



Strengthening the National Defense Education Curriculum from an Early Age

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Abstract

State defense education for PAUD children is very good. For example, in America in the era of President Obama, how to foster nationalism in future generations by visiting and inviting kindergarten children to camp at the White House. State defense education has also been carried out in many other countries in the world, one of which is Singapore. In Singapore there is a military museum, this discovery center is my inspiration. The method used is to analyze a problem by comparing the rules of other countries. If these threats cannot be anticipated as early as possible, it will have an impact on the fading of nationalism and the weakening of the nation's ideology due to the influence of other countries' ideologies that are not in accordance with the values of Pancasila which can affect the weakness of the national defense system so that it can be penetrated by other countries that have interests. to divide the Indonesian nation.

Keywords: State Defense; Early Childhood Education; Nationality.

I. Introduction

The era of increasingly developing development has brought changes in several areas of life, including education. The government continues to strive to improve the quality of education in Indonesia in order to meet the needs of students as the nation's next generation. In addition to formal education, character education has not been fully understood by students. As a result, we often hear cases of violence that occur between teachers and students or between students. The influence of these changing times turned out to be the impetus for reforming the education system in Indonesia. Until some education systems appear outside the formal system as usual.

Indonesia currently adheres to various types of national education systems. Unfortunately, Indonesia's national education system has not been able to implement it properly. There are several systems in Indonesia that have been implemented by the government, including an education system that adapts to changing times, an effective time management education system, a diverse education system, an open education system, and a value-oriented education system in Indonesia.

In the current era of globalization, it is certainly not impossible that the Indonesian people have real Threats, Disturbances, Obstacles and Challenges (AGHT). This is because security in this global era is dynamic, which means that the Indonesian people may have threats coming from within or outside the country that could threaten the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The dynamics of today's threats are complex and multidimensional. Military threats, non-military threats, and even hybrid threats can be categorized in tangible and intangible forms. These threats include radicalism, separatism and armed insurgency, natural disasters, violation of border areas, piracy and theft of natural resources, disease outbreaks, cyber attacks and espionage, drug trafficking and abuse, and open conflict or conventional war. Conditions in the country also can not be separated from the influence of the strategic environment spurred by a factor of ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, and security.¹

When the threats can not be anticipated as early as possible, it will impact on the erosion of nationalism and the weakening of the nation's ideology because of the influence of the ideology of other countries that are not in accordance with the values of Pancasila which can affect the weakness of the national defense system so that it can be penetrated by other countries that have an interest in dividing the Indonesian nation. Therefore, a solution is needed to be able to overcome these threats and to minimize the occurrence of other unwanted things in an effort to disrupt the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, one of which is through State Defense.

The legal basis for State Defense refers to the 1945 Constitution which states that "every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the state".² the entire nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed if there is a threat that can take Indonesia's sovereignty. State defense is a state defense that is carried out through a universal people's defense and security system (*sishankamrata*) which places the TNI as the main force and the people as a reserve and support component, where every citizen the state has an obligation to participate in national defense efforts.³

¹ Indonesian Defense White Paper 2015, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, page: 1

² 1945 Constitution Article 27 Paragraph 3

³ Siahaan, T. State Defense and Defense Policy. HEART. Jakarta: Center for Public Communication of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, page: 8

II. Method

Writing of articles as a result of this research, was carried out using a normative legal research type which prioritizes the use of documentary study data which is included in the secondary writing study. Data were collected as a reference for discussion analysis materials.

Legal writing using secondary data as material for discussion analysis serves to test the extent to which positive law or legal theory is used as a basis for solving certain legal problems.⁴ Based on this, the document data collected, namely secondary data, can be used by the author as data analysis material, the process of organizing and sorting data in patterns, categories, and basic descriptions.⁵ The data analysis in question is a data simplification process so that the results of data documentation can be interpreted easily as research results.⁶

III. Main Heading of the Analysis or Results

Some basic laws and regulations regarding the Compulsory Defense of the State: MPR Decree No. VI of 1973 concerning the concept of Archipelago Insight and National Security. Law No.29 of 1954 concerning the Principles of People's Resistance. Law No.20 of 1982 concerning the Basic Provisions of the Republic of Indonesia's State Defense. Amended by Law No. 1 of 1988. MPR Decree No. VI of 2000 concerning the Separation of TNI and POLRI. MPR Decree No.VII of 2000 concerning the Role of the TNI and POLRI. Amendments to the 1945 Constitution Article 30 paragraphs 1-5 and Article 27 paragraph 3. Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense. Law No. 56 of 1999 concerning Trained People

A. Education for State Defense from an Early Age

Five basic values What they want to instill in them are love for the homeland, willingness to sacrifice, awareness of the nation and state, belief in the ideology of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

⁴ Sunaryati Hartono, 2006, *Legal Research in Indonesia at the End of the 20th Century*, First Edition, Alumni, Bandung, p. 140-141.

⁵ Lexi J Moleong, 2002, *Qualitative Research Methodology*. cet. second, PT Pemuda Rosdakarya, Bandung, p. 143

⁶ Maria SW.Sumardjono, 2014, Lecture Material: *Legal Research Methodology*, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 32.

National defense education has also been carried out in many other countries in the world, one of which is Singapore. In Singapore there is a military museum, this discovery center is my inspiration. Kindergarten children will be brought there in line to watch the discovery center, they don't need to be taught, just watch the children visually. At that time, it was described how Singapore was attacked, then they were shown the defense equipment made in Singapore so that the children were proud of their soldiers. if this is implemented in Indonesia, the hope is that children are also taught the method of singing the national anthems, Indonesia Raya and so on. Watching hero films such as the film General Sudirman, Bung Karno, including being trained in wars by packaging them in an interesting way.).

B. Designing the National Defense Curriculum State

Defense education for PAUD children is very good. for example, in America in the era of President Obama, how to cultivate nationalism to future generations by visiting and inviting kindergarten children to camp at the White House. Young children are instilled pride in their country. That's why we target PAUD children because early childhood 5-9 years old have very good long term memory. Yesterday, it was tried for a day, the children were asked to draw the flag of the Red and White, the islands of Indonesia.

There are three targets to be achieved in the state defense program, namely, the educational environment, the work environment and the residential environment. Indeed, the largest percentage of the Indonesian population is in the educational environment, from PAUD to tertiary institutions.

The curriculum created will be included in the curriculum of the Ministry of Education and Culture starting from PAUD to Senior High School. Likewise with universities. Historically, the curriculum has existed from elementary to high school, the name is national and religious insight, but we will see from the defense of the country, it's just an adjustment. If there is no PAUD and it will be prepared. Elements of national defense that have not yet entered, for example the universal defense system, character leadership. Other examples that are not included in the curriculum are basic intelligence or the Information Gathering Agency.

IV. Conclusion

There are three targets to be achieved in the people's defense program, namely the educational environment, the work environment, and the residential environment. Indeed, the largest percentage of Indonesian people are the five basic values that they want to instill in them, namely love for the homeland, self-sacrifice, a sense of nation and state, trust in the ideology of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. In the current era of globalization, it is certainly not possible without the threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges faced by the Indonesian people. This is because security in this global era is very dynamic, meaning that the Indonesian people can have threats that come from within or outside the country that can threaten the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

If the threat is not immediately anticipated, it will have an impact on the depletion of nationalism and the weakening of the nation's ideology due to the influence of other countries' ideologies. defense system, so that it can be penetrated by other interested countries. Therefore, there is a need for solutions to overcome these threats and minimize the occurrence of other undesirable things in an effort to divide the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, one of which is through the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The legal basis for national defense is the 1945 Constitution which stipulates that "every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in defending the country".

National defense is the defense of the state of all the people which is carried out through the defense and security of the state of all the people, by relying on young explorers as mainstays, the people as reserves and supporters, all citizens have an obligation to participate in the protection of the state.

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