



The Principles of Pentahelix in Supporting the Awareness of State Defense in the Millennial Generation in the Globalization Era

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ARTICLE INFO

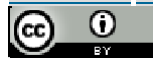
Keywords: State Defense, Pentahelix, Millennial, Globalization

Received : 01 October

Revised : 03 November

Accepted: 05 December

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ABSTRACT

One of the problems facing Indonesia today is the fading of nationalism and patriotism among the younger generation. The millennial generation, which is the backbone of the nation, must have an awareness of defending the country by remaining firm on Indonesia's cultural values. The purpose of this study was to see how far the development of the Penta helix model can support awareness of defending the country in the millennial generation. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method using theoretical data from various kinds of literature. The data is then analyzed inductively and closed and presented clearly with descriptive. Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the values of defending the country that has been initiated to increase awareness of defending the country for the millennial generation consist of Love for the Motherland, Awareness of the Nation and State, Confidence in Pancasila as the state ideology, Willingness to sacrifice for the Nation and State and Having initial abilities State Defense.

INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization is getting faster and has a major impact on the development of people's lives around the world, including in Indonesia. Globalization is a process of international integration that occurs due to exchanging worldviews, products, ideas and many other cultural domains (Putri, 2021). The impact of globalization affects not only rapid technological progress but also cultural aspects - social, economic, political, defense, and others. In the context of intense globalization, Indonesia as a country needs to further strengthen its identity and defense capabilities. This is primarily to prevent negative influences from entering and possibly affecting the identity of the Indonesian nation (Wardhani, 2022).

Globalization is a manifestation of the globalization of socio-cultural relations between countries so that the culture between countries in the world seems to have merged with the world's (globalized) culture. As a result, relations between countries are getting closer. With this shift due to changes in the globalization era, it is a challenge for the Indonesian people to continue to open themselves and go with the flow of change, both in a state of readiness and in a state of unpreparedness (Putri, 2021). The wave of globalization cannot be stopped. The process of globalization cannot be separated from the development of science and technology as the cause. The impact is inevitable for the people, nation, and state of Indonesia. The negative impacts of globalization on Indonesian society can be in the form of changes in values, conflicting values, and changes in lifestyle.

One of the problems facing Indonesia today is the fading of nationalism and patriotism among the younger generation. This is due to the influence of too many foreign cultures being imported into our country, so many young people forget their culture because they consider foreign cultures to be more modern than their own. (Irhandayaningsih, 2012). Every citizen has an obligation to the state, namely to protect the state so that the Indonesian state can achieve its goals and functions to advance public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in realizing world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice. Every citizen who fulfills this duty has contributed to the functions and goals of the Indonesian nation.

It is essential to instill a sense of defending the country in every citizen, especially the millennial generation as successors and heirs to the survival of the nation. The importance of instilling an awareness of defending the country integrates with defending the country from military and non-military threats (Mukhtadi, 2018). The millennial generation, the backbone of the nation, must be aware of defending the country by sticking to Indonesia's cultural values, even though they are being battered by the influx of foreign cultures into Indonesia (Lestari, 2019). Therefore, the importance of defending the country is increasingly clear to the millennial generation in the era of globalization. The purpose of this study was to see how far the development of the Penta helix model can support awareness of defending the country in the millennial generation. Therefore, based on this background description, the author is interested in examining more

deeply the Penta-Helix model in supporting State Defense Awareness in the millennial generation.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

State Defence or Bela Negara

The term defending the state can be found in Article 27 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state". Based on Article 27 Paragraph 3 it can be concluded that the defense of the state is the right and obligation of every Indonesian state. This is intended to reinforce the concept adopted by the nation and state of Indonesia in the field of state defense, namely that efforts to defend the state are not only the task of the Indonesian National Armed Forces but are both a right and an obligation of every citizen. This has the consequence that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in determining policies regarding state defense through representative institutions in accordance with the 1945 Constitution and applicable laws including state defense activities. In addition, every citizen can participate in every effort to defend the state according to their respective abilities and professions.

Article 9 paragraph (1) letter an of Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense states that State Defense Efforts are "the attitude and behavior of citizens who are inspired by their love for the State and the 1945 Constitution in establishing the survival of the nation and state". Defending the country, apart from being a basic human obligation, is also an honor for every citizen which is carried out with full awareness, responsibility, and willingness to sacrifice in serving the state and nation. The explanatory part of Law no. 3 of 2002 stated that efforts to defend the state are the attitudes and behavior of citizens who are inspired by their love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the nation and state. Defending the country, apart from being a basic human obligation, is also an honor for every citizen which is carried out with full awareness, responsibility, and willingness to sacrifice in serving the state and nation.

Defending the country is the embodiment of citizens in an effort to maintain and increase the national resilience of the Indonesian nation. State defense can be differentiated physically and non-physically (Drafting team, 2016). Physically, namely by facing enemy attacks or aggression. Defending the Country is physically carried out to face external threats. This understanding can be equated with defending the country in a military sense. Meanwhile, defending the country non-physically can be defined as all efforts to defend the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia by increasing national and state awareness, instilling love for the motherland, and playing an active role in advancing the nation and state. Defending the State is closely related to ensuring the existence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and realizing the ideals of the nation as contained in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely: Protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, Promoting public welfare, Educating the nation's life, and

participating in carrying out world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice.

We need to understand state defense in a broad sense, namely physically and non-physically (military or non-military). Such an understanding is necessary because the dimensions of threats to the nation and state today are not only threats that are military in nature but also threats that are non-military or non-military in nature. The participation of citizens in efforts to face or overcome threats, the essence of national resilience, is carried out in the form of efforts to defend the country (Drafting team, 2016).

Penta Helix

In language "Penta" means five. Penta comes from Greek. The Penta Helix model is the development of the Triple Helix model which was started by Etzkowitz and Leydesdorff in 1995 (Etzkowitz, 1995). The Triple Helix model is a synergy between academia, government, and business actors or business people. This triple helix model is constantly undergoing updates or innovations. Furthermore, the concept of systematic and massive collaboration which initially only involved three pillars was further developed into four pillars or commonly called the Quadruple Helix consisting of Government, Universities, Companies, and the Community (industrial community). Carayannis and Campbell stated the importance of government, university, and industry policies and practices as well as civil society interacting intelligently, effectively, and efficiently. In parallel, the Quadruple Helix concept was developed by maintaining the interactions of the Triple Helix environment (University, Business, Government) and by formalizing the role of civil society (Carayannis, 2009). Moving beyond the Triple Helix concept and the Quadruple Helix knowledge concept, the Penta Helix innovation approach proposed by Carayannis et, apart from universities, industry, government, and civil society, also includes the natural environment. Explanation of theory here

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method. The instrument in this study is a researcher who acts as a human instrument. Through a descriptive qualitative approach, analyzing and obtaining conclusions is done by looking for theories from various sources of literature such as books, journals, articles, or other media. In descriptive qualitative research, the researcher describes an object, phenomenon, or social setting that will be written in a narrative text. Reports in qualitative research contain quotations of data (facts) revealed in the field to provide support for what is presented in the report (Anggito, 2018). The author uses theoretical or conceptual data from various sources to support this research. The data is then analyzed inductively and investigated and presented clearly descriptively.

RESEARCH RESULT

The Importance of State Defense Awareness in the Millennial Generation

The spirit of nationalism and patriotism among the younger generation is starting to weaken. This is shown by the large number of young people who think that Western culture is more modern than their own culture. In this era of globalization, a lot of cultures has entered our country, and we cannot avoid absorbing culture from other countries. The younger generation, especially students and students prefer foreign culture rather than their own culture. This can be seen from the way they behave, dress, talk and live according to patterns that tend to imitate foreign cultures. This happens in almost every corner, not only in big cities but has penetrated into remote villages. The national awareness that needs to be cultivated in the younger generation is not petty nationalism, but nationalism that supports the nation and the country itself, while respecting other nations. If nationalist attitudes are developed late in the Indonesian nation, then the Indonesian nation will lose the younger generation and produce a generation that has a slightly nationalist spirit. The Indonesian nation's national awareness is still lacking and has not shown that the Indonesian nation is a great nation.

State Defense awareness is the right way to foster an attitude of defending the country among all citizens who have the right and obligation to protect the State by strengthening their identity as an independent nation. Defending the country is a dedication of all forms of citizens for the benefit of a country. This defensive attitude strengthens the state of Indonesia and helps us survive in a very rapid and global progress that covers all aspects of human life. Indonesia will continue to live in diversity, move forward to realize the ideals of independence, and become stronger in the eyes of the world. According to Setiono in Hidayah (2020) Defending the country is a concept of behavior and also the attitude of the Indonesian people who are NKRI in accordance with Pancasila & the 1945 Constitution. This defense awareness is included in an important part of the national strategy which seeks to deal with the turmoil of threats, obstacles, and also turmoil challenges (Christian, 2022).

Efforts to defend the country can be realized in the form of attitudes and behavior of citizens who are inspired by their love for the country, believe in the ideology of the country they love, and show obedience to laws and regulations regulated by the state in the framework of ensuring the survival of the nation and state. The efforts to defend the country shown by every citizen are essentially a form of honor, not an obligation or even coercion, but must be carried out with full awareness and responsibility, and willingness to sacrifice various personal or group interests to defend the sovereignty of the nation and state. Understanding that supports implementing the attitude of defending the State according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2002 that "every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the country which is manifested in the implementation of national defense". Where the form of defending the state is the participation of citizens in efforts to defend the state so as a society the Indonesian nation needs to develop a form of attitude that builds state defense (Prasetyo, 2021).

According to Setiono in Hidayah (2020), defending the country is a concept of behavior and also the attitude of the Indonesian people that the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia is in line with Pancasila and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the 1945 Constitution. This awareness of defending is embodied in an important part of the national strategy which does not only deal with turmoil threats, and obstacles but also challenges. Efforts to defend the country can take the form of the attitudes and behavior of citizens who are imbued with love for the motherland, who believe in the ideology of the country they love, and who are subject to laws and regulations and are part of ensuring the survival of the nation and state. Every citizen's efforts to protect the Motherland are actually a form of honor, not an obligation, not even coercion, but must be carried out with a full sense of responsibility, willing to sacrifice all personal and collective interests to safeguard the sovereignty of the nation and state.

Based on the understanding as stated above, the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia formulates the values of defending the state as contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Fostering State Defense Awareness. The state defense values that have been formulated consist of:

- 1) Love the Motherland,
- 2) National and State Awareness,
- 3) Confident in Pancasila as the state ideology,
- 4) Willing to sacrifice for the Nation and State as well
- 5) Have the initial ability to defend the country.

The following are the Basic Values of Defending the State and their indicators in the form of attitudes and behavior of Indonesian Citizens which can be used as a guide in the implementation of the Basic Values of State Defense.

Table 1. Indicator of the Basic Value of Defending the Country

No.	Basic Value of State Defense	Indicator of the Basic Value of State Defence
1	Love the Motherland	1. Love, protect and preserve the Environment 2. Appreciate and use the work of the nation's children. 3. Using domestic products. 4. Maintain and understand the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia 5. Maintaining the good name of the nation and state. Getting to know the territory of the homeland without a sense of regional fanaticism.
2	National and State	1. Discipline and be responsible for

	Awareness	<p>assigned tasks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Appreciate and respect the diversity of ethnicity, religion, race, and between groups. 3. Putting public interest above personal and group interests. 4. Proud of their own nation and country. 5. Rukun and spirit of mutual cooperation in society. 6. Carry out rights and obligations in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
3	Confident in Pancasila as the state ideology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out religious and belief obligations properly and correctly. 2. Understand and practice Pancasila values in everyday life. 3. Believe in Pancasila as the basis of the state and make Pancasila the unifier of the nation and state. 4. Implementing the principles and values of consensus deliberation. 5. Respect and uphold human rights. 6. Help each other and help each other according to the noble values of Pancasila to achieve prosperity.
4	Willing to sacrifice for the Nation and State as well	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willing to help fellow citizens who are experiencing difficulties regardless of their socio-cultural background. 2. Prioritizing the interests of the nation and state over personal and group interests. 3. Contributing energy, thoughts, and abilities for the benefit of society, and the progress of the nation and state. 4. Defend the nation and state according to their respective professions and abilities. 5. Participate actively and care in the development of the nation and state society. 6. Willing to sacrifice for the benefit of the nation and state without strings attached.

5	Have the initial ability to defend the country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have the ability, integrity, and high self-confidence in defending the nation and state. 2. Have the ability to understand and identify threats in their respective environments 3. Always take care of his health so that he has good physical and mental health. 4. Have emotional and spiritual intelligence and high intelligence. 5. Have knowledge of local wisdom in responding to every threat. 6. Have the ability to empower the wealth of natural resources and biodiversity
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Some of the means that can be used to instill the values of Defending the Country include; formal and informal education channels, state defense training, seminars, and FGDs, this method must be packaged in such a way that it is adapted to the characteristics of the millennial generation (Mukhtadi, 2018). However, taking into account the development of the times and science and technology as well as the dynamics of life in the global community, it is possible that in the future it will be necessary to update or adjust the basic values and methods of instilling existing awareness to meet the various demands of the needs of the life of the nation and state so that the integrity and sustainability are maintained.

Pentahelix as the Actualization of the Implementation of State Defense Awareness

With the wave of globalization that's getting wider reach, penetration that's getting deeper, and the speed is instantaneous. Every country faces not only the possibility of an explosion of diversity from within but also pressure from outside forms of diversity. At the beginning of the new millennium, the social structure and life of the nation and society have undergone many rapid, dynamic, and fundamental changes. Implementation of the basic values of the state defense as a whole through the National Action Plan for State Defense is expected to involve all components of the nation and cover all segments of society. Therefore the concept used is the Pentahelix Model which involves elements of Government (G), Academics (A), Business (B), Community (C), and Media (M) or abbreviated as GABCM. (National Resilience Council, 2018).

1. Government elements (G) consist of ministries/agencies and regional governments.
2. Elements of the world of education (A) come from academic circles such as schools, universities, and research institutions.
3. Elements of the Business World (B) consist of various forms of business entities.

4. Elements of the Community Component consist of community organizations such as Mass Organizations (Ormas) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as well as community leaders and youth leaders
5. Media elements (M) are represented by various print and electronic media such as newspapers, magazines, television, and radio, and involve contemporary online media such as blogs, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.

The synergy and collaboration between the five elements can be described as follows:

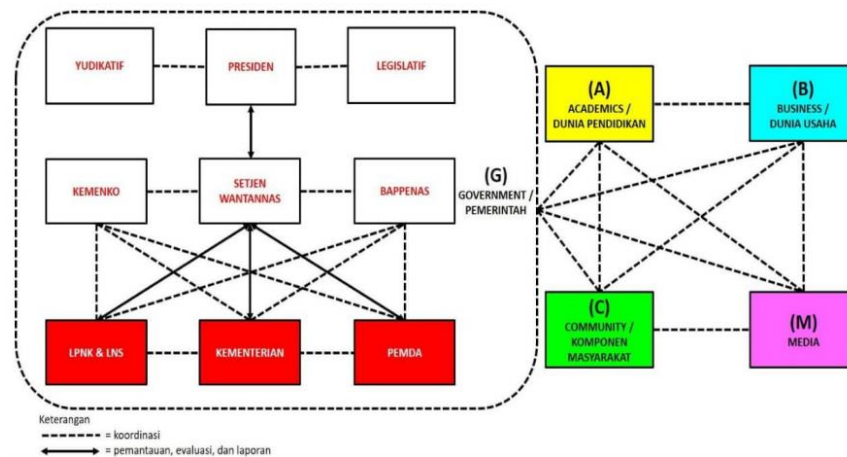


Figure 1. Visualization and Synergy of PentaHelix in State Defense Action

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nationalism must continue to grow and develop according to the development of the times/world. Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to state defense as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution. This means that every Indonesian citizen/society is obliged and has the right to protect the country, whatever it is. Awareness of state defense is not only an obligation but also an honor for the Indonesian people, who do it with full responsibility and are willing to sacrifice for the country and nation. The implementation of the basic values of state defense as a whole through the National Action Plan for Defending the Country used is the Pentahelix Model which involves elements of Government (G), Academics (A), Business (B), Community (C), and Media (M) or abbreviated GABCM

FURTHER STUDY

In the context of intense globalization, Indonesia as a country needs to further strengthen its identity and defense capabilities. This is primarily to prevent negative influences from entering and possibly affecting the identity of the Indonesian nation. Therefore, the importance of defending the country is increasingly clear to the millennial generation in the era of globalization. The purpose of this study was to see how far the development of the Penta helix model can support awareness of defending the country in the millennial

generation. Therefore, based on this background description, the author is interested in examining more deeply the Penta-Helix model in supporting State Defense Awareness in the millennial generation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All the author's gratitude and gratitude goes to the presence of God Almighty for His blessings and grace that has protected so that the writer can complete the preparation of the article entitled "The Penta-Helix Principle in supporting awareness of State Defense in the Millennial generation in the Era of Globalization" I say Special thanks for the support and assistance from various parties.

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