nationality means that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is realized from the unification of all geographically separated regions with their diverse ethnic communities. While in the geopolitical concept, NKRI is a manifestation of the awareness of the living space of all elements of Indonesian society who have an awareness of the importance of territorial unity in order to develop life together as a sovereign national unit.

As one of the national values, regional unity can be implemented in the life of the nation and state. Therefore, strengthening national values is a necessity to build a more advanced, competitive Indonesia with national character. The realization of a young generation with morality, ethics, character, and national insight, both in the performance of duties and in daily life, as well as the creation of agents of change who are able to understand, implement, and disseminate these national values in their environment.

Literature Review

The era of globalization has also changed the world order, which includes the world, which includes world life anywhere in the world. People can quickly interact and see world order wherever they are located. From a political point of view, globalization has already brought positive consequences or influences, such as government administration being open and democratic. From an economic aspect, for example, the opening of markets internationally, increased job opportunities and increased domestic foreign exchange. From a social perspective and culture, we can imitate good thought patterns from other developed countries, a kind of more excellent professional ethics and discipline, and science and technology.

National learning or citizenship learning and Pancasila learning are lessons instilled since elementary education. The aim of this learning is so that students are able and willing to apply the values of Pancasila from an early age. In this way, students as individuals make the country is more dignified and growing in a better direction.

One of the cases currently being experienced by the Indonesian nation is the waning spirit of nationalism and patriotism among the younger generation. This is due to the many foreign cultural influences that have entered our country; as a result, many young people forget their own culture because they think that foreign culture is more modern than their own national culture. This has an impact on the nation's noble values being ignored, which is almost the case for the majority of the younger generation (Irhandayaningsih, 2012).

Pancasila plays a significant role in responding to current developments because the fundamental values of Pancasila can be raised through the lives of Indonesian citizens (Sanusi, 2019). Pancasila is the nation's basic idea of life and can provide normative direction,

comments and guidelines in all areas of national life. This means that Pancasila values must be applied in all fields, especially education (Sulianti et al., 2020). In the education process, it is necessary to apply Pancasila values so that the norms and moral values contained in Pancasila can be integrated into students and improve the development of the Indonesian nation. The role of education in developing human resources is vital to government survival (Djafri, 2020).

The educational goals will be achieved if the process is communicative. If the process is not practical, educational goals can't be achieved. This aligns with what Murphy (1997: 5) said: "Communication is the entire process needed to achieve the thoughts intended by another person" (Murphy & Hildebrandt, 1997). According to Dale Yoder (1993:1) says that: "communication is the interchange of information, ideas, attitudes, thoughts, and or opinions" (Yoder, 1993).

In line with that, Ted J. Mclaughlin (1994: 21) says that: "communication is the mutual exchange of ideas by one effective means" (McLaughlin et al., 1994). Communication is effectively exchanging ideas. According to Supratiknya (1995: 36) says, "Effective communication is when the recipient interprets the message he receives as intended by the sender" (A. Supratiknya, 1995). Meanwhile, Suranto (2006) states that:

Communication is effective if, in a communication process, the message conveyed by a communicator can be received and understood precisely as desired. Thus, in this communication, the communicator succeeds in conveying the intended message, while the communicator succeeds in receiving and understanding it. To build effective communication in the learning process, teachers try to generate motivation, manage good learning programs and be good guides and examples with wise roles so that harmonious two-way communication occurs between teachers and students (Aw, 2015).

Two-way communication occurs when students are responsive, express opinions, or ask asked or unsolicited questions. If The learner is passive, in the sense of the word, just listening without any enthusiasm express something, a statement or a question, then despite that communication face to face, it still takes place in one direction, and communication is less effective.

In essence, communication between teachers and students takes place effectively. A good communication relationship is established between teachers and students during the learning process. An attitude of mutual respect in communication is established. Students can understand communication with other people, know the meaning of what is being said, and have the courage to speak. Therefore, a Civics teacher can use strategies or methods to increase practical and interactive communication.

Research Method

This research uses literature research procedures, namely a series of activities relating to procedures for collecting library information, reading and taking notes, and managing materials related to this research.

The researcher himself, where the data obtained has a certain quality and meaning obtained through literature searches. This research analysis uses a qualitative approach because the information presented is in the form of descriptions, which are explained in the form of statements. The data presented is obtained from reading theories, analyzing and mastering, which is then concluded from what has been obtained from relevant and related sources.

Results and Discussion

Effective Communication Efforts with the Younger Generation

To maintain, preserve, protect and defend the unity of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia from the nature of threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances, it is necessary to continue to increase efforts to strengthen relations with the educational environment, especially in approaching the younger generation to partner and work together. It is necessary to fully realize that the State will not be able to carry out its duties optimally without the support of all components of the nation, that the supporting components are all inventoried national resources. All citizens will contribute to the national defense system (Liwång, 2023), especially the young generation who are the forerunners of the nation's leaders.

In the process of conveying the concept of national insight, especially the value of territorial unity, if we refer to the purpose of communication according to (Hewitt, 1981) is a communication process there are several specific objectives that must be achieved, namely to learn or teach something, influence behavior and stimulate interest in this case is the interest of the younger generation in the discourse of National Insight. With this, it is very important to be able to communicate effectively through a communication design that is seriously engineered as a panacea for the young generation's mentality of love for their homeland.

In the process of conveying knowledge ideas and messages of national insight, the right approach technique is needed. In the communication strategy, the content of the message certainly determines the effectiveness of communication. (Schramm, 1995) says that in order for communication to be more effective, the message must fulfill the following requirements:

1) Messages must be designed and delivered in such a way as to attract the attention of the intended target. 2) Messages must use signs that are aimed at the same experience between the source and the target, so that both can be understood. 3) The message must arouse the personal needs of the target and suggest several ways to obtain these needs, 4) The message must suggest a way to obtain a need that is appropriate for the group situation in which the target is located at the time he is moved to give the desired response.

In addition, many factors influence the communication process to be successful (Pariera & Turner, 2020), so that conveying national insight becomes more interesting both verbally and non-verbally. Among other things, by involving language that is easily understood by the younger generation through facial expressions and vocalizations that arouse enthusiasm to listen to the messages conveyed, which are complemented by forms of games, symbols, photos and films. Seeing the lessons that can be learned from other nations that movies are very

effective for spreading nationalism. can initiate patriotic themes that are in accordance with the development of the current era. Cooperation with producers and creative workers can be considered to develop ideas that are of interest to the Indonesian audience (Manurung et al., 2023).

Understanding the younger generation is often identified as adolescents with an age range according to WHO of 12-24 years, which is characterized by changes in cognitive and emotional behavior. The development of communication in adolescence is shown by the ability to discuss or argue and has begun to think conceptually (Bullo & Schulz, 2022). Find ways to avoid communication barriers by learning a language that they can understand. Therefore, develop the technique of asking those questions, and give good answers.

Lemhannas has trained a wide range of intellectuals consisting of lecturers, teachers and widyaswara who have professional competence in mastering national insight materials in depth and even more broadly. It just needs a little more effective approach through a communication process that requires cooperation, warmth and involvement.

So the messages packaged to convey the discourse on the understanding of Nationalistic Insight by the resource persons from Lemhannas to the younger generation are no longer a burden but a pride and happiness for the younger generation to have a warrior spirit, love for the country, discipline and devotion to the nation and state to contribute to the national defense system through their world, the world of teenagers as the young generation of the nation's hope. So that fostering the younger generation is one of the State's strategies to maintain the resilience of the Nation.

Conclusion

To create a great nation, the Indonesian people must instil an attitude of nationalism from an early age, from childhood and elementary school. To overcome cases and to increase the sense of nationalism of the Indonesian nation is to train good attitudes by the values of Pancasila, not focusing on things that violate Pancasila values, instilling a sense of love for the country from an early age, preserving the culture of the Indonesian nation and share the explanation with all Indonesian people if it means nationalism for the future of the Indonesian nation.

The world of peace and dignity initiated by the founding fathers of Indonesia requires facts to help implement Pancasila in state government. Pancasila will remain an inspiration for all aspects of national and state life, including in the formulation of various statutory regulations. Therefore, the Indonesian nation has a clear and far-sighted foundation of morality and nationalism. Starting points and hopeful goals are very meaningful for sustainable development and the glory of the country. With a strong foundation and strong character and spirit, therefore, it will not be easily carried away by the trend of globalization, nor will it want to brought by an external legal system that has its characteristics individual character interests. Therefore, state administrators are obliged to protect the noble character and noble moral ideals of the people confirmed in the general interpretation of the 1945 Constitution.

Meanwhile, Pancasila can accommodate all of these things. In Pancasila, there are many noble values the culture represents the nation. Pancasila's values are to reintroduce it to society. The trick is to embed national values while celebrating the day national holidays at each meeting. Not only This can also be done through learning. With this method, educators can instil many national thoughts among students. Not just walking learning. It can also be achieved through performances and arts. Artists can carry out exhibitions with nationalist values. That way, society can absorb the side of nationalism. Finally, efforts need to be made to instil the noble values of Pancasila. System The method above is an example of what we can try. Not only the example above, but people can also practice other methods that are more personalized. Through various methods It is hoped that residents can do more master, absorb and appreciate Pancasila's values, as well as applied as a national identity in his life. many factors influence the communication process to be successful, so that conveying national insight becomes more interesting both verbally and non-verbally. Among other things, by involving language that is easily understood by the younger generation through facial expressions and vocalizations that arouse enthusiasm to listen to the messages conveyed, which are complemented by forms of games, symbols, photos and films. Seeing the lessons that can be learned from other nations that movies are very effective for spreading nationalism. can initiate patriotic themes that are in accordance with the development of the current era. Cooperation with producers and creative workers can be considered to develop ideas that are of interest to the Indonesian audience. Lemhannas has trained a wide range of intellectuals consisting of lecturers, teachers and widyaswara who have professional competence in mastering national insight materials in depth and even more broadly. It just needs a little more effective approach through a communication process that requires cooperation, warmth and involvement.

Declaration of conflicting interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this work.

Funding acknowledgment

Lemhanas Republik Indonesia

References

A. Supratiknya. (1995). Komunikasi antarpribadi : tinjauan psikologis. Kanisius.

Aulia, A. S., & Dewi, D. A. (2022). Peran Pancasila dalam Menumbuhkan Kesadaran Nasionalisme dan Patriotisme Generasi Muda di Era Globalisasi. *Journal on Education*, *4*(4). https://doi.org/10.31004/joe.v4i4.514

Aw, S. (2015). Komunikasi Efektif untuk Mendukung Kinerja Perkantoran. *EFISIENSI - KAJIAN ILMU ADMINISTRASI*, 5(2), 100–109. https://doi.org/10.21831/efisiensi.v5i2.3849

- Baglivo, C., Congedo, P. M., & Malatesta, N. A. (2023). Building envelope resilience to climate change under Italian energy policies. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 411. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.137345
- Bodolica, V., & Kasih, B. (2021). Reimagining the post-pandemic industry of arts in the Arab world: fast-tracked digital uplift or back to business as usual? *Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies*, 11(3). https://doi.org/10.1108/EEMCS-06-2020-0181
- Bullo, A., & Schulz, P. J. (2022). Parent-child Communication, Social Norms, and the Development of Cyber Aggression in Early Adolescence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *51*(9). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-022-01625-1
- Duarte-Abadía, B., Boelens, R., & Roa-Avendaño, T. (2015). Society-Nature-Technology Interaction and the Reconfiguration of Hydrosocial Territories. *Human Organization*, 74(3).
- Hewitt, F. (1981). Introduction to communication. In *Nursing Times*.
- Imran, Z., Wijayanto, C., & Yulianda, F. (2023). Evaluation feasibility and ecological gap in marine conservation area of Southeast Sulawesi Province. *Depik*, *12*(1). https://doi.org/10.13170/depik.12.1.31637
- Irhandayaningsih, A. (2012). Peranan Pancasila dalam Menumbuhkan Kesadaran Nasionalisme Generasi Muda di Era Global. *Humanika*, *16*(9). https://doi.org/DOI: https://doi.org/10.14710/humanika.16.9.
- Li, Y., Wang, X., & Dong, X. (2021). Delineating an integrated ecological and cultural corridor network: A case study in Beijing, China. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(1). https://doi.org/10.3390/su13010412
- Liwång, H. (2023). Future National Energy Systems, Energy Security and Comprehensive National Defence. *Energies*, *16*(18). https://doi.org/10.3390/en16186627
- López-Carr, D., Pricope, N. G., Mwenda, K. M., Daldegan, G. A., & Zvoleff, A. (2023). A Conceptual Approach towards Improving Monitoring of Living Conditions for Populations Affected by Desertification, Land Degradation, and Drought. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 15(12). https://doi.org/10.3390/su15129400
- Manurung, Y. S., Maarif, S., Toruan, T. S. L., & Swastanto, Y. (2023). Indonesian National Defense Strategy in the Asean Region of the 21st Century Based on Defense System and Security Population Demography. *JMKSP (Jurnal Manajemen, Kepemimpinan, Dan Supervisi Pendidikan)*, 8(2). https://doi.org/10.31851/jmksp.v8i2.11687
- McLaughlin, T. J., Blum, L. P., & Robinson, D. M. (1994). *Communication*. Charles E, Merril Books Inc.
- Murphy, H. A., & Hildebrandt, H. W. (1997). *Effective Business Communications*. McGraw-Hill/Irwin.
- Pariera, K. L., & Turner, J. W. (2020). Invitational Rhetoric between Parents and Adolescents: Strategies for Successful Communication. *Journal of Family Communication*, 20(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/15267431.2020.1729157
- Schramm, W. (1995). *The Process and Effects of Mass Communication*. University of Illinois Press.

- Setiawan, A., Supriyadi, F., & Fadli, M. (2023). Estimation of fish biomass around the Sangihe Islands waters based on the acoustic data and numerical model of spatial ecosystem and population dynamics. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1163(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1163/1/012010
- Wimberley, H. (2022). Some Social Characteristics of a Seicho-no-Ie Congregation in Southern Japan1. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 4(3). https://doi.org/10.1163/156852169x00340
- Wu, A., Sun, Y., Zhang, H., Sun, L., Wang, X., & Li, B. (2023). Research on Resilience Evaluation of Coal Industrial Chain and Supply Chain Based on Interval Type-2F-PT-TOPSIS. *Processes*, 11(2). https://doi.org/10.3390/pr11020566
- Yang, Z., Barroca, B., Laffréchine, K., Weppe, A., Bony-Dandrieux, A., & Daclin, N. (2023). A multi-criteria framework for critical infrastructure systems resilience. *International Journal of Critical Infrastructure Protection*, 42. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcip.2023.100616
- Yang, Z., Barroca, B., Weppe, A., Bony-Dandrieux, A., Laffréchine, K., Daclin, N., November, V., Omrane, K., Kamissoko, D., Benaben, Frederick, Dolidon, H., Tixier, J., & Chapurlat, V. (2023). Indicator-based resilience assessment for critical infrastructures A review. In *Safety Science* (Vol. 160). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2022.106049
- Yoder, D. (1993). Personnel Management and Industrial Relation. Prentice Hall of India.