



The role and contributions of Indonesia's young generation through a national resilience perspective: Case study of the Nusantara capital area

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Capital City of Nusantara (IKN) as the new center of Indonesia's government presents challenges and opportunities for the younger generation to maintain national resilience. **Methods:** This type of research is qualitative research. The author presents the research with descriptive scientific analysis, referring to literature and various reliable sources. The data sources used in this paper consist of various libraries, including related books, articles, and journals relevant to the discussion of the problem. **Findings:** The relocation of the capital is not only a physical move, but also has an impact on social, cultural, and economic interactions, and physical movement, but also has an impact on the social, cultural, and economic interactions of the community society. **Conclusion:** The results showed that the younger generation plays an important role in preventing various forms of threats to national resilience with a caring attitude towards social and environmental issues. **Novelty/Originality of this article:** The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the relocation of Indonesia's capital city and the impact of the move. This research highlights the impact of the move from the perspective of national resilience as well as culture and the role of the younger generation in the relocation of the nation's capital.

KEYWORDS: national resilience, young generation, IKN

1. Introduction

National resilience in Indonesia includes various important aspects such as security, defense, socio-culture and economy. National resilience, which refers to a country's capacity to rapidly recover and preserve its structure and functions following unexpected disasters, has become a key indicator in assessing a nation's ability to withstand such events (Li et al., 2023). The younger generation takes part in contributing to it. National resilience can be understood as the ability of a nation and state to survive and face various multidimensional challenges in order to fulfill its national interests (Wiswayana & Pinatih, 2020). In this context, we will study how aspects of the younger generation play a role in facing challenges and various things that arise as a result of moving the national capital. In this case, the government of the republic of Indonesia chose the location of the new state capital to be located in the province of East Kalimantan. The boundaries of the National Capital Region, as stipulated in Article 6 Paragraph 2 of the IKN Law, are explained as follows. To the south,

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the area is bordered by Penajam District of North Penajam Paser Regency, Balikpapan Bay, as well as West Balikpapan, North Balikpapan, and East Balikpapan Districts located in Balikpapan City. Meanwhile, to the west, it is bordered by Loa Kulu Sub-district of Kutai Kartanegara Regency and Sepaku Sub-district of North Penajam Paser Regency. To the north, it borders Loa Kulu, Loa Janan, and Sanga-Sanga sub-districts located in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Finally, to the east, the boundary is the Makassar Strait. The development of IKN began with the clearing of industrial forests, which are primarily managed by local communities. This progress in the development of the capital city is expected to affect the surrounding regions, both directly and indirectly. Three cities surrounding IKN, namely Samarinda, Balikpapan, and Paser, are considered its satellite areas (Sunindyo et al., 2024)

National resilience is a dynamic condition of the Indonesian nation that reflects resilience and fighting power in the face of various threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges that can endanger the unity, identity, and survival of the nation and state. This fighting power depends on the ability to manage three natural *gatras* (Trigatra) and five social *gatras* (Pancagatra), which are indicators of achieving national resilience. Pancagatra includes ideological, political, economic and socio-cultural *gatras*, and provides opportunities for cultural assimilation, especially between the local Dayak culture and the new national culture, in the context of defense and security. The relocation of the National Capital has a significant impact on the welfare of the community, both in the old and new capitals. When the center of government and related parties migrate, there will be social effects that affect the community. The readiness of the community to deal with these changes is also very important. The migration process has the potential to trigger cultural acculturation and inculturation. Therefore, this study aims to explore the impact of the relocation on social and cultural security. Youth is a generation that carries various expectations on its shoulders.

This is natural, given that youth are expected to be successors who are able to fill and continue the relay of development in a sustainable manner. The participation of young people in development must be in line with national ideals. In this context, young people are expected to play an active role and lead initiatives that involve the community among themselves. The youth in question are those between the ages of 16 and 30, both married and unmarried. These young people are considered to be the generation that has the responsibility as the successor of the nation's ideals. Therefore, it is important for them to prepare themselves to become cadres of the nation, in order to remain a generation with noble character, skills, and responsibility for the future. The role of the younger generation is crucial, as they understand the needs and desires of the people around them. The role of the young generation in the capital city of the archipelago in supporting national resilience is very important to note, considering that they function as agents of change who are ready to face various challenges. The younger generation, which includes individuals aged 16 to 30, is expected to be the successor to the nation's ideals by preparing themselves as competent and responsible cadres.

The Deputy Minister of Defense's views emphasized the importance of a patriotic and disciplined attitude among youth to defend the country, both in a military context and in facing challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic and cyber threats. Capitals have a very strategic role, often being the main target in military conflicts. Controlling the capital often means controlling a large part of the opponent's forces or at least being able to demoralize them to fight back. This can be seen in Chinese history, where a centralized and less flexible government at the provincial level could collapse with the mere fall of the capital. For this reason, the Ming Dynasty moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing to more easily control threats from the Mongols and Manchu (Mazda, 2022). The relocation of the national capital has a significant impact on the welfare of the people, both in the old and new capital cities. When the center of government and related parties migrate, there will be social effects that affect the community. The readiness of the community to deal with these changes is also very important. The displacement process has the potential to trigger cultural acculturation and inculturation. Therefore, this study aims to explore the impact of the relocation of IKN

on social and cultural security. The sustainability of the Indonesian Nation relies heavily on the younger generation. Currently, this generation is growing up in an era of rapid technological advancement. Such technology affects freedom and access to information, which has both good and bad impacts (Zaman et al., 2022). Threats to the ideology *gotra* arise from people's perceptions regarding the restriction or elimination of congregational worship during the pandemic, which can change existing ideologies and potentially lead to conflict. The main problem that can be seen is how the relocation of the national capital affects the social interaction and cultural assimilation between local people and migrants in the national capital. And see if there are conflict problems there due to cultural assimilation between migrants and local people.

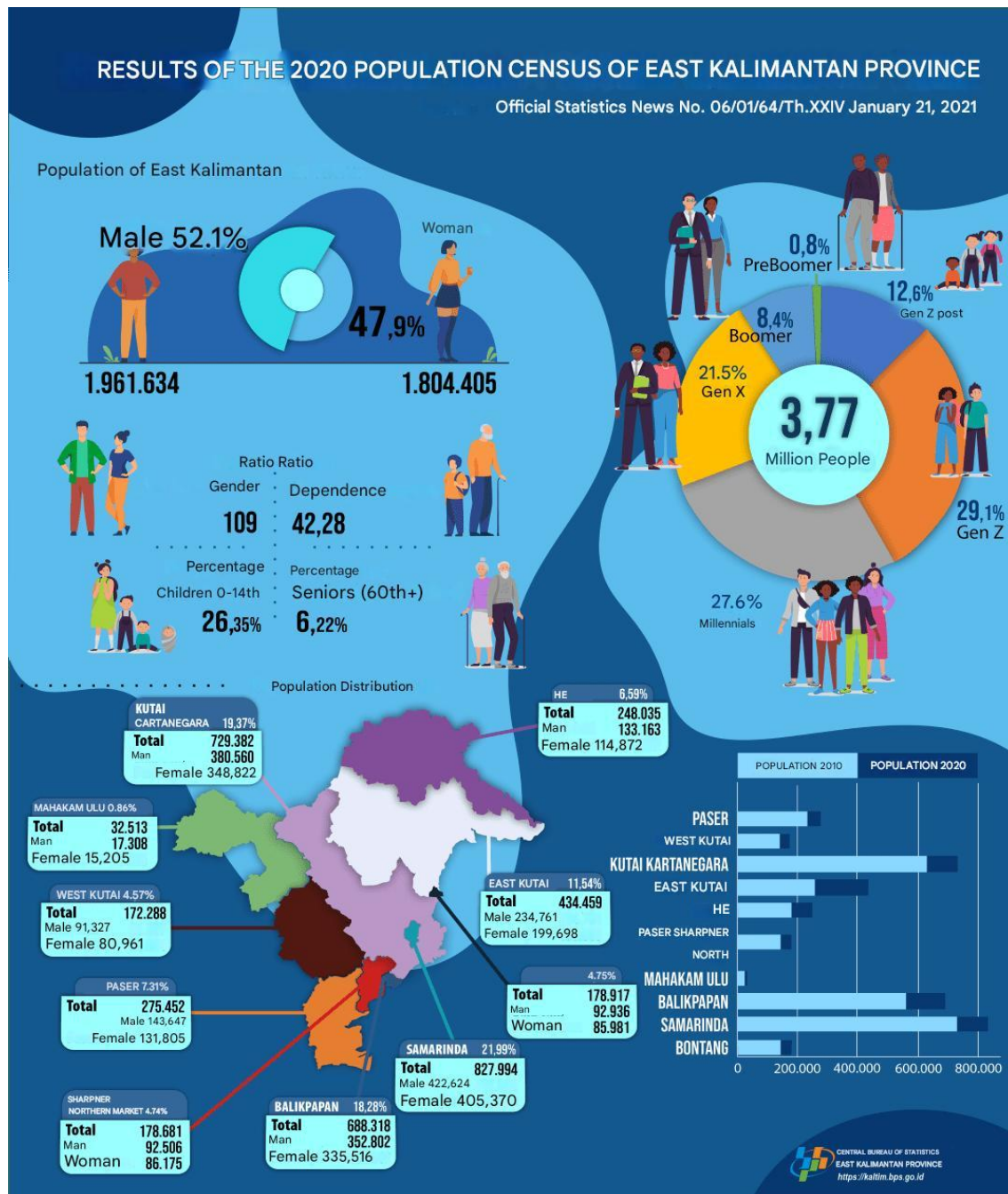


Fig. 1 Population census result of east kalimantan (BPS East Kalimantan, 2021)

Other issues that can be encountered How the relocation of the capital city can affect national resilience in terms of maintaining socio-cultural integrity and stability in Indonesia

To assess the effect of relocating the capital city on national resilience in terms of maintaining socio-cultural integrity and stability in Indonesia. Within the framework of national resilience, the younger generation has the responsibility to understand and apply the values of state defense. This includes awareness of rights and obligations as citizens as well as the ability to adapt to the times, especially in the challenging digital and globalization era. The younger generation is expected to make real contributions in various fields, including social, economic and technological, so that they are able to make a significant contribution to nation building. The active role of the younger generation in maintaining national resilience is also evident from their initiatives in social and entrepreneurial projects that support the sovereignty and interests of the nation. Their involvement in these activities not only strengthens solidarity among peers, but also builds the social cohesion needed to face threats from within and outside the country. Thus, the contribution of the young generation in the capital city of the archipelago is vital in efforts to maintain the integrity and sustainability of the Indonesian nation in the future. Young people in Indonesia, particularly in the Capital City of the Archipelago, play a very important role in the political, security and socio-cultural spheres, all of which contribute to national resilience.

In this context, their active participation in the political process, efforts to maintain social security, and cultural preservation are key factors in building a better future for the nation. In the political realm, the younger generation has shown significant interest in engaging in the democratic process. They not only function as passive voters, but are also active in digital campaigns and social movements. It examines the different forms that social movements can take and analyzes their potential social, cultural, political, and economic effects, as well as the creation and operation of these movements (Vorobjovas-Pinta et al., 2024).

With increased access to information through social media, youth have the opportunity to voice their opinions and participate in broader political discussions. For example, platforms such as Instagram and Twitter allow them to organize mass actions and influence public opinion in unprecedented ways. Political awareness among the younger generation is also increasing; they are more sensitive to social issues such as corruption, social justice and the environment. Their involvement in various social movements shows that young people care not only about the outcome of elections but also about policies that directly impact their lives. Furthermore, the younger generation plays a role in increasing political participation through political education. They can serve as educational agents among their peers, helping to raise public awareness about the importance of participating in the political process. In this way, young people are not only directly involved but also encourage others to take part in safeguarding democracy. However, challenges remain; structural constraints and distrust of the political system can hinder their participation. Defense and security resilience is a condition of the nation's ability to cope with various threats, which is based on the awareness of state defense among the entire community. This includes the ability to maintain adaptive defense and security stability, protect development and its results, and defend the country's sovereignty from various forms of threats. In terms of security, the younger generation has a responsibility to maintain social stability in society. They can act as social watchdogs by criticizing public policies that are not pro-people and voicing dissatisfaction with policies that are considered unfair.

Through social movements and public awareness campaigns, youth can drive positive change in society and increase government accountability. In this context, security does not only mean physical protection but also includes social and psychological security. Young people should be able to create a safe and inclusive environment for all members of society. Meanwhile, the contribution of the younger generation in cultural preservation is also very important for national resilience. Culture is an integral part of the nation's identity that must be maintained and preserved by the younger generation. They can promote local cultural values through art, music and cultural festivals. These activities not only strengthen the love for the country but also raise awareness of the importance of Indonesia's cultural diversity. Through the preservation of local culture, the younger generation can help prevent negative influences from globalization that can erode national identity.

Socio-cultural resilience is the condition of a nation's socio-cultural life inspired by the national personality based on Pancasila. This includes the ability to form and develop the socio-cultural life of Indonesian people who believe and fear God Almighty, get along well, unite, love the country, as well as quality, progress and prosperity. In addition, this resilience also includes the ability to maintain balance and harmony in life, as well as ward off the influence of foreign cultures that are not in accordance with national cultural values.

Young people also have the potential to bring new ideas relevant to the issues of their time into the political arena. With a progressive and innovative approach, they can offer solutions to the social and political problems facing Indonesia today. For example, political parties are starting to accommodate the aspirations of youth by creating more inclusive platforms and listening to their views on important issues such as education, health, employment and technology. However, to maximize this role, young people need to overcome the challenges of apathy and distrust of the existing political system. Their active involvement in elections and decision-making processes will be a crucial step in shaping Indonesia's political future. If young people continue to participate actively and critically, Indonesia can move towards a politics that is more inclusive, transparent and responsive to the needs of the wider community.

2. Methods

This type of research is qualitative research. The author presents the research with descriptive scientific analysis, referring to literature and various reliable sources. The data sources used in this paper consist of various libraries, including related books, articles, and journals relevant to the discussion of the problem. In this scientific work, the author applies library research.

This method focuses on the object of study that comes from various libraries. These literature sources can be in the form of print or electronic media that are legal, interrelated, relevant to the topic discussed, and support the explanation or analysis carried out, and can be scientifically accounted for. After collecting the necessary data, the next step is to process the data by compiling it systematically and logically. The analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative analysis, in which the writing is descriptive and describes the existing information.

3. Results and Discussion

The move of the National Capital City/*Ibu Kota Nusantara* (IKN) has recently become a topic that has been discussed by the Indonesian people and the government, especially in the East Kalimantan region, especially in Kutai Kartanegara (Kukar) and Penajam Paser Utara (PPU) which were chosen as the location of the new Capital City. The Indonesian government has planned to move the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, which is scheduled to be completed in 2045. The relocation of the capital city has an impact on changes in military geography and threat character, which require adjustments to the national defense strategy. Unlike Jakarta, which is located on the island of Java, the archipelago is not on the coast and is located on the island of Kalimantan, which borders Malaysia. In addition, the relocation of IKN also challenges the relevance of defense development that has been focused on Java and the southern region of Indonesia. However, building the archipelago from scratch provides an opportunity to optimally integrate defense planning with urban planning (Hasan & Haeran, 2023). The relocation of the national capital not only brings positive impacts, but also negative impacts. Indonesia's unstable economic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, where economic recovery is still ongoing, is a challenge.

In national defense and security, the TNI AD defense approach in IKN does not only consider physical aspects (terrain), but also pays attention to socio-cultural factors. The close relationship between the Army and the community through various social and cultural

activities has a significant impact on strengthening regional resilience. The Army's territorial approach prioritizes humane interaction and coaching, with the aim of avoiding labeling as opponents or enemies. This is in line with the IKN concept which carries humanist, modern, environmentally sound and sustainable values. Indonesia needs stimulus and alternative financing schemes to realize the relocation of the capital city. The encouragement of capital city development alone is not enough to have a positive effect on economic recovery. The relocation of the capital city to East Kalimantan should not only focus on economic aspects, but should also pay attention to social, environmental, geopolitical, and defense aspects.

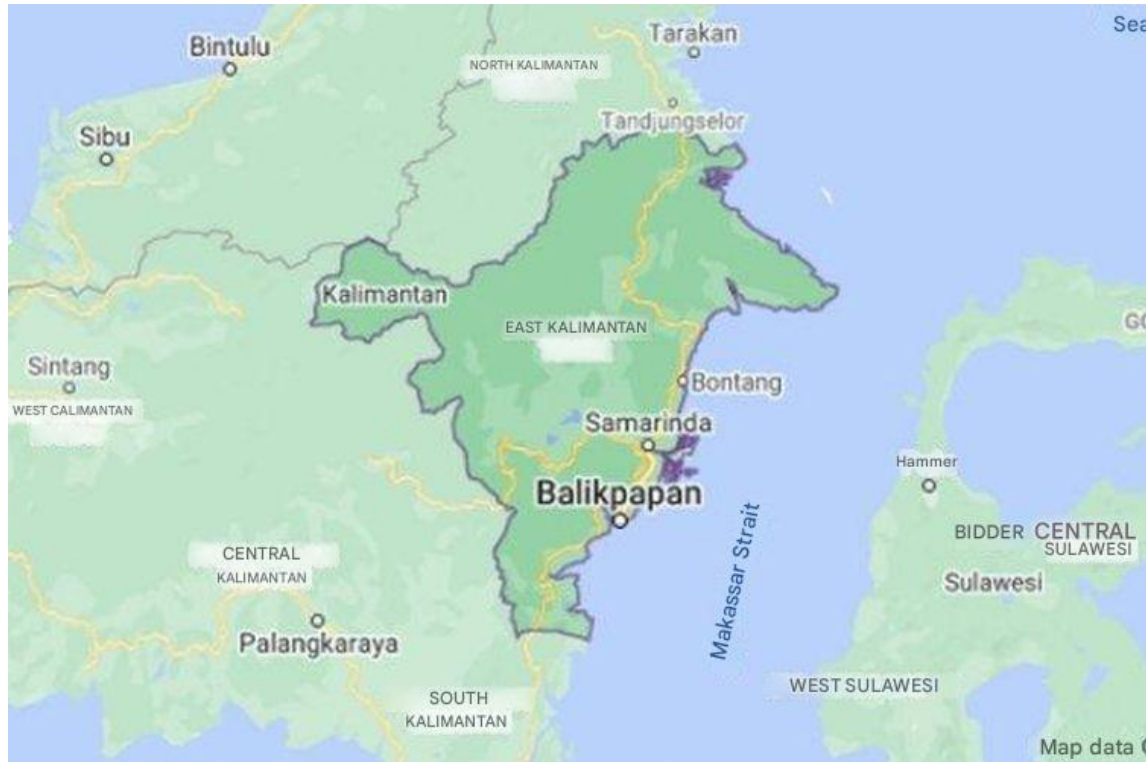


Fig. 2. Location of the capital city of Nusantara in East Kalimantan (regional.kompas.com)

It is important for Indonesia to take a cautious approach in designing the capital city. There are concerns about the possible loss of local culture and marginalization of local communities, which require serious planning from the central government so that social impacts can be avoided if the capital relocation plan is actually implemented. In terms of the protection of indigenous peoples, the state has also sought recognition. The existence and traditional rights of indigenous peoples are strengthened through the circular of the Director General of Village Administration Development number 189/3836/BPD issued on August 30, 2021. This circular basically orders city or district leaders to take steps to protect and recognize indigenous peoples. Based on the circular, city or regency governments need to identify the existence of indigenous peoples, conduct verification and validation, and if in the process evidence is found that a community is an indigenous law community, then it is expected that the city or regency government can issue a stipulation regulation.

IKN development projects on lands that are potential sources of disputes between indigenous peoples and the government need to be mitigated from the outset to prevent rights violations and marginalization of indigenous peoples. Helen Quane revealed that the protection of indigenous peoples' rights in situations of conflict of interest with authorities can be done by ensuring the existence of substantive requirements and participatory requirements. The development of IKN has been rejected by indigenous communities and environmental NGOs because there are still several villages and sub-districts that do not have legality over land ownership, even though it is based on customary law. Indigenous

people living in the IKN area are worried that they will be forced to relocate because they do not have legality over the land they inherited by custom. This resistance is not only due to concerns about environmental degradation, but also because of their dependence on an environment that is considered sacred and a legacy that must be preserved. One example that has already occurred is the construction of the Sepaku Semoi dam and the Sepaku River Intake, which has resulted in evictions.

Table 1. Distribution of customary areas in the capital city of Nusantara

Traditional Territory	Wa Area (Hectares)
Bassap Jonggon	112.160
Kedang Ipil	16.660
Maridan	8.268
Mentawir	29.299
Pemaluan	27.828
Putak	1.345
Sepaku	40.108
Total	235.667

(Niaga Asia, 2023)

In the process of acculturation, immigrant cultures tend to become dominant and strong because they are supported by development that is more favorable to them. The primary focus is on the integration and assimilation of immigrants into the host country, affecting not just the first generation but also those that follow (Itoh et al., 2024). This issue applies not only across countries but also between provinces.

On the other hand, conservation can be seen as cultural restriction, where the government protects indigenous or local cultures without developing integration with modern cultures to be equal. Assimilation, on the other hand, is a “win-win” process of cultural mixing, where no one wins or loses. This assimilation naturally produces a new culture by adopting the best values of both the native and immigrant cultures. Socio-cultural assimilation between locals in IKN and migrants can create a strong new culture. East Kalimantan residents have long experienced the assimilation process because they have coexisted with migrants for a long time. This is due to the development of the East Kalimantan region which is driven by the forest products and mining industries. As a result, many migrants from various ethnicities have lived for a long time with local communities who have a culture that is open to migrants.

Currently, the majority of ethnicities in East Kalimantan, such as Banjar, Bugis, Java and Madura, have been able to coexist harmoniously. Thus, the arrival of newcomers due to the relocation of IKN is expected to produce a new culture that reflects the diversity of Indonesian society. The role of the younger generation and youth that can be done in preventing various forms of threats to national resilience is by organizing an attitude of caring about social problems that exist around them.

National resilience as a concept that developed in Indonesia was born during the struggle for the Indonesian Independence War through the Indonesian National Army (TNI), where initially the Dutch term *ationale weerbaarheid* was still used. The meaning of the term is the resilience of the Indonesian nation against various shocks and threats (Chotimah et al., 2019). Adaptive resilience refers to the ability to adapt, learn, and reorganize in the face of an ever-changing environment (Kiss et al., 2024).

Suryohadioprojo argues that the aspects taken into account in national resilience consist of natural aspects such as geography, population and natural resources as well as social aspects consisting of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture and defense and security. The existence of the National Capital City is a crucial area that needs to be protected from various threats, because it functions as the center of government activities, the economy, and other activities that support the national ideals stated in the 1945 Constitution. The National Capital City, which was previously located in Jakarta, is considered the Center of Gravity (CoG) and faces various problems, including the concentration of 57% of Indonesia's

population in Java Island and Java Island's contribution of 59% to GDP, which causes significant income inequality with other regions in Indonesia.

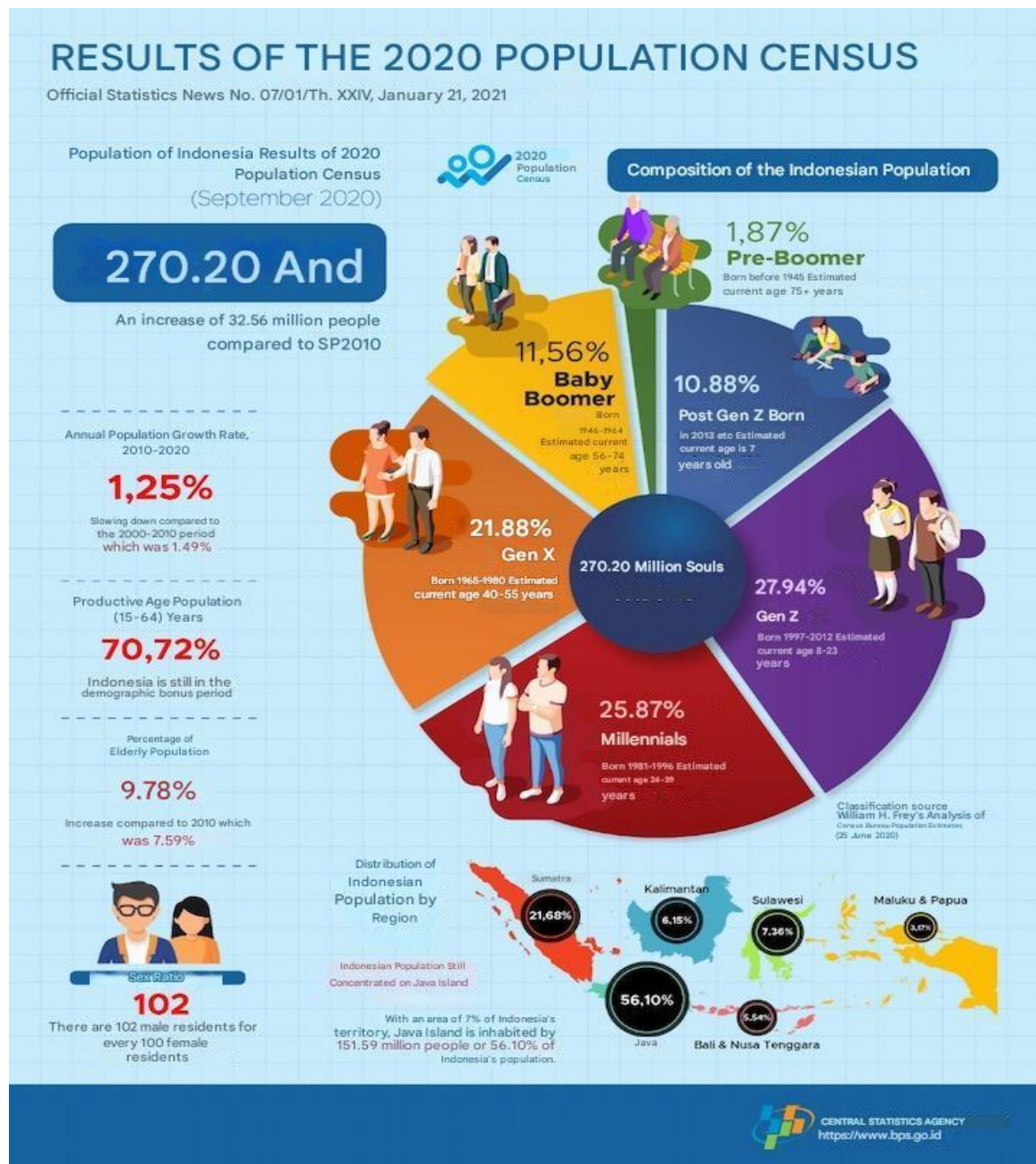


Fig. 3. Population census results (BPS, 2020)

In addition, Jakarta also faces a water crisis, high urbanization rate, and vulnerability to other natural disasters. Environmental issues in urban areas have serious impacts on public health and result in significant costs for society (Sarker et al., 2024). These conditions are considered unsupportive of achieving national goals, so the government took a strategic step to conduct a study of moving the National Capital to East Kalimantan, which is now known as the Capital of the Archipelago (IKN). The selection of a new location for the National Capital was carried out by considering various aspects, including politics, economy, socio-culture, and defense and security. With the development of the times, there are generations of renewal known by certain names. Generation Z, according to Grail Research, is the first generation that is very familiar with the internet, so it is often referred to as the internet generation.

Unlike the previous generation, Y, who experienced the transition to digital technology, generation Z was born in an era where the technology was readily available. Characteristics of this generation include a love for technology, flexibility, intelligence and tolerance for cultural differences. They are globally connected and active online. However, this generation also tends to favor instant culture and is less sensitive to the importance of privacy, so they often post things on social media without considering whether it violates privacy or not. With the internet and the strong influence of globalization, there is a possibility that the values of Pancasila in people's lives could fade. As a country based on the Pancasila ideology, it is very important to instill the values contained in each point of Pancasila which has a deep philosophical meaning (Wahyuni et al., 2021). In addition, Jakarta also faces the problem of water crisis, high urbanization rate, and vulnerability to other natural disasters. These conditions are considered not supporting the achievement of national goals, so the government took a strategic step to conduct a study of moving the National Capital to East Kalimantan, which is now known as the Capital of the Archipelago (IKN). The selection of a new location for the National Capital was carried out by considering various aspects, including politics, economy, socio-culture, and defense and security. In the development of the Capital City of the Archipelago (IKN), the government adopts an integrated universal defense system, with a deterrence approach, active defense, and a layered defense strategy. This shows that the defense system does not only depend on the strength of the three dimensions of the Army, Navy and Air Force but also requires active participation from all components of society to realize universal defense (Arifin et al., 2024). This policy needs to be understood in depth because the development of a defense system in the National Capital must be faced with complex and evolving threats, thus requiring a multidimensional approach in handling them. According to the Menkopolhukam RI, the National Capital must be prepared to face various threats through a layered defense approach, which combines hard defense and soft defense. This emphasizes the importance of synergy between military forces and non-military defense efforts, known as the concept of "smart defense" to maintain the integrity and security of IKN as the new center of Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesia needs to have a good defense system to support government management, especially by empowering the community in achieving the expected goals.

By involving the community in the defense system, it will enable wider participation from citizens, thereby increasing legitimacy and support for government policies. The relocation of the National Capital has an impact on socio-cultural aspects, such as rapid changes, potential conflicts between migrants and local residents, and migration movements to surrounding areas that require special social handling. In addition, it is necessary to establish a new culture that includes modern concepts, spatial planning, and urban management. Therefore, the relocation of IKN to East Kalimantan must be well prepared to avoid unwanted problems (Sutanto, 2022).

The social activism discussed in this study refers to all the circumstances that exist during the implementation of a social activity that can trigger social change. In this context, the change occurs in the communication environment through the internet (Hartoyo & Supriadi, 2015). Social changes that occur among young people can affect social activities in their daily lives. Especially in the era of globalization where media and then foreign cultures enter so quickly. This social activism can trigger social changes that occur among young people in Indonesia, in the context of national resilience, youth can face threats and challenges in their social lives. This can have a good impact if it is beneficial and can have a negative impact if it is detrimental. The younger generation needs to hold activities in the form of state defense. State defense is a structured, comprehensive, integrated, and sustainable attitude and action of citizens, which is based on love for the homeland and awareness of the life of the nation and state. State defense includes physical or military aspects, as well as non-physical or non-military aspects, both from domestic and foreign threats. Based on this, the involvement of the younger generation is to actively participate in facing challenges and threats in terms of non-military activities such as being active in volunteer activities against natural disasters (Suryatni, 2019).

Nowadays we see that very few of our young generation are involved in politics, this lack of participation requires political education for the younger generation. Political education is closely related to politics because education equips individuals with critical thinking skills, knowledge of history, economics, and social sciences, so that they can make the right decisions in politics (Chen & Madni, 2024). One of the roles of political parties is to be responsible for political education, both for the party cadres themselves and for the surrounding community (Saputro, 2015). Political parties function as producers or factories for party cadres who, through electoral mechanisms, represent the people and become politicians in parliament (Satria Buana et al., 2021). Important and essential aspects include an understanding of democracy, an understanding of the rights and obligations of citizens, and knowledge of the ideology of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This is in accordance with the concept of national resilience, namely ideological resilience. Ideological resilience in the younger generation must be further enhanced, especially in the Capital Region of the archipelago because the influx of globalization can quickly influence the younger generation towards the ideological views of the state. Economic systems recovering from a recession recognize the crucial role of entrepreneurship and innovation in offering new solutions to economic, social, and environmental challenges (Znagui & Rahmouni, 2019).

Economic development of the younger generation in the new capital of the archipelago needs to be improved so that the surrounding economic sector can run properly. One of the economic fields that can be utilized by the young generation there is the development of the creative economy. The term creative economy was first introduced by John Howkins in 2001. This concept began in 1997, when Howkins realized a change in the economic industry that focused on people's creativity. He observed that this new wave in the economy is driven by ideas and innovations that come from individuals, making creativity a major factor in economic production and development (Sari, 2018). Creative economy is a concept that aims to realize sustainable economic development of society by relying on creativity. In the framework of the creative economy, the main resources needed come from ideas, ideas, talents, or talents and creativity owned by the community (Habib, 2021). Entrepreneurship is the ability to innovate and create which is the basis, strategy, and resources in seeking opportunities for success. Having an entrepreneurial spirit means developing a mentality that is independent, creative, innovative, responsible, disciplined, and persistent, similar to an entrepreneur who starts his business from scratch. It is very good if these characteristics are instilled in the younger generation, who generally have an adventurous spirit, many ideas, and love challenges, so that they can answer challenges and take advantage of existing opportunities (El Hasanah, 2018). This concept allows the younger generation to develop the economy in the Nusantara capital region.

Today's young generation is more familiar with dance from abroad such as South Korea. The rise of this occurs due to the rapid entry of globalization into Indonesia. To minimize this, the younger generation must show a caring attitude and be willing to preserve the dance or culture around them. Local traditions that need to be preserved by the younger generation in the context of the capital city of the archipelago are local music traditions. Along with the plan to move the National Capital to East Kalimantan, this region will become a center of contemplation marked by the growth of new urban communities. This growth is a logical consequence that may affect the existence of traditional music in East Kalimantan, which may experience both continuity and change.

Thus, the existence of traditional music as a cultural practice and custom will be important in maintaining and preserving the sustainable values of traditional music in the midst of changes that occur (Gunawan et al., 2022). Similarly, the existence of local languages needs to be preserved by the younger generation. One of the challenges faced by the younger generation in playing a role and contributing is limited access. Limited access often leads to misinformation. The spread of misinformation, misuse of social media for political purposes, and limited access are obstacles that need to be overcome (Fajri et al., 2024). The limited access faced by the younger generation in terms of national resilience is a very important and complex issue. Related to this, there needs to be joint collaboration between the government and the community so that this can be resolved properly.

The next challenge faced by the younger generation is social polarization. Social polarization can occur when there are different views in society. Especially when there are annual political activities or the outbreak of contemporary issues that are heating up. As an example of political polarization that occurs in society. Polarization and separation of various ethnic groups emerged as a result of the "divide and rule" policy implemented by the British to exploit the country's resources and wealth (Aziz et al., 2010). Political polarization is a long-standing problem that Indonesia's election administrators have not been able to resolve since the start of democracy in 2004. Although some argue that political polarization is a natural occurrence in democratic countries, it remains a serious threat to democracy in Indonesia. This is due to the potential of polarization to cause other problems, such as identity politics and populism (Setiawan et al., 2024).

The essence that needs to be developed in the education system to reduce radicalism in society is to create multicultural awareness. This means changing the perspective through the teaching and learning process, from a monocultural perspective that is essential, prejudiced, and discriminatory to a multicultural perspective that appreciates diversity and differences. Thus, people are expected to develop a tolerant and open attitude towards others (fahmi et al., 2021). Then the cultivation of character education also needs to be carried out and applied by the younger generation to ward off the entry of cultures that are not in accordance with the values of Pancasila. The character that can build this country for the better is a character that is not easily influenced by foreign cultures that are not part of the Indonesian identity (Sri Rahayu, 2019). Acculturation of Pancasila also needs to be implemented by the younger generation. Basically, the Pancasila acculturation model based on pentahelix collaboration aims to create synergy and real efforts together as a space for communication and cooperation between sectors. The goal is to cultivate Pancasila among the younger generation in an inclusive and sustainable manner, so that this process can take place effectively and efficiently (Nanggala, 2023).

Change agents, according to Rogers, are individuals who influence clients' innovation decisions in the direction desired by the agent. In the context of development activities, the function of a change agent is as a communication link between two or more social systems, namely the social system that spearheads change and the social system that is the client in the effort (Daher, 2020). This is why the role of youth is needed in the context of state resilience in the fields of ideology, economy and others.

4. Conclusions

The important role of the younger generation in strengthening national resilience, with a focus on the case study of Ibukota Nusantara (IKN) as the new national capital. Indonesia's young generation plays a strategic role in supporting national resilience, especially in line with the relocation of the capital city and the development of IKN. National resilience, which covers the fields of defense, security, economy, social, culture, politics and environment, requires the active involvement of all levels of society, especially the younger generation who are the main pillars of the nation's future. The relocation of the capital city to IKN creates new opportunities for the younger generation to participate in strengthening a more resilient and sustainable national resilience.

The young generation in Indonesia is expected to contribute in various sectors that support the development of IKN and strengthen national resilience. One of the main sectors is the economy, where young people play a role in improving Indonesia's economic competitiveness through innovation and entrepreneurship. With their creativity and intelligence, young people can be the driving force in creating jobs, developing creative industries, and utilizing technology to increase efficiency and productivity.

In addition to the economic sector, the role of the younger generation is also vital in the social and cultural aspects of national resilience. IKN is expected to be a reflection of Indonesia's diversity, which includes various ethnicities, religions and cultures. The younger generation can play an important role in building an inclusive and tolerant culture in IKN, as well as educating the public about the importance of diversity to maintain national unity.

They can also promote the values of Pancasila and Unity in Diversity as the foundation for a harmonious and just life together, as well as contribute to the preservation of local cultures that become the nation's identity, while adapting to the evolving dynamics of globalization.

In the context of national security and defense, the younger generation also bears the responsibility of maintaining social stability and security in IKN and throughout Indonesia. They should engage in activities that raise national awareness, such as civic training, state defense, and strengthening defense systems. The active involvement of the younger generation in maintaining national security and defense, both in cyberspace and the real world, is crucial in the face of increasingly complex threats, such as terrorism, extremism and disinformation. In addition, they can also strengthen social resilience by building positive social networks and strengthening tolerance between community groups. The importance of the younger generation in national resilience must be supported by a deep understanding of national values and love for the country. Education that shapes the character and morals of the younger generation is necessary so that they can not only compete at the global level, but also remain loyal to the noble values of the Indonesian nation. The role of families, schools and the government is vital in instilling the spirit of nationalism and awareness of the importance of maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Without a strong understanding of the nation's identity, the younger generation will find it difficult to face the growing global challenges.

As part of efforts to strengthen national resilience, young people in IKN must be equipped with skills that are in line with technological developments. Advances in information and communication technology have changed various aspects of life, and the younger generation must be able to utilize these developments to strengthen national resilience, both in the economic sector, education, health, and in maintaining unity. Smart and sustainable utilization of technology will be key in creating a more resilient national resilience that is able to withstand various challenges.

In this case, cooperation between the government and the community is essential to create an environment that supports the creativity and innovation of the younger generation. One concrete step that can be taken is to provide wider access to education and training that is relevant to the times. By providing opportunities for the younger generation to develop their potential, whether in the fields of technology, arts, or entrepreneurship, an ecosystem that supports the development of IKN and national resilience as a whole will be created.

One of the main challenges faced in the role of the younger generation in IKN is the gap between the center and the regions in terms of access to education and economic opportunities. Therefore, the government must ensure that the IKN development program focuses not only on physical development, but also on improving the quality of human resources across Indonesia. This will create equality of opportunity and ensure that all young people, whether in big cities or remote areas, can contribute to the development of IKN and strengthen national resilience.

Overall, the younger generation has a very crucial role in strengthening Indonesia's national resilience, especially in the context of IKN development. With the great potential possessed by the younger generation in various fields, they can make a significant contribution in creating a more advanced, resilient and competitive society. However, this role will be maximally achieved if supported by government policies that favor the younger generation and good cooperation from all elements of society. Thus, the younger generation will play a central role in building strong and sustainable national resilience, and creating a better Indonesia in the future.

The role of the younger generation in strengthening national resilience, especially in the development of the Capital of the Archipelago (IKN), there are a number of important recommendations that need to be implemented to ensure that the younger generation can optimally contribute to building resilient national resilience. The relocation of the national capital to IKN is not only a physical development project, but also opens up great opportunities for the younger generation to participate in strategic roles that can influence the future direction of the nation. Therefore, there are several steps that need to be taken by

the government, society, and educational institutions to facilitate the active participation of the younger generation in the development of IKN while strengthening Indonesia's national resilience.

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