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# Praja Muda Karana (Pramuka) Indonesia in the Indonesian State Defense System

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## Abstract

The current dynamics of globalization resulted in a change in the social, political, economic, and national security stability dimensions. In the stabilizing dimension of state security, it can potentially cause a threat to the defense of the country. Furthermore, Indonesia's universal defense system allows the community as a supporting component to actively participate, especially in the rights and obligations in carrying out state defense and assisting the national defense. Scouting is one form of state defense organized in an official organization container, structured and clearly the legal umbrella. This study analyzes how the scout movement and the application of the values of state defense in the defense of the state? and how does the Indonesian Scout Movement function in the Indonesian state defense system?. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative by using primary data and secondary data through legislation approach, conceptual approach, and previous research findings approach. The results of the research that has been done show that the values contained in the Scout Movement and the concept of state defense have the same goal of strengthening the defense of the country. In accordance with the concept of state defense in Law No. 3 of 2003 and in Article 1 of Law No. 23 of 2019, and in accordance with Article 4 of Law No. 12 of 2010. In addition, the function of the Scout Movement in the Indonesian defense system is as a supporting component, it can be found in Article 9 of Law No. 23 of 2019 on the management of national resources that explains Article 7 paragraph (2) letter (b) that the development of state defense awareness is one of which is given to cadres of community organizations, in this case, is scout organizations.

**Keywords:** Indonesian Scouts, State Defense, State Defense, Supporting Components

## 1. INTRODUCTION

At this time, the dynamics of globalization that apply the principle of openness makes it easier for foreign capitalists to control the wealth of the earth and nature, especially Indonesia. Openness between countries due to modernization makes foreigners know the natural potentials of Indonesia that have not been processed to the maximum. With the control of Indonesia's natural resources by foreign private parties increasingly confirm that the role of the state becomes minimal. In the constitution it is clearly stated that the state is tasked to cultivate Indonesia's natural resources for the benefit of the people. The shift of the function of the state to the extent of guarding order and security is fading nationalism and slowly replaced with the understanding of globalism. (Hendrastomo, 2007).

The birth of the World Scout Movement began in 1907 when Robert Baden – Powell, a Lieutenant General of the British Armed Forces, and William Alexander Smith, founder of the Boy's Brigade, held the first Scouting camp in the Brownsea Islands, England. The idea of holding the movement came about when Baden-Powell and his troops fought to defend Mafeking City, South Africa, from boer army attacks. The word "scout" is only used in Indonesia while in the world scouts are called Scout. The movement, also called scouting, aims to develop youth mentally, spiritually and physically. Furthermore, Robert Baden – Powell held a camp as a way of fostering young people in England who were involved in violence and crime, he applied intensive scouting to 21 young men by camping on the island of Brownsea. then in 1908 Powel wrote a book on the basic principles of scouting with the title Scouting for Boys (Kurniawan, 2020).

In 1912 with the help of Agnes (her younger sister) a girl scout organization was formed under the name "Girls Guides". Then in 1916, a scout group was founded with the name CUB (wolf boy). The guidelines for his activities refer to a book by Rudyard Kipling titled "The Jungle Book". In 1918 Powell re-formed Rover Scout, a scouting organization aimed at 17-year-olds. four years later in 1922 Powel published a book called "Rovering To Succes". Meanwhile, in 1920 was a crucial year in the history of scouts where for the first time held jamboree in the world. In 1920 the International Council of Scouts was formed with a 9-member bureau and a central bureau in London. The Girl Scout Bureau has five secretariat headquarters in London and regional bureau offices in Arabia, Latin America, Europe and Asia Pacific. while the World Boy Scout Bureau has five regional offices namely the Philippines, Nigeria, Egypt, Switzerland and Costa Rica (Kurniawan, 2020).

Scouting movement in Indonesia has been started since 1923 which was marked by the establishment of Nationale Padvinderij Organisatie (NPO) in Bandung. Meanwhile, in Jakarta, Jong Indonesische Padvinderij Organisatie (JIPO) was established in the same year. The two forerunners of scouting in Indonesia merged into one, named Indonesische Nationale Padvinderij Organisatie (INPO) in Bandung in 1926 (sitasi). Outside Java, students of West Sumatra religious schools established El-Hilaal scouting in 1928 (Museum Sumpah Pemuda Handbook, 2009).

On October 26, 2010, the House of Representatives passed Law No. 12 of 2010 on the Scout Movement. Based on this Law, Scouts are no longer the only organization that can organize scouting education. Professional organizations are also allowed to hold scouting activities (Mestika Zed, Emizal Amri, 2002. p, 22).

In Law No. 12 of 2010 on the Scout Movement was drafted with the intention to revive and re-mobilize the spirit of struggle imbued with the values of Pancasila in the life of a diverse and democratic society. This law becomes the legal basis for all components of the nation in the implementation of scouting education that is independent, voluntary, and nonpolitical with the spirit of Bhineka Tunggal Ika to maintain the unity and unity of the nation in the container of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Jogloabang, 2019).

Meanwhile, in Law No. 23 of 2019 issued and approved in October 2019 related to The Management of National Human Resources for National Defense, it is explained that Indonesia's defense system is universal, which means that every effort made in maintaining state sovereignty upholds state sovereignty, maintains territorial integrity, and the safety of all nations from all forms of threats, will involve all national resources prepared early by the Government and organized in total , integrated, targeted through support by Backup Components and Supporting Components. Persimmon means that all national resources and infrastructure are utilized for defense efforts. Regional means that the title of defense force is carried out thoroughly in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the geographical conditions of Indonesia as an archipelago as well as a maritime country owned by the Indonesian nation. (Permenhan No.38, 2015).

The defense of the state itself is a concept drawn up by the legal devices and officials of a country about the patriotism of a person, a group or all components of a country in the interest of maintaining the existence of the country. Physically, this can be interpreted as a defense effort to deal with physical attacks or aggression from parties that threaten the existence of the country while non-physical this concept is interpreted as an effort to

participate actively in advancing the nation and state, both through education, morals, social and improving the welfare of the people who make up the nation (Ilham, 2020).

Based on both laws and concepts of state defense that have been described above, then faced with the dynamics of globalization in the dimension of national security stability in the natural resources sector that could potentially be a threat to the defense of the country, it is very basic to be a formulation of problems related to how the scout movement and the application of values - the value of state defense in the defense of the state? and how is the function of scouts in Indonesia in the country's defense system?.

As a democratic country, Indonesia regulates in full and fairly the role of citizens in carrying out national and state life, including how the rights of a citizen and obligations must be fulfilled by citizens. In Article 2 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution, it is explained that every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in the defense of the state, this is why the concept of State Defense is relevant to be applied in the life of the nation and state.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method used in this research is qualitative with a descriptive approach where researchers will analyze the laws and regulations written or materials of previous research findings (Yin & Robert, 2011). This type of statute approach and conceptual approach that refers to legislation and legislation is intended that researchers use laws and regulations as the initial basis for conducting analysis. Meanwhile, the approach of previous research findings are some of the research findings that were examined to be used as a basic reference for comparative materials in the study (Yin & Robert, 2011).

The data sources used in this study are Law No. 12 of 2010 on the Scout Movement, Law No. 23 of 2019 on National Resource Management, Law No. 3 of 2002 on State Defense, laws and regulations related to this research, as well as previous studies related to the values of state defense and the Scout Movement. In addition, predetermined data sources are then analyzed aimed at making it easier for researchers to draw conclusions on research.

## **3. RESEARCH FINDINGS**

In the general explanation of law No. 12 of 2010 on the Scout Movement, it is explained that, one of the state objectives stated in the Preagent of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 is to educate the life of the nation. Efforts to educate the life of the nation can be done through education. Scouting education is one of the non-formal education that becomes a forum for self-potential development and has noble character, self-control, and life skills to give birth to the successor cadre of the struggle of the nation and state (Jogloabang, 2019).

Meanwhile, the concept of *Bela Negara* is defined as an attitude and behavior of citizens imbued by his love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in establishing the survival of the nation and the country as a whole is also regulated in the provisions of hukuk policies such as the Tap MPR No.VI Year 1973 on the concept of Nusantara Insights and National Security; Law No.29 of 1954 on the Principles of Popular Resistance; Law No.20 of 1982 on the Basic Provisions of the State Hankam RI. Amended by Law No. 1 of 1988; Tap MPR No.VI 2000 on The Separation of TNI with POLRI; Tap MPR No.VII Year 2000 on the Role of TNI and POLRI; Amendment to the Constitution '45 Article 30 paragraphs 1-5 and article 27 paragraph 3; Law No.3 of 2002 on State Defense; Law No.56 of 1999 on Trained People.

Furthermore, in article 30 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution it is also explained that citizens are entitled and obliged to participate in efforts to maintain national security and defense. Here we can understand that in the context of national security and incumbents, a citizen has the right to be involved in suggesting appropriate policies related to national efforts and security, but must comply with other provisions and remain within clear ethic mechanisms and corridors. The role of citizens is also regulated in Law No. 23 of 2019 issued and confirmed in

October 2019 related to the Management of National Human Resources for National Defense explaining that the Indonesian state defense system is universal, which means that every effort made in defending state sovereignty upholds state sovereignty, maintains territorial integrity, and the safety of all nations from all forms of threats, will involve all national resources that are prepared early by the Government and organized in a total, integrated, directed.

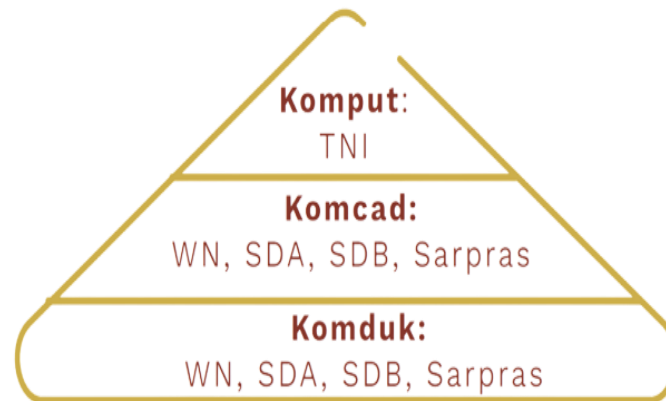


Figure 1: State Defense Components

The exit of Law No. 23 of 2019 is also a further development of Law No. 3 of 2002 on State Defense which mandates related to state defense efforts, spare components, and supporting components in national defense strategies. In the main regulation, the rules on Supporting Components are stated in CHAPTER IV of Law No.2 of 2019, where in Article 17 it is explained that the Supporting Component consists of: a. Citizen; b. Natural Resources; c. Artificial Resources; and d. National Facilities and Infrastructure. Supporting components are defined as national resources that can be used to increase the strength and capability of key components and spare components. Supporting components do not form a real force for physical resistance but can be mobilized and demobilized which includes a variety of strategic material reserves, geographic and environmental factors, facilities and infrastructure on land, in the water and in the air with all elements of its equipment with or without modification.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

##### Background of the Birth of the Scout Movement in Indonesia

The Scout Movement was born in 1961 where the initial regulation that was present at this pioneering period was the Decree of MPRS Number II / MPRS / 1960, dated December 3, 1960 on the plan to build the National Universe Plan. In this statute can be found Article 330. C. which states that the basis of education in the field of scouting is Pancasila. Furthermore, control of scouting (Article 741) and scouting education in order to intensify and approve the Government's plan to establish Scouts (Article 349 Paragraph 30). Then scouting to be freed from the remains of Lord Baden Powellism (Att. C Verse 8).

The decree, gives the obligation for the Government to implement the points stated in the decree and this is also the reason presiden / Mandataris MPRS on March 9, 1961 gathered figures and leaders of the Indonesian Scout movement, located at the State Palace. At the official meeting of the Scout Movement, the President said that existing scouting must be renewed, methods and educational activities must be changed, the entire scouting organization is melted down into one called The Scouts. The President also appointed a committee consisting of Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, Minister P and K Prof. Prijono, Minister of Agriculture Dr. A. Azis Saleh and Minister of Transmigration, Cooperatives and Village Community Development, Achmadi.

This committee certainly needs a clear legal umbrella so that then the Presidential Decree No.112 of 1961 dated April 5, 1961, on the Executive Committee for the Formation of Movements. Members of this Committee

consisted of Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, Prof. Prijono, Dr. A. Azis Saleh, Achmadi and Muljadi Djojo Martono (Minister of Social Affairs). This committee then processed the Articles of Association of the Scout Movement, as an Attachment to presidential decree No. 238 of 1961, dated May 20, 1961 on the Scout Movement.

Furthermore, Law No. 12 of 2010 on the Scout Movement (Scout Movement Law) is the legal umbrella for the scout movement. The Scout Movement in Indonesia has been carried out based on Presidential Decree No. 238 of 1961 concerning the Scout Movement which was amended by Presidential Decree No. 57 of 1988 concerning ratification of the Articles of Association of the Scout Movement, Presidential Decree No. 34 of 1999 concerning ratification of the Articles of Association of the Scout Movement, and Presidential Decree No. 104 of 2004 on ratification of the Articles of Association of the Scout Movement. The President's decision made some Scout movements such as Hizbul Wathon under Muhammadiyah should merge into the Scout Movement. Participle scouting was forced to land and only resumed when the Reformation rolled in 1998. This regulation is not contained in the hierarchy of laws and regulations in Indonesia, because it is based on Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Establishment of Laws and Regulations. The lack of a legal basis for the scout movement is one of the considerations of the establishment of the Scout Movement Law (Pramuka, 2012)

### **Scout Movement and Implementation of State Defense Values**

According to (Ilham, 2020), scouting is an ideal organization to be an integrated development organization for state defense, considering that the Scout Law has been systematically regulated regarding Scout education at several levels; The level of education "standby" emphasizes the formation of personality, and skills in the family environment through play and learning activities; The level of education "fundraiser" emphasizes the formation of personality and skills in order to prepare for the plunge in community activities through learning activities while doing; The level of education "enforcer" emphasizes the formation of personality and skills in order to participate in building the community through learning activities, doing, group work, and competence; The level of education "pandega" emphasizes the formation of personality and skills in order to participate in building the community through activities to the community.

Meanwhile, according to Budiwibowo, (2016) scouting is a form of attitude and implementation of citizens imbued by a love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in living the life of the nation and state by guided by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Awareness to foster the spirit of State Defense through Scout activities needs to be increased because of the emergence of the influence of globalization that threatens the lives of Indonesian people in the life of the nation and state.

This is in line with the purpose of the establishment of the Scout movement, where in Law No. 12 of 2010 on the Scout Movement, Article 4 explained that the Scout Movement aims to form an attitude that upholds the noble values of the nation, and has the ability to live as a cadre of the nation in maintaining and building the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, practicing Pancasila, and preserving the environment. Pramuka itself is a manifestation of the application of the values of state defense, where the defense of the state is interpreted as the determination, attitude, and behavior and actions of citizens, both individually and collectively in maintaining the sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation and state imbued by its love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 in ensuring the survival of the Indonesian nation and the State of various Threats.

In addition, the scout movement aims to form a personality that is faithful, godly, noble in character, patriotic, law-abiding, disciplined, upholds the noble values of the nation, has the ability to live, be healthy physically, and spiritually; Being a citizen who is Pancasila spirited, loyal, and obedient to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and become a good, and useful member of society, who can establish himself independently and jointly responsible for the development of the nation, and the state, has concern for others, and the environment (Sofyan, 2020).

Furthermore, the application of the values of state defense can be implemented based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 Year 2002 on State Defense. Every citizen has the right and mandatory to participate in state defense efforts organized through citizenship education, mandatory basic military training, service as a soldier of the Indonesian National Army, and service in accordance with the profession.

Meanwhile, in Article 1 of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning The Management of National Resources for State Defense (PSDN Law) which implicitly explains that The Development of State Defense Awareness is all efforts, actions, and activities carried out in order to provide knowledge, education, and /or training to citizens in order to develop attitudes and behaviors and instill the basic values of State Defense.

According to (Tuahunse, 2009), the basic values in carrying out the defense of the state are: Love of the homeland, National and state awareness, Belief in Pancasila as the ideology of the state, Willing to sacrifice for the nation and state, Have the initial ability to defend the state. This is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for The Development of State Defense Awareness. The values of state defense that have been formulated consist of: 1) Love of the Fatherland, 2) National and State Awareness, 3) Sure of Pancasila as the ideology of the state, 4) Willing to sacrifice for the Nation and State and 5) Having the initial Ability to Defend the State.

Thus, basically the Scout Movement and the implementation of state defense have the same goal of strengthening the defense of the country. It can be known through the concept of state defense in Law No. 3 of 2003 on state defense that explains the rights and obligations of every citizen in following the state defense efforts, in Law No. 23 of 2019 on National Resource Management in Article 1 which explains related to the Development of State Defense Awareness, and in Law No. 12 Year 2010 on Scout Movement in Article 4 which describes related to the purpose of the Scout Movement.

### **Scouts in the Indonesian State Defense System**

The period before the independence of Indonesia the formation of the character of the Indonesian nation has been formed through the lifestyle of mutual cooperation, tolerance, togetherness, mutual respect and respect. These noble values as the times fade. Currently Pancasila, the details of Pancasila, the Opening of the 1945 Constitution, the Text of the Proclamation of Independence, and the story of the nation's history are not so memorized by some Indonesians (Wartini et al., 2019). In addition, the influence of foreign cultures that come to invade the Indonesian nation is increasingly fading the love of the Indonesian people's homeland. This is a threat to the defense of the country where the character of the nation will be eroded due to cultural influences from abroad.

Furthermore, Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that is very vulnerable to natural disasters. Climate change is increasingly extreme globally, and Indonesia's position in the ring of fire (The Ring of Fire), is one of the triggers of frequent maritime disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and this becomes a security threat considering Indonesia is a maritime country that geographically consists of 2/3 of the sea area and island clusters.

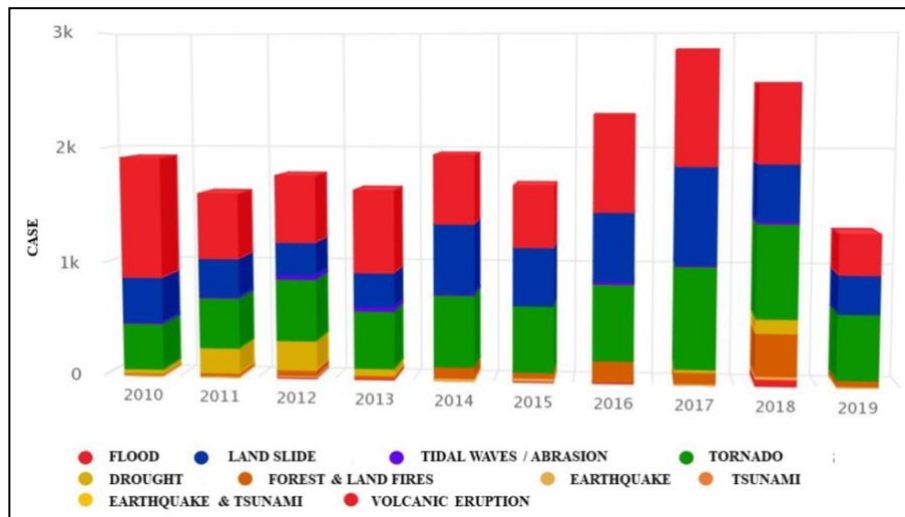


Figure 2: Disaster Event Trends of the Last 10 Years

Source: National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)

It should be understood that with Indonesia's vulnerability in terms of disasters, it has an impact on national stability, thus allowing for weakening of the country's defense system if not through appropriate prevention and handling mechanisms.

As a description of the constitution on the aspects of defense, the Indonesian nation has drafted Law No. 3 of 2002 on State Defense which stipulates that the Indonesian State Defense System is a universal defense system involving all citizens, territories, and other national resources. This is an effort to synergize the performance of military and non-military components in order to maintain, protect and maintain Indonesia's national interests. The Universal Defense System combines military defense and the nonmilitary defense that support each other in upholding state sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of all nations from all threats. In Law No. 3 of 2002 on State Defense, it is affirmed that as a manifestation of the persimmon, the involvement of all citizens in the efforts to defend the state is an obligation as well as a right.

In Law No. 23 of 2019 regulated on the role of citizens in Article 6 (1) that "Every Citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the efforts of The State Defense manifested in the implementation of State Defense" so that the defense of the state is also one of the efforts that must be carried out as an obligation and rights that must be obtained by the Indonesian Scouts. The participation of Pramuka Indonesia as an Organization and non-formal Education can also be found in Article 9 of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning the management of national resources related to the Development of State Defense Awareness of the community as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (2) letter b aimed at citizens who include: religious leaders; community leaders; indigenous leaders; cadres of community organizations; cadres of community organizations; cadres of professional organizations; cadres of political parties; and other community groups.

In Article 15 of Law No. 23 of 2019 on the management of national resources there is an explanation of the role of citizens who must serve in accordance with their respective professions for the benefit of national defense that are prepared early to face military threats, nonmilitary threats, and hybrid threats through membership of reserve components and / or supporting components. The role of the community itself is directly coordinated by ministries / non-ministerial government institutions in accordance with the field of profession related to the duties and functions of ministries of non-ministerial government institutions.

We can understand that through Scout organizations, citizens can take a big role in efforts to strengthen national defense from potential military threats, nonmilitary threats, and hybrid threats. Pramuka Indonesia is actually one form of efforts to educate the nation's cadres in permeating the value of nationalism and able to prove in a patriotic attitude. The potential for increasingly complex threats makes It necessary for Indonesia to understand that many



sources of state power can be empowered in an effort to maintain national stability, such as Pramuka Indonesia. As a supporting component, Pramuka Indonesia is an organization that has a different unit called The Scout Work Unit (Saka) or is a forum for education to channel interest, develop talent, improve the knowledge, ability, skills and experience of Scouts in various vocational fields and motivate them to carry out real and productive activities.

This value can provide provision for his life and his devotion to the People of the Nation and State in accordance with the aspirations of Indonesian youth and the demands of development development in order to increase national defense. The Work Unit is intended for Scout Enforcers and Scouts Pandega or youth aged between 16-25 years with special conditions. Each Unit of Work has several krida, each of which specializes in a particular sub-field of science. Each Krida has a Special Proficiency Requirement to obtain a Special Proficiency Mark of the Karya Unity Group that can be obtained by Scouts who join certain Krida in the Saka.

The Scout Work Unit also has a special activity called The Scout Work Unit Bakti Camp abbreviated pertisaka which is carried out by each saka, while the activities carried out jointly more than one saka called Inter Unit Scout Work Camp abbreviated Peransaka. Peransaka activities include transferring the scientific fields of each Unit of Work. In practice, Pramuka Indonesia has a series of activities and skills training, this becomes the capital for the country in increasing the role of Scouts in the Indonesian state defense system.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, the author can draw some conclusions, namely first, related to the Scout Movement and the implementation of the values of state defense in the values of the Scout Movement and state defense has essentially the same meaning and purpose that is to strengthen the defense of the country. This is in accordance with the concept of state defense in Law No. 3 of 2003 on state defense, in Article 1 of Law No. 23 of 2019 on National Resource Management, and in accordance with Law No. 12 of 2010 on the Scout Movement in Article 4 which explains the purpose of the Scout movement. Second, the Scout Movement in the country's defense system serves as a supporting compound. It can be known on the purpose of scout organizations through non-formal education which contains elements of state defense and in accordance with Article 9 of Law No. 23 of 2019 on the management of national resources for the defense of the state that explains Article 7 paragraph (2) letter b that, Fostering Awareness of State Defense community scope is given to religious leaders; community leaders; indigenous leaders; cadres of community organizations; cadres of community organizations; cadres of professional organizations; cadres of political parties; and other community groups. In the context of this research, the guidance was given to a cadre of community organizations, namely scout organizations.

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