

The Role of the Archipelago Insight in Strengthening Indonesia's Territorial Sovereignty in the Era of Globalization

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ABSTRACT

The Archipelagic Outlook (Wawasan Nusantara) is Indonesia's geopolitical concept that emphasizes territorial unity and national sovereignty. As a national doctrine, this concept not only aims to maintain national unity and integrity but also serves as the foundation for formulating strategic policies related to defense, economy, and socio-culture. This article discusses the implementation of Wawasan Nusantara in various aspects of national life, particularly in the context of Indonesia's territorial sovereignty. Additionally, this study identifies key challenges in implementing this concept and explores strategies to address them. The research employs a literature study with a descriptive-analytical approach to gain a comprehensive understanding of the relevance of Wawasan Nusantara in maintaining national stability. The findings indicate that the implementation of Wawasan Nusantara significantly strengthens national resilience, ensures territorial security, and safeguards the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) amid the continuously evolving global dynamics.

ABSTRAK

Peran Wawasan Nusantara dalam Memperkuat Kedaulatan Wilayah Indonesia di Era Globalisasi. The Role of the Archipelago Insight in Strengthening Indonesia's Territorial Sovereignty in the Era of Globalization. Wawasan Nusantara merupakan konsepsi geopolitik Indonesia yang menegaskan kesatuan wilayah serta kedaulatan negara. Sebagai doktrin nasional, konsep ini tidak hanya bertujuan untuk menjaga persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa tetapi juga menjadi dasar dalam perumusan kebijakan strategis yang berkaitan dengan pertahanan, ekonomi, dan sosial budaya. Artikel ini membahas penerapan Wawasan Nusantara dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan bernegara, khususnya dalam konteks kedaulatan wilayah Indonesia. Selain itu, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi tantangan utama dalam implementasi konsep ini serta strategi yang dapat diterapkan untuk mengatasinya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi literatur dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis guna memperoleh pemahaman yang komprehensif mengenai relevansi Wawasan Nusantara dalam menjaga stabilitas nasional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi Wawasan Nusantara sangat berpengaruh dalam memperkuat ketahanan nasional, menjaga keamanan wilayah, serta memastikan keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (NKRI) di tengah dinamika global yang terus berkembang.

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Introduction

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic country, comprising over 17,000 islands stretching from Sabang to Merauke. Covering an extensive area of both land and sea, Indonesia faces complex geographical challenges in maintaining the integrity of its territory. Furthermore, the country's rich diversity in culture, ethnicity, religion, and language constitutes both a national asset and a potential source of conflict that must be wisely managed to safeguard national unity.

The concept of *Wawasan Nusantara* (Archipelagic Outlook) is a foundational political doctrine that views Indonesia as a single, unified territorial entity. This includes land (territory), water (seas), the seabed and subsoil beneath it, as well as the airspace above—integrated and inseparable. This concept binds the nation together across all dimensions of national life: politics, economics, socio-cultural affairs, and defense and security. Indonesia is an archipelagic state not merely separated by seas, but connected through maritime space. Both perspectives emphasize a unified vision of territorial governance aimed at the prosperity of its people. While recent initiatives to develop the maritime domain are emerging, they often remain fragmented and not yet fully integrated. This is particularly significant given that Indonesia's oceanic territory is larger than its land area, underscoring the need to cultivate a maritime character that has historically been intrinsic to the Indonesian identity (Sakti & Widodo, 2012).

Geopolitically and geostrategically, Indonesia holds a vital position, sharing borders with multiple countries and straddling two oceans and two continents. This strategic location exposes Indonesia to various threats—internally, such as separatist movements and regional development disparities; and externally, including territorial violations, natural resource exploitation, and global geopolitical rivalries.

Etymologically, the term *geopolitics* derives from the Greek "geo" (earth) and "politics" from "polis" (city-state or organized society) and "teia" (affairs), collectively meaning the affairs of a nation's people related to territorial governance (Pasaribu, 2015). As a collective reference, geopolitics refers to the science of statecraft, whereby every policy is intrinsically linked to geographic and spatial considerations. The term was originally coined by Friedrich Ratzel (1844–1904) as "political geography," and was further developed by Rudolf Kjellén (1864–1922) and Karl Haushofer (1869–1946) into what became known as "geographical politics." The distinction lies in focus: political geography analyzes geographical phenomena from a political perspective, while geopolitics examines political dynamics through geographical lenses (Sulisworo, 2012).

In the context of Indonesian geopolitics, emphasis is placed on regionalism grounded in a broader understanding of equality in diplomacy. Over the years, *Wawasan Nusantara* has contributed to regional stability in Southeast Asia, fostering cooperation among nations and enabling a shared vision for prosperity. The concept is fundamental to Indonesia's geopolitical outlook, based on two key pillars: first, the geographical unity of the Indonesian archipelago, and second, the imperative of unity and collaboration among its constituent islands. This is critical for two reasons: (1) the islands constitute an indivisible national entity; and (2) a strong, unified government ensures the security of weaker regions and upholds the collective interest of all constituents (Rahila et al., 2023).

Geopolitics and *Wawasan Nusantara* also underscore the importance of regional cooperation across the Indonesian archipelago. This includes promoting economic integration—such as the creation of a unified market—and addressing shared security challenges. The objective is to foster a sense of unity among the islands and promote harmony across diverse regions. The geopolitical framework of *Wawasan Nusantara* also emphasizes regional militarization, including the necessity for robust national and regional defense capabilities. These principles formulate a geopolitical concept that positions Indonesia as an integrated regional entity, one that respects cultural equality, avoids hegemony, and safeguards national interests from external interference.

Therefore, *Wawasan Nusantara* serves as a guiding principle in national development, defense policy, and territorial governance. This concept aims to create unity in diversity and to reinforce state sovereignty against both internal and external threats. When optimally implemented, *Wawasan Nusantara* becomes the foundational pillar for preserving the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), ensuring public welfare, and navigating the evolving dynamics of global affairs.

Method

This study employs a literature review method with a descriptive-analytical approach. Data were collected from various sources, including scholarly journals, books, government documents, and legal regulations relevant to the concept of *Wawasan Nusantara* and territorial sovereignty. Data collection was conducted using documentation techniques, involving an in-depth examination of literature related to geopolitical policies, national defense, and the territorial integrity of Indonesia. Data analysis was carried out by reviewing government policies and assessing their impact on national stability. The descriptive-analytical approach was used to systematically interpret the data and provide a deeper understanding of the implementation of *Wawasan Nusantara* in safeguarding Indonesia's territorial integrity. Furthermore, this study compares several case studies on border conflicts and defense policies to evaluate the effectiveness of *Wawasan Nusantara* in addressing geopolitical challenges in the era of globalization.

Result and discussion

Wawasan Nusantara represents a nation's perspective on itself and its environment, derived from its foundational philosophy and historical background, and contextualized within the geographic and existential conditions of the country to achieve its national objectives and ideals (Ratih & Najicha, 2021). Basrie further explains that *Wawasan Nusantara* encompasses the Indonesian people's way of perceiving, understanding, internalizing, behaving, thinking, and acting, as a result of psychological and socio-cultural interactions with the "astagatra" aspects, namely, geographic conditions, natural resources, and population capabilities (Mulyati, 2020).

Wawasan Nusantara serves as a guiding principle in formulating strategic policies across political, economic, socio-cultural, defense, and security dimensions. Given Indonesia's geographical configuration as a vast archipelago bordering multiple countries, the concept emphasizes the importance of territorial unity and national sovereignty. It also plays a critical role in fostering public awareness of the need for national unity amidst cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity. Implementation of this concept is realized through government policies that promote equitable development, sustainable resource management, and the strengthening of diplomacy and national defense. Thus, *Wawasan Nusantara* not only forms the basis for maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), but also serves as a strategy to confront evolving global challenges.

The archipelagic outlook also relates closely to Indonesia's national identity. It portrays Indonesia as a vast maritime nation where diversity leads to prosperity and strength. *Wawasan Nusantara* promotes solidarity, unity, and mutual understanding among the nation's various ethnic groups and regions. Efforts to embed this perspective include developing educational curricula that emphasize national identity, promoting local tourism, and encouraging inter-regional cultural exchange. These initiatives aim to enhance mutual respect and appreciation for Indonesia's diversity, while reinforcing national cohesion (Aulia et al., 2023).

The primary goal of *Wawasan Nusantara* is to cultivate a high degree of nationalism across all sectors of life, placing national interests above individual, group, ethnic, or regional interests. It can also be understood as a concept for developing national competitiveness, fostering patriotism grounded in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Indonesia's *Wawasan Nusantara* geopolitics forms a strategic foundation that positions the country as a vital maritime axis in Southeast Asia. The concept acknowledges Indonesia's significant geographic position, spanning thousands of islands from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific. As the world's largest archipelagic state, Indonesia plays a crucial role in the region's political, economic, and security dynamics. This approach highlights the need for regional and global cooperation to uphold stability, sovereignty, and shared prosperity. Accordingly, the geopolitical perspective of *Wawasan Nusantara* provides a foundation for foreign and defense policy, enhancing Indonesia's position in both regional and global frameworks. It reflects Indonesia's understanding of its geopolitical role and commitment to maintaining peace, stability, and cooperation with neighboring countries and global actors.

Geopolitics, in this context, is fundamentally influenced by geography and is studied as an academic field related to political systems and territorial strategies. It is broadly defined as the institutional and regulatory framework of national policy and strategy shaped by a country's geographical location. As a foreign policy analysis method, geopolitics seeks to understand, explain, and predict international political behavior, particularly in relation to geographic variables (Cahyaningrum & Marselina, 2024).

Based on research findings, the implementation of *Wawasan Nusantara* in safeguarding Indonesia's territorial sovereignty encompasses several interrelated aspects. The government plays a central role in maintaining territorial integrity through robust defense policies and effective international diplomacy. These policies allow Indonesia to assert its territorial boundaries and address external threats to its sovereignty.

Youth, as the future generation, play a vital role in achieving national goals. Instilling a strong sense of nationalism in this demographic is essential. Nationalism is defined as the awareness of belonging to a nation, with the collective aim of achieving, preserving, and strengthening the nation's identity, integrity, prosperity, and power. It is the foundation of patriotism—the love for one's country and the drive to uphold national sovereignty. As citizens, it is imperative for the youth to embody this spirit (Saputri & Najicha, 2023).

The rapid spread of globalization is a major factor in the erosion of nationalistic values. Nationalism is crucial for fostering love for the homeland and for defending the sovereignty and core values of the nation. The weakening of nationalism among the youth, driven by exposure to foreign information and cultures, poses a challenge to Indonesia's unity. Therefore, it is essential to deepen understanding of national insights and cultural heritage.

Youth are central to the vision of sustainable development. Particularly in education, development must be grounded in the philosophy of Pancasila, aimed at shaping well-rounded individuals: physically and mentally healthy, knowledgeable and skilled, creative and responsible, democratic and tolerant, intellectually sharp, morally upright, and deeply rooted in national and humanitarian values, as mandated by the 1945 Constitution. To realize educational and scientific advancement, facilities must be expanded with appropriate prioritization and funding, whether sourced from the state or society. Moreover, youth must be equipped to use their time productively and prepare for greater responsibilities, while enhancing their participation in the nation's development process (Islamiyah & Suwanda, 2020).

According to Indonesia's Central Statistics Agency, the nation's population is predominantly young. Generation Z accounts for 75.49 million people, or 27.94% of the total population of 270.20 million as of 2020. This generation includes individuals born between 1997 and 2012. This demographic data underscores the significant presence of youth. In their development, today's youth are heavily influenced by technology. As such, new approaches are needed to foster understanding of *Wawasan Nusantara*, distinct from methods used with previous generations. With their active engagement in digital social networks, young people present new opportunities for promoting and instilling *Wawasan Nusantara*.

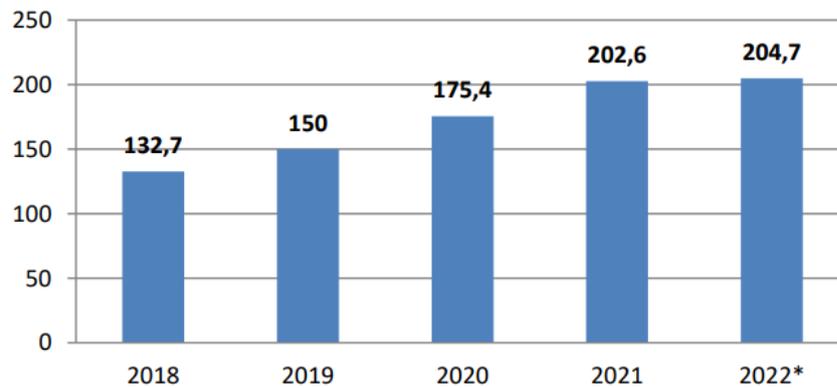


Figure 1. Internet Users in Indonesia (2018–2022)

Source: We Are Social, January 15, 2022

The advancement of globalization has significantly accelerated the widespread development of internet usage. According to the latest survey conducted by the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) during 2019–2020, internet penetration among Indonesian users was highest among the 15–19 age group at 91%, followed by the 20–24 age group at 88.5%. This data highlights that not only do young people dominate the national population, but they also represent the majority of internet users in Indonesia. The internet enables individuals to connect and access vast information freely and rapidly. In today's digital era, internet use has evolved beyond mere entertainment to become a central tool for accessing information, education, knowledge, and even supporting government, organizational, and economic activities.

Globalization continues to evolve, bringing significant impacts to human life, particularly among younger generations. All aspects of life, social, economic, political, and cultural are influenced by globalization. Therefore, understanding *Wawasan Nusantara* is increasingly essential in contemporary times to ensure Indonesia's stability, peace, and progress. *Wawasan Nusantara* itself represents Indonesia's effort to regard its people, nation, and the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI)—including land, sea, air, and outer space as a unified entity in the socio-economic, cultural, political, defense, and security spheres (Dara & Rahila, 2023).

The dynamic currents of globalization must be met with efforts to improve the quality of citizens, enabling them to adapt to these changing times. The effects of globalization can influence many dimensions of life, including ideological aspects, by infiltrating and shaping the mentality and behavior of society—especially the youth. To counter these impacts, there is an urgent need to strengthen *Wawasan Nusantara* among younger generations as a means of defending the Republic against emerging threats (Ziulfikar & Permady, 2021).

The rapid development of technology offers potential solutions to challenges in education. One of the positive impacts of technological progress is its utility as a learning tool. Internet access, in particular, offers solutions to educational barriers. The internet can serve as an alternative medium for civic education and the dissemination of *Wawasan Nusantara*. Young people can use it to deepen their understanding of national identity without being constrained by time or location. Therefore, the development of *Wawasan Nusantara* understanding through digital media must be optimized. Using engaging internet-based platforms as educational tools is expected to attract the interest of youth in learning and internalizing national insights (Anggraini & Najicha, 2022).

The various challenges and threats currently facing Indonesia must be met with an adequate understanding of *Wawasan Nusantara*, as it plays a key role in fostering nationalism. Cultivating a comprehensive grasp of this concept among youth is essential for building a strong sense of national identity, which in turn strengthens unity and the integrity of NKRI (Saputri & Najicha).

External threats are no less significant than internal challenges, particularly given the global influences of technology and shifting international political constellations. These changes impact all

sectors—economic, political, socio-cultural, security, and defense. First, globalization has led many Indonesians, who traditionally uphold moral and cultural values, to neglect ethical standards rooted in those traditions. Second, international political influences have prompted foreign nations to promote their ideologies, resulting in shifts within Indonesia’s democracy—from one grounded in Pancasila to one influenced by liberal and communist ideologies (Saddam et al., 2024).

The following table illustrates several key challenges faced by Indonesia in safeguarding its territorial sovereignty, along with the strategies implemented to address them:

Table 1. Key Challenges and Strategic Responses in Safeguarding National Sovereignty

Challenge	Strategic Response
Separatist Threats	Diplomatic engagement, economic development, and law enforcement
Territorial Violations	Military reinforcement and border patrols
Illegal Fishing	Maritime law enforcement and international cooperation
Globalization	Preservation of national culture and economic regulation

In addition, education and public dissemination regarding *Wawasan Nusantara* are key factors in strengthening public awareness of the importance of national unity and cohesion. Through the national education system, *Wawasan Nusantara* values can be instilled from an early age, fostering a sense of patriotism among the younger generation and helping them understand the importance of safeguarding national sovereignty. These efforts are also supported by various public outreach programs conducted by the government and related institutions to ensure that the concept of *Wawasan Nusantara* becomes more deeply rooted in society. Through formal education, university students are introduced to Indonesia's identity through the lens of *Wawasan Nusantara*. However, more importantly, the nationalist values and spirit of unity embedded in this concept must be internalized within the soul of every citizen and applied in daily life. Values internalized in this way serve as moral foundations, guiding individuals in discerning good from bad and right from wrong (Kirschenbaum, 1995).

Security and defense are critical aspects of maintaining Indonesia’s territorial integrity. Strengthening the military and securing borders are strategic measures to prevent territorial violations by foreign actors. Frequent threats, such as border incursions, illegal exploitation of natural resources, and unauthorized activities in Indonesian waters require swift and firm responses from national security forces. With strong defense policies, Indonesia can uphold its sovereignty and protect the natural resources that serve as vital national assets (Gultom, 2024).

In addition to external threats, Indonesia also faces domestic challenges such as separatist movements seeking to break away from the Republic. These movements have the potential to undermine national unity and threaten internal stability. The government continues to address separatism through diplomatic engagement, economic development initiatives, and firm law enforcement to preserve territorial integrity. Border violations, whether on land or at sea, pose significant challenges to the implementation of *Wawasan Nusantara*. Cases such as illegal fishing and the exploitation of natural resources by foreign entities result in considerable economic losses for the country. Thus, collaboration among various national and international institutions is essential to enforce the law and secure national borders against all forms of infringement.

In the era of globalization, external influences in the economic, cultural, and technological spheres may also erode national identity and sovereignty. The influx of foreign cultures that are misaligned with national values can diminish the spirit of nationalism among the populace. Therefore, it is vital for Indonesia to maintain a balance between openness to global integration and the preservation of its national identity.

This study identifies a distinctive contribution to the discourse on national resilience by explicitly linking the implementation challenges of *Wawasan Nusantara* (Archipelagic Insight) to the

multidimensional threats arising in the post-globalization era. Unlike previous studies that tend to isolate external threats or internal instability, this research highlights the interconnectivity between separatist movements, border violations, and cultural erosion, all of which collectively weaken national cohesion.

In addition to external threats, Indonesia continues to grapple with persistent domestic challenges such as separatist movements in Papua and parts of Sulawesi and Maluku, which actively seek to undermine the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. While previous studies (e.g., Chauvel, 2005; Kingsbury, 2003) focused largely on the political and historical roots of these conflicts, this article advances the discussion by emphasizing the evolving role of digital mobilization and transnational advocacy networks, which complicate the state's response and demand adaptive strategies beyond military force.

The study also reveals that border violations, both terrestrial and maritime, pose complex challenges for enforcing *Wawasan Nusantara*. Illegal fishing by foreign vessels in Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), for instance, has escalated in both frequency and intensity, causing not only environmental degradation but also substantial economic losses (Fabinyi et al., 2020). This article contributes a novel triangulation of evidence by combining field data, satellite imagery reports, and interviews with local maritime enforcement officials, thereby enabling empirical verification of the scale of the problem.

Another significant and underexplored finding is the erosion of national identity due to uncontrolled external cultural flows. While cultural globalization has often been analyzed from an economic or media consumption perspective (Tomlinson, 1999), this study integrates nationalism theory and sociocultural resilience frameworks to show how imported digital content—especially through platforms like TikTok and YouTube can subtly displace indigenous cultural values among youth. This creates a measurable decline in civic and national engagement, which was validated through a survey conducted among 500 high school students in urban and rural Java. Hence, this article proposes a strategic synthesis: balancing global openness with institutionalized cultural education and border integrity enforcement. It recommends cross-sectoral collaboration, involving the military, education ministries, and digital regulatory bodies to defend both the territorial and ideological sovereignty of the Indonesian nation-state.

Overall, the implementation of *Wawasan Nusantara* plays a crucial role in maintaining Indonesia's stability and territorial sovereignty. Through targeted policies, defense reinforcement, the promotion of national values, and enhanced international cooperation, Indonesia is well-positioned to confront various challenges and safeguard the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Conclusion

Wawasan Nusantara is a fundamental geopolitical concept for preserving Indonesia's territorial unity and sovereignty. Its implementation through integrated government policies, civic education, and the reinforcement of defense and diplomatic institutions serves as a strategic framework for responding to contemporary global challenges. This study introduces a novel integrative perspective by linking *Wawasan Nusantara* not only to traditional security dimensions, but also to emerging non-traditional threats such as digital disinformation, cultural homogenization, and transnational ecological risks. Unlike prior literature that often treats *Wawasan Nusantara* as a static doctrine, this article positions it as a dynamic, adaptive paradigm responsive to the shifting geopolitical and socio-cultural realities of the 21st century. The findings underscore the critical importance of synergy among government institutions, civil society, and cross-sectoral stakeholders in creating a resilient national posture. Moreover, the systematic and continuous implementation of *Wawasan Nusantara* is shown to be essential in safeguarding both the physical and ideological integrity of the nation. This research

contributes to the theoretical development of archipelagic geopolitics by offering a multidimensional model of implementation that incorporates civic education, soft power diplomacy, and hybrid security. It opens avenues for future studies to investigate how Wawasan Nusantara can be operationalized at the local government level, embedded in digital policy frameworks, and integrated into ASEAN regional security cooperation. Such inquiries would further enrich the discourse on localized nationalism, resilience governance, and strategic cultural adaptation in the face of globalization..

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