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STRENGTHENING THE STATE DEFENSE AND BUILDING AN ATTITUDE OF NATIONALISM BY IMPLEMENTING THE TOTAL WAR STRATEGY IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

Defending the State in a broad sense is not only in dealing with the military but also non-military threats. In the era of globalization and the rapid progress of science and technology, the forms of threats are very varied and complex; only nations that have competitive advantages can compete and win this competition. So that this research is intended to find out more about how defending the country awakens an attitude of nationalism, and the Universal War Strategy can be implemented in dealing with one form of war in the globalization era. The method used in this study is to use a phenomenological qualitative descriptive method, where the researcher will apply and apply his subjectivity and interpersonal skills in the process of exploratory research. The researchers assess that there is a correlation between state defense and nationalism with the implementation of a universal war strategy with efforts to deal with the war in the era of globalization, which must be spelled out more specifically in terms of the application of universality to improve the character of the nation, especially the younger generation to increase further their sense of nationalism towards the State of Indonesia because they are candidates for continuing the nation's struggle and development in the future.

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Introduction

Youth is the nation's next generation who should continue the ideals of the nation's struggle. Youth are required to have a high sense of Nationalism in the swift currents of globalization. However, in reality, the flow of globalization has diluted the spirit of Nationalism among youth which threatens the existence of the Indonesian nation in the current era of global competition. Young people talk more about foreign cultures than their own national culture. Even youth is the nation's hope as a force that can ensure the survival of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) throughout the ages (Rangkuti, 2016). The key to success in competition in the current globalization is to instill the spirit of defending the country among the youth. Therefore, defending the country is a necessity and an absolute requirement for a nation's future survival, where the value of defending the country is the basis for youth in building their nation (Muharom Rusdiana, 2022).

Every citizen must secure, protect, and defend a country that threatens state sovereignty and territorial integrity (A. Subagyo, 2015). The obligation to defend the state is



carried out by all Indonesian people based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Archipelagic Outlook, and National Defense. Not only that, efforts to defend the country are not the responsibility of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) but of all Indonesian people. This underlies the state defense program implemented by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and all related agencies (Suwarno Widodo, 2011).

The state defense program must be carried out appropriately. This program is carried out systematically and directly through education, considering that education is a space for building national awareness based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (MT Hirnissa, Muzafar Shah Habibullah, and AH Baharom. 2009). Education is an activity to help the development of students achieve educational goals. The Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, defines *education* as a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious, spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, morals noble character and skills needed by himself, society, nation and the State (Aniek Irawatie, Iswahyuni Iswahyuni, and Marina Eri Setyawati 2019). Defending the state in a broad sense is not only in the face of the military but also non-military threats. In the era of globalization and the rapid progress of science and technology, threats are very varied and complex; only nations with competitive advantages can compete and win this competition.

The inculcation of awareness of defending the state in every citizen, especially the millennial generation as heirs and successors to the continuity of national and state life, is very important to defend the country from threats from within and from within the military and non-military. The rights and obligations in efforts to defend the state and in efforts to defend national security are regulated in the 1945 Constitution (article 27 and article 30 paragraph (1), efforts to defend the state are the determination, attitude, and actions of every citizen in an orderly, comprehensive, integrated and continuous manner based on my love for the motherland, awareness of the Indonesian nation and state as well as belief in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution for the integrity and progress of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

In the pre-colonialism period, there was a romance of the glorious life of the kingdoms in the archipelago, which was quite respected in international relations. The colonialism period was marked by the draining of human and natural resources for the benefit of the colonizers. During the struggle against the colonialists, a spirit of patriotism grew, willingness to make extraordinary sacrifices to face the colonialists. During the struggle to uphold independence grew a sense of patriotism, willingness to sacrifice, and very strong togetherness. The filling period for independence is my hope to build national character through education to educate the nation's life to realize lasting peace, prosperity, and protection of society. Every era will give birth to national cadres who will fight for the existence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. National cadres will not appear suddenly but through a cadre process according to the problems and challenges. At present, the problems and challenges will naturally be different compared to the previous period, so the cadre process and the material method must also be different.

These national cadres will later become the spearhead in fighting for the existence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in a global society. They will defend the country in facing ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, and defense problems. To be able to produce these cadres, they must be designed systematically and sustainably; it is the Kesbangpolinmas Agency that is very suitable as the core strength of the activity without



neglecting other agencies/agencies to be synergized in the formation of national cadres that can defend the state and have a national character.

The flow of globalization encompasses a country that is interconnected, borderless and one interdependent country to another in this world. The movement of globalization has now entered Indonesia. The changes that have taken place over the past half-century have brought society to a direction full of fragmentation and cohesion simultaneously (Abdullah, I. 2006). In a situation like this, Indonesia can face various threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges from the dynamics of globalization. New values that come from outside come from globalization, then enter Indonesia, so these new values are not necessarily in accordance with the character or personality of the Indonesian people. In this regard, of course, there will be a shift in the values, character, and personality of the Indonesian nation, and it may even be considered outdated. In the daily patterns of Indonesian people's behavior, various thought patterns, attitude patterns, and individualistic patterns of action have been colored. On the other hand, it can be seen that the influence of globalization itself can result in a lack of strength in the Indonesian nation's national resilience, as explained above. This condition must be corrected, and a solution must be found for its completion because it is feared that, in time, it will disrupt national stability.

However, recently a threat has emerged that hit this nation. The greatest threat to the Indonesian nation at this time is no longer a military threat but a non-military one. Threats in the form of ideology, politics, economics, society, culture, technology, information, drug abuse, and moral decadence that occur in society are currently a threat to the Indonesian nation (Arianto, 2015). As for changes in interaction patterns that cause each individual to be able to consume, produce, then distribute information through social media so that it can influence opinions that spread in society, which can then lead to conflicts within countries, as well as between countries. This pattern then becomes a concern and even becomes a tool for several countries in the world to influence opinions that develop in the society of other countries so that they can be controlled without the need for war. They seek to influence the character of every individual from a nation so that they no longer have a strong desire to maintain the existence or sovereignty of their nation.

When the sovereignty of a nation is disturbed, it can be said that the country's defense is under threat (State Defense Doctrine, 2015). There is a threat to national defense, of course, and it must be faced with the right strategy. For Indonesia, the strategy of total war, which is the core of the national defense doctrine, is expected to be able to deal with all forms of threats that occur. The Indonesian Total War is not only used to deal with conventional wars but can also be applied to deal with wars in the era of globalization, even the fifth generation (Prabowo, 2009). Because the War of Opinion makes the character of each individual of a nation a target, an effort that is total in nature or involves all elements of national power is needed to be able to deal with it. So that this research is aimed at getting to know more about how defending the state awakens an attitude of Nationalism, and the Total War Strategy can be implemented in dealing with one form of war in the era of globalization.

Method

The method used in this research is to use a phenomenological qualitative descriptive method, where researchers will apply and apply their subjectivity and interpersonal abilities in the exploratory research process (Helaluddin, 2018). The researchers assess that there is a correlation between state defense and Nationalism with the implementation of a total war strategy with efforts to deal with the war in the era of globalization, which must be spelled out more specifically in terms of the application of totality to improve the character of the



nation, especially the younger generation to increase further their sense of Nationalism towards the State of Indonesia because they are candidates for continuing the nation's struggle and development in the future.

In this paper, which is carried out by examining library materials or secondary data, it can be known about the origins, also known as library law research (Soekanto Soerjono, 1984). good material, secondary and or tertiary. As an in-depth study and as support in this study, the authors conducted in-depth literature studies or literature studies using descriptive writing using qualitative methods.

The entire material collected, author processes and analyzes the materials that have been collected. The data obtained in this writing are secondary data derived from literature studies and documentation studies.

Result and Discussion

Fostering State Defense Awareness for all Indonesian citizens is one of the most important efforts to build deterrence in order to strengthen national defense in wisely facing every opportunity and threat for the Indonesian nation so as to be able to elevate the dignity of the Indonesian nation in the eyes of the world. Basically, it aims to build and shape the mental attitude and character of every Indonesian citizen towards the values of defending the country.

The vital role of Defending the State can be stated more clearly and in depth through a defense perspective. Indonesia's territorial integrity, along with all its resources, sovereignty, and independence, has constantly been threatened by foreign aggression from outside and armed struggles from within. If this threat becomes real and Indonesia is not ready to face it, everything can return to its most basic condition. The anticipation of the nation's founders is contained in one of the national goal points, namely, "Protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed." This statement forms the basis and cornerstone of defense objectives. Here its position does not stand alone but shares space with the goal of security or civil order and side by side with 3 (three) other goals, namely the goal of welfare (promoting public welfare), the goal of civilization (to educate the nation's life) and the goal of peace (participating actively in a just world peace). and eternal) (Budi Susilo Soepandji, 2012).

The 1945 Constitution also provides a mandate regarding national defense as stated in Article 27 paragraph (3) "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the country." The method of implementing state defense is explained in Article 9 paragraph (2) of Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense which states that "Citizen participation in efforts to defend the state can be carried out through citizenship education, basic military training, participating in voluntary and compulsory military and dedication in accordance with the profession to defend the country and the nation ."Furthermore, another explanation regarding defending the country is that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the country, such as the mandate of the 1945 Constitution. This means that every citizen has the right and obligation to defend the country regardless of men/women, occupation and profession, young and old, clerics, politicians, police, civil and military. Defending the country is not the monopoly of one professional group, occupation, class, race, or ethnicity. Thus, the notion of state defense is expansive in order to be able to accommodate all groups, as well as interest groups.



Defending the Country

Defending the country is the attitude and actions as well as the actions of citizens who are based on a sense of love for the motherland, awareness of the nation and state, the belief that Pancasila is the ideology of the nation and state, the willingness and sincerity to sacrifice in order to face every form of threat, challenge, disturbance and obstacles (ATHG) both coming from within and from outside which can threaten and endanger the survival of the nation and state, territorial integrity, national jurisdiction as well as the noble values contained in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This gives meaning to every citizen to participate in activities to defend the country. The values contained in defending the country include (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia 2014).

- a) Love the Motherland with the indicators being:
 1. Safeguarding the land and yards as well as the entire space of Indonesia's territory.
 2. Proud to be Indonesian.
 3. Maintain the excellent name of the nation and state.
 4. Contribute to the progress of the nation and state.
 5. Loving domestic products, culture, and Indonesian arts.

- b) Awareness of the nation and state with the indicators being:
 1. Having an awareness of the diversity of cultures, ethnicities, religions, languages, and customs.
 2. Exercising rights and obligations as citizens in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
 3. Recognize the diversity of individuals at home and in their environment.
 4. Think, behave and do the best for the nation and state.
 5. Participate in maintaining the sovereignty of the nation and state.

- c) Confident in Pancasila, Pancasila has the guideline and outlook on the life of the Indonesian people in the life of society, nation, and state in order to achieve national goals. Confidence in Pancasila as the state ideology is achieved by growing awareness, which is based on Pancasila, on the truth of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, that only by practicing Pancasila in everyday life, the Indonesian nation-state will remain victorious, any differences of opinion in the life of the nation and state can be resolved by way of deliberation and consensus, that Pancasila can fortify the nation's mentality and character in facing threats both from within and outside the country. The indicators of the value of believing in Pancasila as the national ideology include:
 1. Understanding the values contained in the Pancasila precepts.
 2. Practicing Pancasila in everyday life.
 3. Making Pancasila the unifying nation and state of Indonesia.
 4. Continuously develop the values of Pancasila.
 5. Loyal to Pancasila and believed in being the foundation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

- d) Willing to sacrifice implies willingness, sincerity, and sacrifice for the benefit of the nation and state. Willing to sacrifice time, energy, thoughts, and property for the public interest so that, in turn, ready to sacrifice body and soul for the benefit of the nation and state. Indicators of willingness to sacrifice for the nation and state include:
 1. Willingness to sacrifice time, energy, and thoughts for the progress of the nation and state.



2. Ready to defend the nation and state from various kinds of threats.
 3. Have concern for the safety of the nation and the state.
 4. Have a spirit of patriotism towards the nation and country.
 5. Prioritizing the interests of the nation and state above personal and group interests.
- e) The initial ability to defend the country is a form of embodiment of citizens both psychologically (mentally) who have the nature of the discipline, tenacity, obey all applicable laws and regulations, believe in one's own abilities, stand the test, never give up in facing difficulties to achieve goals nationally, as well as physically (physically) have health conditions and physical skills that can support the initial ability to defend the country which is psychological in nature. The indicators of these values include:
1. Having intellectual intelligence, spiritual intelligence, emotional intelligence, and intelligence in surviving or overcoming difficulties.
 2. Always maintain the health of the body and soul.
 3. Tenacious and never giving up in the face of challenges.
 4. Continue to develop physical and spiritual abilities.
 5. Have state defense skills in the form of skills

In the life of the nation and state in the world, especially in Indonesia, the concept of national defense during times of peace and war is based on reflections on the spectrum of defending the state, which must be understood and understood by every citizen. This actually should be instilled and socialized, that every Indonesian citizen should always defend and fight for living space and their national interests. The preparation of citizens must be fostered and prepared from various aspects in determining the capability of the national defense itself so that national defense will affect the survival of a nation.

Nationalism

Globalization has changed everything; activities and even human character can also be changed, including the Nationalism of the younger generation. The more advanced the current of globalization makes the feeling of love and pride for culture decrease so that over time, the feeling of pride in one's own culture can disappear and reduce the sense of belonging to one's own nation. This has a very negative impact on the spirit of Nationalism of the young native Indonesian generation. (Tirtaharja, Nur. 2001)

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (Depdikbud, 1997, p. 648), Nationalism is defined as awareness of membership in a nation that is potentially or actually together to achieve, maintain, and perpetuate identity, integrity, prosperity, and strength of the nation, namely the national spirit. Nationalism can be formulated as an understanding that creates and maintains the sovereignty of a country (in English, "nation") by realizing an identity that is owned as a common bond in one group.

Nationalism in the sense of national spirit due to cultural similarities means the main cultural similarities such as similarities in blood or descent, ethnicity, area of residence, belief and religion, language, and culture. In the early growth of Nationalism, it can be said as a psychological situation in the form of a person's total loyalty devoted directly to the state. Ties of Nationalism grow in society when the mindset begins to decline. This bond occurs when humans begin to live together in a specific area and do not move from the bonds of Nationalism. At that time, the instinct of self-defense played a significant role and encouraged them to defend their country, where they lived and depended.



Challenges of the Era of Globalization

According to Jemadu (Jemadu, 2008: 310), no one can avoid globalization. Each individual will be faced with two choices: "First, he places himself and plays a role as a player in the currents of globalization change, and secondly, he becomes a victim of globalization flows." The challenges of globalization include, among other things, the very rapid technological advances, especially computer technology, the emergence of an increasingly vibrant democracy, the recognition of human rights, gender issues, and the problems of new economic life after Asia has overcome the crisis. (Jemadu, 2008: 314) The rapid flow of globalization and advances in technology and science is a challenge that a nation inevitably has to face. The challenges of globalization that educators must anticipate with the importance of prioritizing professionalism (Oviyanti. 2013):

1. The development of science and technology is so fast and fundamental. Under these conditions, an educator is expected to adapt responsively, wisely, and wisely. Responsive means that education must be able to master science and technology products, especially those related to the world of education, such as learning using multimedia. Without good mastery of science and technology, educators will be left behind and become victims of science and technology.
2. The "moral" crisis that hit the Indonesian nation and state due to the influence of science and technology and globalization has resulted in a shift in the values that exist in people's lives. Traditional values that highly uphold morality may shift along with the influence of science and technology and globalization.
3. Social crises, such as crime, violence, unemployment, and poverty, occur in the world community. As a result of the development of industry and capitalism, social problems emerged that existed in society; not all levels of society could follow and enjoy the industrial and capitalist world.
4. National identity crisis. As a nation and state among other nations in the world, it requires a high national identity (Nationalism) from Indonesian citizens. The spirit of Nationalism is still needed for the existence of the Indonesian nation and state. High Nationalism from citizens will encourage the soul to sacrifice.
5. For the nation and state, it will create positive and best behavior for the nation and state.

Instilling a spirit of Nationalism needs to be carried out in schools, this is because schools are places of education and the formation of the soul and enthusiasm for the younger generation, which will determine the future of the Indonesian nation in the future. In addition, a large number of young generations of the next generation of Indonesia are still students at school, so if schools are able to provide national education to strengthen the character of the Indonesian nation, they will be safe in the future.

Instilling a spirit of Nationalism and strengthening national character for all students and students in Indonesia will strengthen national unity and integrity in the context of creating a solid and sturdy NKRI with personality. In order to form and foster a sense of Nationalism and national character for students and students, a facility is needed that can complement the implementation of education in schools. The presentation of information in the form of material that is interesting and relevant to the spirit of convenience for students and students needs to be developed appropriately.

UU no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System article 3 explains that national education functions to develop and shape dignified national character and civilization in order to educate the nation's life, aiming at developing the potential of students



to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have good morals noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become a democratic and responsible citizen.

This goal is a formulation regarding the quality of Indonesian human beings that must be developed by each academic unit. The formulation of national education goals is the basis for developing national character where character education is continuous and sustainable (continuous) starting from early childhood education so that it is well internalized in students.

The Ministry of National Education's concrete program in building national character is by promoting character education programs and activities in all units and nationalities, both curricular and extra, revitalizing personality subject groups to become progressive sources by the member and strengthening the value of character & value of orientation for the future, developing appropriate and effective character education programs and various types of training. The basic foundation of character education is Nationalism by providing a value orientation for the progress of civilization of the nation and state in the future by integrating the spirit of Nationalism with the needs of the nation's progress in the future.

So, with character education, a change is created from just good to being great, which is needed for the success of building the nation's civilization in the future. Great character, great personality, and outstanding achievements for the future can be described concretely. In fact, the nation's personality and self-image are the strength of the ethos, ethical and moral spirit expected for the progress of this nation in the future.

Conclusion

In facing the currents and dynamics of the current era of globalization, how can the government prepare all citizens to face this form of globalization by not having to sell sovereignty, ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, and territory in the context of defense and security to foreign parties? The Ministry of Defense (Kemhan), as the leading sector in terms of carrying out the function of national defense, is the government agency responsible for the implementation of National Defense. Therefore, the Ministry of Defense is tasked with preparing the formulation of a General Policy on National Defense and establishing a Policy for Implementing National Defense. One of the challenges faced by the Ministry of Defense now and in the next few years is the need to increase awareness of defending the country for every city; where one of the efforts is to form the National Defense Education and Training Center, Badiklat Kemhan RI as a forum for organizing state defense education and training for Ministries/Agencies, Local Governments, and organizations in the community.

In the implementation of fostering state defense awareness not only through education and training alone, the use of electronic media, social media, and other media, with state defense cadres printed through training, requires a facility in the form of an agency/institution that handles defense cadres in applying, socializing about the values of defending the country so that what is expected by the government in instilling the values of defending the country can be achieved and right on the goals and objectives.

Especially for the younger generation to further increase their sense of Nationalism towards the State of Indonesia because they are candidates for continuing the nation's struggle and development in the future. In addition, the authors provide advice to the community and the government to work together in an effort to increase Nationalism among today's young generation. The spirit of Nationalism is needed for the continued existence of the Indonesian nation and state. High Nationalism from the younger generation will create



positive and best behavior for the nation and state. In the last decade, there has been a tendency for the spirit of Nationalism to diminish among the younger generation.

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