

The Role of National Identity in Realizing National Resilience

Ashar Prawitno¹, Rahmatullah², Safriadi³, A. Irsyad⁴

¹ Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia. E-mail: asharprawitno@unhas.ac.id

² Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia. E-mail: rahmatullah_jafar@yahoo.com

³ Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia. E-mail: safriadi65@yahoo.com

⁴ Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia. E-mail: irsyadfahruddin@gmail.com

Abstract: Youth are part of the younger generation who will continue the leadership of the nation in the future. At the young age level, the younger generation has high idealism, but on the other hand, their personality development is still very unstable. The young generation must have mental readiness and determination of identity. It is necessary to strengthen national identity and character for young students. Through socialization about identity in the industrial era 4.0 and interactive dialogue through a simulated problem solving approach, it can broaden insights and strengthen the intensity of appreciation and practice of identity values. The target output for the long term of this service is the birth of anti-radicalism cadres by having awareness, soul and spirit of state defense and being able to prevent radicalism among youth. For the Academic Target planned for this service, it is used as a reference in making national journals /proceedings and international journals, especially related to the attitude of loving the country and publications in the mass media.



Keywords: National Identity, Youth

1. Introduction

In the context of managing the national identity of Indonesia, several fundamental issues require serious attention: (a) Currently, Indonesia faces significant internal challenges, including the rise of social and cultural phenomena that demonstrate a weakening commitment to the fundamental values that have traditionally served as the nation's guiding principles and worldview. Increasingly, many Indonesians adopt modern values that are pragmatic and positivistic in nature (Sukarniti, 2020). Values once regarded as noble are now considered outdated, leading to the emergence of various forms of social anarchism and a potential crisis of national identity, (b) Furthermore, Indonesia is grappling with the challenges posed by the Industrial Revolution 4.0, characterized by widespread digitalization and disruption. This era demands human resources with strong mental resilience and a firm sense of identity to navigate rapid changes and their far-reaching impacts (Widuseno, Iriyanto, et al., 2019).

Young students play a crucial role as the future leaders of the nation. At a young age, they often exhibit high levels of idealism, even though they may still experience instability during their personality development (Kemenpora.go.id, 2023). Today's younger generation of students is entering the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, which is marked by the integration of physical and cyber systems—systems that combine computational elements to control physical entities. These systems enable physical processes to acquire new capabilities through the fusion of computing and communication technologies.

The Industrial Revolution 4.0 introduces advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, the Internet of Things (IoT), virtual reality, and augmented reality (Ismavida, et al., 2022). These technologies are expected to significantly impact business models and the labor market, where human roles as workers will increasingly be replaced by cyber-physical systems. Therefore, it is essential for the younger generation to develop mental preparedness, resilience, and a deep understanding of the Industrial Revolution 4.0.

Although this revolution is still relatively new, its effects are already being felt in various aspects of life. According to Suneki (2020), there are five key impacts of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Individual impact, automation and technological advancements are replacing many manual jobs, compelling individuals to continuously acquire digital skills and adaptability. While traditional jobs may disappear, new opportunities in technology, data, and artificial intelligence are emerging. Societal impact, social interactions are increasingly mediated through digital platforms, widening the digital divide between those with and without access to technology. The education and healthcare sectors are undergoing transformative changes, although equitable access to digital infrastructure remains a challenge.

Business impact, automation enhances efficiency and productivity, reducing costs and improving product quality. Digital platforms and e-commerce have revolutionized traditional business models, enabling small businesses to compete globally. However, technological innovation and adaptability are critical for success. National Impact, Many nations are transforming their economies through technology, necessitating policies that support innovation and ensure cybersecurity. National security now hinges on digital as well as military power. Global Impact, the industrial Revolution 4.0 fosters international connectivity and collaboration to address global challenges such as climate change and pandemics. However, it also intensifies geopolitical competition, where technological dominance equates to regulatory influence.

In the economic sphere, technological innovations drive growth and production efficiency, creating new opportunities across various sectors. However, market disruption poses a significant threat to businesses that fail to adapt. This revolution presents both immense challenges and opportunities, underscoring the need for mental preparedness and resilience (Widiuseno, Iriyanto, and Susanto, Heru, 2019).

2. Method

Place and Time. The seminar was held at the MA Muhammadiyah Datarang Hall, Tombolo Pao District, Gowa Regency, on June 4, 2024.

Target Audience. The seminar targeted 52 participants from Gowa Regency, consisting of 10th and 11th-grade high school students from schools within the region.

Methods of Service. The seminar employed a variety of methods, including lectures, simulations, case studies, brainstorming sessions, games, and discussions. As noted by Yani (2018), seminars are a form of community education aimed at enhancing knowledge, motivation, and skills to promote productivity and improve family and community welfare.

The primary focus of the seminar was on National Identity and National Resilience. Additionally, supplementary material was provided by partners to support and enhance the main topics.

Indicators of Success

The success of this seminar in fostering an understanding of national identity as a function of national resilience was measured through short interviews with participants. These interviews aimed to assess

their comprehension of the material presented. A key indicator of success was an observed improvement in participants' understanding of the importance of national identity and its role in national resilience.

Evaluation Method

Participant understanding following the seminar was evaluated through short interviews. The results of these interviews were analyzed descriptively to assess any increase in the participants' insights and knowledge gained from the activity.

3. Result and discussion

Understanding national identity is crucial in preserving and maintaining the existence of a nation. In the current era of globalization, the boundaries between countries have become increasingly blurred, creating an interconnected world (Armawi & Wahidin, 2018). This phenomenon has both positive and negative implications. On the one hand, globalization facilitates international cooperation. On the other hand, it introduces new identities and values from abroad that may not align with the character and personality of Indonesian society (Firdaus, 2023). This situation requires serious attention and strategic solutions to mitigate potential negative impacts, which could affect national resilience and even threaten the nation's existence.

National resilience is not merely a political concept but a fundamental requirement to ensure the success of education and governance. Therefore, it is imperative for the younger generation to understand national identity to strengthen Indonesia's resilience in the future, as they will be the nation's future leaders.

A seminar addressing these issues was held in Tombolo Pao Sub-district, Gowa Regency, on June 6, 2024 (Figure 1). The seminar was attended by 52 participants from Gowa Regency and featured material delivered by a team of experts in their respective fields. The resilience of a nation is a pressing challenge for Indonesia, particularly in the face of globalization and the Industrial Revolution 4.0, which demands digital adaptation and rapid responsiveness (Fonna, 2019). National identity is what distinguishes Indonesians from other nations, serving as a unifying force that binds the community together. Hence, it is vital for the younger generation to enhance their knowledge and understanding of national identity.

The participants demonstrated a high level of enthusiasm, reflecting the younger generation's eagerness to learn more about their country and heritage. The seminar provided opportunities for participants to engage in discussions with one another on the material presented. Toward the end of the seminar, participants also interacted directly with the speakers, asking questions and delving deeper into the topics discussed. By fostering an interactive seminar environment, the event aimed to deepen participants' understanding and promote active learning. It is hoped that these efforts will inspire participants to play a role in strengthening the nation's identity, maintaining its resilience, and contributing to the development of a stronger and more unified Indonesia in the future.



Figure 1. Seminar on the formation of national identity as a function of national resilience

Activity Success

Based on initial observations and discussions with participants regarding the topics of national identity and national resilience, it was found that participants had limited knowledge about these concepts, which are essential as they seek to advance their education. Until now, participants have only had a general understanding of Pancasila and civic education, with little awareness of the specific challenges they will face as the younger generation in the context of national resilience.

After attending the seminar on national identity and national resilience, nearly all participants reported an increase in their knowledge and understanding of these topics. They also recognized the numerous challenges that must be anticipated in the future. The seminar was conducted smoothly and successfully, with active participation from all attendees. This was evident from the interactions between participants and presenters, as well as the lively discussions during the seminar sessions.

4. Conclusion

The issue of Indonesia's national identity requires serious attention and thoughtful resolution. Currently, social and cultural trends among the younger generation reveal a diminishing commitment to the nation's foundational values and philosophy. Many, particularly within the younger demographic, are increasingly inclined toward pragmatic and positivistic values, resulting in a rise in social anarchism and a growing crisis of national identity.

National identity is essential for ensuring the continuity and existence of the nation, particularly for the younger generation, who will eventually assume leadership roles. It is crucial that this generation acts as a catalyst in strengthening national resilience to address the myriad challenges confronting Indonesia.

References

- Armawi, A., & Wahidin, D. (2018). Ketahanan nasional dan bela negara. *Majalah Wira: Edisi Khusus Bela Negara*, 6-11.
- Firdaus, A. (2023). Keberhasilan Diplomasi Publik Jepang Melalui Budaya Populer: Tantangan Terhadap Identitas Nasional Generasi Muda Indonesia. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pengajaran*, 1(2).
- Fonna, N. (2019). Pengembangan revolusi industri 4.0 dalam berbagai bidang. *Guepedia*.

- Ismavida, P., Zania, N. N., Ningrum, D. S., Kallisia, M. P., & Zebadante, A. A. (2022). Pengaruh Society 5.0 terhadap Pembelajaran bagi Mahasiswa Universitas Negeri Semarang. *Journal of Education and Technology*, 2(1), 41-48.
- Kementerian Pemuda dan Olahraga Republik Indonesia. (2019). Peran Pemuda dalam Menghadapi Revolusi Industri 4.0. Diakses dari <https://www.kemempora.go.id> pada 26 Desember 2024.
- Sukarniti, N. L. K. (2020). Pewarisan Nilai-Nilai Kearifan Lokal Untuk Memproteksi Masyarakat Bali Dari Dampak Kemajuan Teknologi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Cakrawarti*, 3(1), 39-50.
- Suneki, S. (2020). Revitalisasi civic dispotition dalam memperkuat persatuan di Era Revolusi Industri. In *Seminar Nasional Keindonesiaan (FPIPSKR)* (Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 253-260).
- Taufik, M. F., & Dewi, P. S. (2021). Peran Teknologi dalam Meningkatkan Kompetensi Sumber Daya Manusia di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0. *Jurnal Teknologi dan Inovasi*, 5(2), 112-118.
- Widuseno, I. (2019). Penguatan Jati Diri Sebagai Kesiapan Menghadapi Era Industri 4.0 Bagi Pelajar Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 3 Salatiga. *Harmoni: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(2), 60-63.
- Yani, D. E., & Si, M. (2017). Pengertian, Tujuan dan Manfaat Seminar. *Modul*, 1, 1-23.