



Increasing national insights in the order of sustaining the nation's unity

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Abstract

The Indonesian nation is currently in the era of globalization. To deal with the various negative values brought about by the current of globalization on all aspects of the life of the nation and state, it is necessary to have a conception of increasing national insight in order to strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation. So that the multidimensional crisis that can lead to a crisis of self-confidence and self-respect that affects the existence of Indonesia as a sovereign nation in the international world and various potentials for national disintegration can be immediately overcome. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct an assessment of how the conception of increasing national insight in the context of strengthening the unity and integrity of the nation.

Keywords: national insight; nation's unity

Introduction

Every nation in the world in general has a national perspective, as a psychological basis for the sake of the existence of its country in association with other nations in the world. However, the views of every nation in the world towards nationalism do not have to be the same, because they are influenced by the history of the struggle for independence and its geopolitics. The independence of the Indonesian nation, which was proclaimed on August 17, 1945, began with the desire to have an independent and sovereign state. This desire has raised motivation, determination and awareness to build unity and unity in order to escape from oppression and colonialism. The spirit of unity and unity has arisen since the establishment of Budi Utomo in 1908 and crystallized even more when the youth took their oath on October 28, 1928^[1]. The determination to have an independent state based on the spirit of national unity and integrity, in the end, colored the national outlook of the Indonesian nation.

The national insight is the glue of the unity and integrity of the nation and places the Indonesian people as the main role holders in geopolitics to maintain the unity of the Indonesian nation and maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia by utilizing the conditions and situations provided by space and time. This is in line with Bung Karno's view at the BPUPKI session on June 1, 1945 regarding the definition of a nation as a collection of people living together in one area which is a geopolitical unit^[2]. This implies that "people and places cannot be separated" cannot be separated from the people and the earth that is under their feet. So that the geographical constellation of Indonesia which consists of a series of large and small islands is one unit within the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, while the Indonesian people consist of various ethnic groups, religions, customs and groups and live on various large and small islands from Sabang to Merauke is one nation, namely the Indonesian nation.

"The national insight covers all aspects of the life of the nation and the state, is dynamic in line with the development of information technology, telecommunications and transportation that presents world events without boundaries. The concern of some people towards the development of all aspects of national and state life in the fields of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture and defense as well as various events in the country that have exceeded the tolerance limit as a civilized nation resulting in a multi-dimensional crisis that does not stop, is a reflection of from the current state of national insight. This condition is of course a potential that can harm and disrupt the unity and integrity of the nation, and in the end it creates a threat of national disintegration, especially when faced with the condition of a pluralistic Indonesian nation such as the diversity of tribes, religions, customs and groups living in various large islands and regions. from Sabang to Merauke which is bordered by a wide ocean"^[3].

Like it or not, the Indonesian nation is currently in the era of globalization, and in order to face the various negative values brought about by the current of globalization on all aspects of the life of the nation and state, it is necessary to have a conception of increasing the national insight of all components of the nation in order to strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation. national unity. So that the multidimensional crisis that can lead to a crisis of self-confidence and self-respect that affects the existence of Indonesia as a sovereign nation in the international world and various potentials for national disintegration can be immediately overcome.

Research Method

This research is a normative research. The data collected is based on secondary data in the form of books, scientific journals, and other relevant research results. The approach used is a comparative approach and a conceptual approach, which is proposed prescriptively.

Results and Discussions

Rationale for the Importance of Increasing National Insight

a. The Interests of the Survival of the Nation.

The phenomenon that is developing today shows the increasing fanaticism of the interests of individuals and groups of primordialism as happened in Sambas, Poso and Ambon. This phenomenon reminds us of the disintegration and divisions that occur in various countries. This raises concerns about the threat of national disintegration.

b. The Strategic Importance of National Insight in Consolidating National Unity and Unity.

The geographical condition of the Indonesian region with its diversity of tribes, ethnicities, religions, nations and customs is very vulnerable to division if it is not managed properly, so that in the management of the nation state a nationally oriented perspective or insight is needed (national insight). The insightful perspective in recent years is very worrying, it can even be said to have faded. The cultural values of gotong royong, the willingness to respect and respect each other's differences as well as the willingness to sacrifice for the nation that used to be strongly attached to it, known for its very strong national spirit, are dwindling ^[4].

Current State of National Insight

Nowadays, national insight is being hotly discussed again, because there are several indications of weakening national insight, which is feared will lead to national division. This can be observed by the emergence of a number of phenomena, such as the views, attitudes and behavior of some components of the nation that tend to ignore the Pancasila ideology as a unifying nation, the rebirth of regional sentiments or primordialism, ideas of separatism that pose a threat to national disintegration, efforts to dissolve views the life of the nation (Pancasila) to a mindset that no longer considers the personality of the nation as well as various events in several areas such as acts of terror, bombs and conflicts that have touched the limits of proper tolerance.

The ideas and thoughts of the Indonesian people originate from Pancasila as the ideology and way of life of the Indonesian nation to achieve national goals and objectives as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution. It implies that nationalism is the actualization of ideas, thoughts and ideas. rational thoughts and understanding in which a nation together has the ideals of national life with clear and rational national goals. However, in reality, the condition of national understanding of some components of the nation is currently showing indications of a decline. This condition has emerged since the Reformation era which put forward "democracy" which tends to be described as "freedom" without limits in all respects. The euphoria of reformation finally crushed old ideas about Pancasila as the nation's view of life and state ideology. On the other hand, some components of the nation still have a high level of nationalism. This is evidenced by the strong thoughts, ideas, and understanding of most people in defending Pancasila as an ideology and way of life. These two differences have given birth to 'contradictions' that can endanger the survival of the Indonesian nation and state if not addressed immediately. In fact, indications of a decline in national insight can be conveyed as follows:

- a. The growing number of people's thoughts that are contrary to Pancasila, namely thoughts that tend to lead to religious radicalism, primordialism, neo-capitalism, neo-liberalism and neo-communism. These ideas and thoughts are clearly contrary to the shared commitments set out by the founding fathers of the nation, which are not based on a certain religious and ideological equality but are based on historical similarities, shared fate and shared responsibility for being colonized by the colonialists.
- b. The emergence of ideas and thoughts from a group of people who want to change the form of a unitary state into a federal state. Even ideas and thoughts emerged to separate themselves and form an independent state that was separated from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The ideas that were initially raised as discourse in discussion forums, mass media and the internet have been exposed to become more open and open, resulting in the emergence of separatist ideas such as an independent Riau, Free Papua and Free Aceh.
- c. The reform commitment to bring the nation towards a better direction has developed into a euphoria of reform which has impacted the thoughts of some components of the nation to do whatever is considered a human right, but pay less attention to their obligations in respecting other human rights. This condition in the end led to conflicts between communities which exacerbated the multidimensional crisis. The reason for the weakening of the reform commitment was due to the efforts of the group to make reform as an opportunity to seize power by all means.
- d. The development of values that weaken tolerance in society results in conflicts of interest between components of society which are based on narrow primordialism. This condition revived the tyranny of the majority and the tyranny of the minority as well as the weakening of social solidarity which could threaten the unity and integrity of the nation. If the tyranny of the majority against the minority cannot be eliminated, it is estimated that it will cause a conflict of interest that leads to conflict. And in the end the conflict resulted in clashes between tribes, religions, races and between groups.

- e. The emergence of public distrust due to the lack of a clean government, weak law enforcement and the occurrence of inequality due to poverty that hit the community. The above conditions ultimately weaken the authority of the government and build a negative public perception of the government. This ultimately prompted several regions to separate themselves from the unitary state of the republic of Indonesia.

The phenomenon of conflict between political elites prioritizes personal interests, groups and groups. The race to get the seat of power or even the struggle for and tackle each other in fighting for personal and group interests that lead to money and materials, regardless of the interests of the people and the interests of the nation and state is a picture of the current political condition of the Indonesian nation. The focus of their attention at this time is how to maintain or seize the seat of power, without caring about the interests of the community, let alone the interests of the state and nation in a broad sense. This phenomenon is a denial of a shared commitment, namely the spirit of togetherness in achieving the ideals and goals stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

The 1945 Constitution is a guide in the life of the nation and state, so that it is placed as the highest law and becomes the source of all sources of law. The euphoria of reform has finally touched the demands for amendments which have been made four times so far, which are summed up as follows: In the past, in general, people could easily understand and even memorize them, but after the amendments, in general, people were less able to understand, let alone implement; The current 1945 Constitution is more likely to be said to be a patchy 1945 Constitution and it seems that there is an attempt to weaken the nation's pride in the nation's history, even though one of the effective things to destroy a country is to eliminate the nation's pride in its history, and the amendments tend to be full of group interests. so that it cannot be blamed if the amendment actually raises pros and cons because there are those who think that the amendment betrays a shared commitment, while on the other hand there is a different opinion. The whole impact on the decline in the sense of nationality.

The strengthening of a group of people who implement a capitalist economy that reflects strong market and capital competition, has resulted in the elimination of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and cooperatives in the structure of the national economy. There are groups of people who do not comprehensively understand Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution where the entire national economy which concerns the livelihood of the people is managed by the state, so the idea of privatizing national companies and excessive exploitation of natural resources by foreign parties is actually a denial. against the 1945 Constitution.

There is a tendency for people in border areas to prefer the lifestyle and habits of neighboring countries, especially in the border areas of Kalimantan and Sumatra, the indications are very clear from the use of language, currency of neighboring countries, commodities for consumption goods, and electronic media. From this condition, the fear of the loss of identity or identity as an Indonesian nation has become a serious threat to the sense of nationality for people in border areas, which can lead to a desire to separate themselves from the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The high number of crimes and violations of the law as well as anarchic acts against criminals which even lead to acts of vigilantism that are inhumane such as acts of arson against criminals by the community as well as rampant acts of KKN committed by unscrupulous state administrators show a low sense of nationality which not only shows a sense of thinking about one's own or group interests but also not in accordance with the identity of the Indonesian nation which is humane and just.

“There should be 3 important points from the values contained in Pancasila, which must be considered by state administrators, namely the values of divinity, humanity, and democracy/consultation. Based on this description, it can be seen that what needs to be considered in making a state administrator's policy must be based on 3 important points contained in Pancasila”^[5].

The actual problem that has surfaced and has become a central issue that has a broad impact on the sense of nationalism is decentralization and regional autonomy with various problems and the effects of globalization. Decentralization and regional autonomy as constitutional mandates still give rise to various views and interpretations that are thick with regional egoism and narrow primordialism, so that they tend to undermine national solidarity that has been built so far and weaken national resilience.

The national spirit to explore national cultural values is very weak. The values of deliberation to reach consensus, mutual cooperation, tolerance, and tepo seliro, are less persistently empowered by some people. What happened was persistence and tenacity in practicing foreign cultural values that entered through the currents of globalization. What tends to develop in today's society is how to absorb foreign cultural values so that they leave national cultural values. Empowerment of national cultural values which are considered as ancient and traditional and foreign cultural values which are considered modern are a reflection of the socio-cultural conditions of society which are quite alarming.

The national spirit to defend the nation and state from any emerging threats is still weak. Conscription is viewed negatively as militarization. The spirit of defending the country has not yet become a culture of the Indonesian people, and it still needs a trigger to grow it, this was proven when the Ambalat conflict emerged, it could trigger the spontaneity of the people to defend the country.

The love for domestic production has not grown well in the community, this has an impact on the national economy, especially the undeveloped domestic production.

Conditions of Expected National Insight

National insight is the soul, ideals, or philosophy of life that is not born by itself, but is the result of construction from social and political realities and is dynamic. From this description, national insight is reflected in the socio-political reality of a country. The expected condition of national insight is the awareness of all components of the nation to uphold the commitment of the founding fathers of the nation, namely Pancasila as the ideology and way of life of the nation, commitment to the form of the state as a unitary state and promoting national unity and integrity both in mindset, attitude and pattern of action. In accordance with the review of the current state of national insight faced with the development of the strategic environment, it is hoped that any obstacles that arise in increasing national insight can be minimized. Meanwhile, every opportunity that exists can be maximally empowered and become a motivation to improve national understanding, a sense of nationality and the spirit of nationalism as expected.

1. Nationalism

Nationalism is part of national insight which is reflected in ideas and thoughts that always prioritize harmony and national unity in the context of ensuring the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, then the expected conditions of nationalism are:

- a. Pancasila as the ideology and way of life of the nation is a guideline in the administration of the state and a guide for every society in everyday life. Therefore, it is hoped that the Indonesian people will be able to understand and practice the values contained in Pancasila, so that it can be used as a deterrent and endurance in the face of foreign ideologies that are contrary to the Pancasila ideology. Pancasila as the historical legacy of the struggle of the Indonesian nation must be understood and explained by all components of the nation in the life of society, nation and state, so that it can achieve the national goal, namely creating a just, prosperous and prosperous society. The ideology of Pancasila should be used as a guide for the Indonesian people in studying and studying thoughts that come from outside, so that they are not misguided and go too far in believing in foreign thoughts.
- b. The geographical constellation of Indonesia, which consists of 17,504 large and small islands bordered by a wide sea from Sabang to Marauke, is inhabited by Indonesian people whose pluralism is a unified whole within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This condition, apart from being a gift from God Almighty, is also a challenge and opportunity for all components of the nation. As a challenge, there is awareness from all components of the nation to remain consistent with the nation's agreement, namely to maintain the shape of the state within the corridors of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Because none of the components of the nation has the right to cancel or revoke the agreement other than the founders of the country who implemented the agreement. Meanwhile, as an opportunity, namely the awareness of all components of the nation to further enhance the unity and integrity of the nation to keep the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia up. It is hoped that the Indonesian people can implement it in every thought, action and behavior that is practiced by every citizen always within the corridor of the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.
- c. The reformation was launched in 1998, aiming to bring the Indonesian nation towards a better direction. However, in its journey to date, there is a tendency that reform has turned into a euphoria of reform with unlimited freedom, which in the end blasphemes, ridicules national leaders and even kills each other among the nation's children, which seems to have become part of the life of the nation. Indonesia. In addition to the above, there is a tendency that unlimited freedom tends to ignore its obligations to respect the rights of others. Whereas rights and obligations are two sides that cannot be separated or there is no right without responsibility. From the description above, it is hoped that nationalism can provide awareness to the community that in addition to upholding their rights, they can also carry out their obligations as citizens ^[6].
- d. The diversity of the Indonesian nation cannot be separated from the history of the struggle for independence and the nation's culture which always has an attitude of tolerance and mutual respect for one another which the founders of the nation have accumulated in Pancasila as the nation's view of life. The strong influence of globalization with the values of liberalism has affected all aspects of people's lives which in turn can lead to conflicts of interest between components of the nation. From the description above, the community is expected to be able to implement nationalism by trying to develop the values of tolerance and social solidarity and avoiding the tyranny of the minority and the tyranny of the majority in the life of the nation and state and every citizen consciously seeks to build harmony in his daily life.
- e. In the context of modernization and development in developing countries. In the discourse on political rights and natural resource management, the community is no longer merely an object of suffering, but also a subject who participates in the decision-making and monitoring process ^[7]. In the context of nationalism, it is hoped that the community's trust in the government will be built, by realizing a clean government, law enforcement and social justice. So that in the future government functions can play an optimal role and in the future there will be no more formation of independent institutions, commissions in the community which in the end will become a new burden for the government, meaning that political elites are busy creating new jobs through the establishment of independent institutions., but on the other hand the community experienced layoffs which resulted in unemployment.

2. National Sense

The sense of nationality as a nation that is formed on the basis of historical similarities, a sense of shared destiny and shared responsibility^[8], not on the basis of religion and ethnicity is an important pillar that must be understood by every component of the nation so that they can be united in achieving a common commitment to achieve national goals and objectives as stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution. The conditions for the national sense that are expected are:

- a. Pancasila contains ideal values for the life of the nation and state in Indonesia. If these values are carried out by the entire Indonesian nation, it is almost certain that the life of the Indonesian people will be in accordance with the ideals of the founding fathers of the nation. Therefore, Pancasila is the only principle that is adhered to and practiced in the daily life of the people and government officials in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Every component of the nation should have a high appreciation and practice of the values of Pancasila and implemented in everyday life. Understanding and implementing the values of Pancasila plays a very important role in detecting indications of the emergence of other ideologies that are contrary to Pancasila.
- b. Commitment that was built together by the founding fathers of the nation, as a nation that has a variety of languages, ethnicities, religions, races, customs, and cultures who are pledged to become one nation because of the similarity of fate and suffering to achieve common goals and objectives as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution. 1945, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order. The achievement of this joint commitment will bind the nation's unity and integrity and increase solidarity among the nation's children. In the context of welfare, difficulties in other regions are also difficulties in other regions and in the context of defense, threats to one island or region are threats to the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- c. The strengthening of primordialism tends to result in conflicts of interest between groups that lead to communal conflicts as has occurred in several regions. Therefore, in the context of a sense of nationality, each component of the nation is expected to always prioritize the unity and integrity of the nation in order to prevent conflicts of interest between groups and community groups.
- d. Since the reformation was rolled out in 1998, there have been four amendments to the 1945 Constitution, meaning that the 1945 Constitution which was formulated under limited conditions was able to last for 53 years, while current experts have formulated the 1945 Constitution in a period of 9 years, it has been amended four times. From this description, it can be concluded that there are two possibilities: First, the quality of the nation's children who in fact always prides themselves on being intellectual but whose quality is still far below the quality of the nation's predecessors in 1945. Second, the formulation of the 1945 Constitution is full of interests. The accumulation of these two things reflects that there is a decline in the sense of nationality. Therefore, the 1945 Constitution in the future must be placed as a guide for the nation and state whose technical matters are regulated in laws or government regulations and others.
- e. Business guru Keniche Ohmae says that we now live in a borderless world, where nation states have become a "fictitious" and where politicians have lost all their effectiveness. Whereas globalization is usually related to the economy and, as the root of the word indicates, involves global relations. As a result, the nation's economy tends towards capitalism, while the people's economy which is relatively able to survive during the monetary and economic crisis is relatively neglected. In the future, it is hoped that the government will prioritize improving the welfare of the community through empowering the people's economy, besides that the exploitation of natural resources should be utilized as much as possible for the benefit of the community.
- f. The sense of nationality in general can be interpreted as the feeling of being a countryman and a countryman wherever the community is located, including in border areas. Communities in border areas which have relatively easy access to other countries, either directly or indirectly, will certainly affect the sense of nationality of the community. In the context of a sense of nationality, the border as the front porch of the Republic of Indonesia should no longer be just a slogan, but is realized through development that can concretely be utilized by the community. All residents of the border communities are expected to have the same opportunities as other communities in the country

3. Spirit of nationality

The condition of the national spirit is expected to be in the form of a willingness to sacrifice for the interests of the nation, state and homeland. This national spirit is a manifestation of national militancy that does not know surrender and is willing to sacrifice for the sake of the nation, state and homeland of Indonesia. This is reflected in the following aspects:

- a. The realization of the Indonesian people who have a high spirit in maintaining, defending, and developing the Pancasila ideology to the last drop of blood. Pancasila must be fought for by all Indonesian people persistently if there are efforts from certain groups who want the state basis of Pancasila to be changed with other ideologies. It is time for the spirit to revive Pancasila in the practice of social, national and state life so that it can become a filter in the face of foreign ideologies. The spirit of revitalizing Pancasila with methods adapted to the current era should be carried out with tenacity and tenacity so that Pancasila is able to answer the challenges of the times and the demands of the tasks it carries.

- b. The realization of the Indonesian people who have the spirit to maintain national consensus in a sustainable and sustainable manner so as to create national political stability. The spirit to socialize Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is a final national consensus must always be carried out so that it can become a tool to strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation. The creation of the same spirit to maintain national consensus is very beneficial for every society in increasing the values of patriotism and nationalism in the era of globalization.
- c. The realization of the Indonesian people who have a persistent and tenacious spirit in implementing a populist economy so that they can shift the market economy which is contrary to the mandate of the constitution. Cooperatives as the pillars of the national economy must be turned on continuously so that they can contribute to the national economy. The empowerment of SMEs as a pillar of the people's economy needs to be continuously promoted so that they are able to face the conglomeration system. The spirit to create the independence of the national economy so that it does not depend on the economy of other countries also needs to be carried out continuously.
- d. The realization of the Indonesian people who have the passion to explore national cultural values persistently. The values of deliberation and consensus, mutual cooperation, tolerance and mutual respect must be persistently empowered by the whole community. The creation of an Indonesian society that adheres to national cultural values can be used as a deterrent and endurance in the face of the onslaught of foreign cultural values that are increasingly entering the joints of the life of the Indonesian nation. Indonesian people should be proud of the national culture that was born from the nation's cultural diversity.
- e. The realization of the Indonesian people who have the spirit of defending the nation and state can be realized by participation and willingness to participate in military service, entering into a reserve component and supporting component so as to be able to achieve a universal defense system where the power of the people is very important. The creation of a close and harmonious relationship between the TNI and the people will be a tremendous force in dealing with any emerging national threats.

Conclusion

To deal with the various negative values brought about by the current of globalization on all aspects of the life of the nation and state, it is necessary to have a conception of increasing national insight in order to strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation. So that the multidimensional crisis that can lead to a crisis of self-confidence and self-respect that affects the existence of Indonesia as a sovereign nation in the international world and various potentials for national disintegration can be immediately overcome. Some indications of the weakening of national insight are feared that it will lead to national divisions, such as the emergence of a number of phenomena with different views, attitudes and behavior of some components of the nation who tend to ignore the Pancasila ideology as a unifying nation. There is an effort to dissolve the nation's view of life (Pancasila) into a mindset that no longer considers the nation's personality.

The expected condition of national insight is the awareness of all components of the nation to uphold the commitment of the founding fathers of the nation, namely Pancasila as the ideology and way of life of the nation, commitment to the form of the state as a unitary state and promoting national unity and integrity both in mindset, attitude and pattern of action. In accordance with the review of the current state of national insight faced with the development of the strategic environment, it is hoped that any obstacles that arise in increasing national insight can be minimized. Meanwhile, every opportunity that exists can be maximally empowered and become a motivation to improve national understanding, a sense of nationality and the spirit of nationalism as expected.

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