

The role of the Military District Command (Kodim) 0732/Sleman in cultivating the state defense values towards adolescents during the Covid-19 pandemic

Peran Kodim 0732/Sleman dalam penanaman nilai-nilai bela negara terhadap remaja di masa pandemi Covid-19

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a social issue in society. Adolescents are prone to commit activities that contradict Pancasila values. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the criminal cases in the Sleman regency have increased. In this situation, Kodim 0732/Sleman takes an important role in overcoming the criminal problems caused by the lack of state defense values understanding among adolescents. The current study aims to analyze the factors causing juvenile delinquency and the strategies to rehabilitate and educate adolescents about state defense values. It employed the descriptive qualitative research method. The main data of the research were derived from observation, interviews, and documentation. The data were analyzed through several processes namely data reduction, data display, and data verification. The results of this study found Kodim 0732/Sleman acts as a role model for the adolescents to cultivate the state defense values and depicts the facts of the regional defense condition during the Covid-19 pandemic. The conclusion of this study is The Kodim 0732/Sleman needs to establish a division or personnel who are directly responsible for the programs related to state defense values cultivation, especially for adolescents.

Keywords: adolescents; Covid-19 pandemic; Military District Command; state defense values

Abstrak

Kenakalan remaja merupakan masalah sosial yang masih banyak terjadi di masyarakat. Remaja rentan melakukan kegiatan yang bertentangan dengan nilai-nilai Pancasila. Di masa pandemi Covid-19, kasus kriminalitas di Kabupaten Sleman mengalami peningkatan. Dalam situasi ini, Kodim 0732/Sleman mengambil peran penting dalam mengatasi masalah kriminalitas yang disebabkan oleh kurangnya pemahaman nilai bela negara di kalangan remaja. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor penyebab kenakalan remaja dan strategi untuk merehabilitasi dan mendidik remaja tentang nilai-nilai bela negara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data utama penelitian ini diperoleh dari observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Data dianalisis melalui beberapa proses yaitu reduksi data, display data, dan verifikasi data. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Kodim 0732/Sleman berperan sebagai role model bagi para remaja untuk menumbuhkan nilai-nilai bela negara dan menggambarkan fakta kondisi pertahanan daerah selama pandemi Covid-19. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah Kodim 0732/Sleman perlu membentuk divisi atau personel yang bertanggung jawab langsung terhadap program-program yang berkaitan dengan penanaman nilai-nilai bela negara, khususnya bagi remaja.

Kata kunci: remaja; pandemi covid19; Komando Distrik Militer; nilai-nilai bela negara

Introduction

The challenge of adapting to various changes in the current globalization era is increasingly showing a rapid escalation. Alongside it, digital information and technology also develop rapidly that requires the involvement of adolescents, especially those who are competent and have the potential to be agents of change in social and national contexts. These adolescents are expected to have a dynamic, creative, and innovative attitude that impactful in determining the future policies of a nation. Basically, adolescents need to act actively to anticipate the implications of globalization threatening national resilience (Febrihananto et al. 2017).

Another fact says that a variety of forms of juvenile delinquency keep widely existing among adolescents, principally senior high school students. Most of them, basically, have no empathy or interest in activities related to state defense. Besides, they have more interests in foreign cultures and lifestyles which are exposed through them by accessing social media. Juvenile delinquency such as student brawls, drug abuses, and non-marital sexual relationships are common among adolescents in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. It marks the vanishing values of state defense in Indonesian adolescents. Some adolescents seem to have lost the attitude of spirituality, manners, hospitality, patience, concern in fighting, tepo saliro, help (*gotong royong*), and sincerity in acting (*rame ing gawe sepi ing pamrih*) which have been practiced for centuries by our ancestors. On the other hand, the attitudes that dominated at this time are greed, arbitrariness, arrogance, individualism, materialism, and freedom with no limits to moral norms (Gredinand 2017). Furthermore, in connection with this definition, Ivancevich et al. (2008) and Utrilla et al. (2015) put forward a number of important points, namely, coaching is a systematic process to change the work behavior of an employee/group of employees in an effort to improve organizational performance.

Sleman Regency Police data shows that 2019 was a dark period for education in Sleman regency. During the year, the number of drug abuses among adolescent students of elementary, junior high, and senior high schools stunted rapidly. In the previous year, 7 elementary school students, 14 junior high school students, 58 high school students, and 6 university students are involved in various drug abuse cases. This number increased sharply in 2019 for 17 elementary school students, 22 junior high school students, 59 high school students, and 6 college students who committed the same delinquency. Other data sources confirm that Yogyakarta has the highest rate of prevalence of drug abuses nationally. Because of this, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) gave a strong warning to the regional governors of Yogyakarta.

The data implies that the current adolescents' lives in Sleman Regency are still far from what is expected based on the values of Pancasila ideology. Therefore, it is necessary to cultivate the values of state defense deeply in adolescents, particularly adolescents in Sleman Regency. Accordingly, strategies and plans are required to regenerate the importance of state defense values among adolescents in the Sleman region. It will bring back the existence of adolescents with their good civilization, tolerance, and respect to human values and is hoped to suppress the moral degradation and deviant behavior of the next generation of Indonesia (Widayanti et al. 2018).

Anticipating the status quo, Kodim as a part of the Indonesian National Army (TNI AD) territorial unit in cities and regions is responsible for conducting the territorial development (*Pembinaan Teritorial/Binter*) in their own territories. This territorial development consists of Territorial Capability, Regional Resistance, Social Communication, and Army Service (*Bakti TNI*). The objective of the territorial development is holding the early preparation of defense areas and their supporting forces according to the Universal Defense System. One of the strategies is developing and socializing the regional resilience to society to strengthen the awareness and cultivation of state defense values. It also prepares the defense potential as an independent regional resistance and efforts to prevent the impacts and damages of possible threats to the national defense. So, the Kodim takes an important role in supporting the Regional Government to prepare the defense potential. As a part of the national potentials, Kodim must conduct development, socialization, and education through strengthening the organizational life of Indonesians, especially adolescents.

Integrating, cooperating, and working together are the solutions to face the COVID-19 pandemic properly. Currently, the COVID-19 issues and problems are still prevalent and there is no certain source that can predict when it will stop. The government continues to handle this pandemic as best as it can through vaccination started in early January 2021. In the meantime, most of the citizens have to work to fulfill their livelihood and basic needs. Many strategies to prevent the spread of the virus are prioritized; one of which is vaccination. Based on Presidential Decree no. 99/2020, the government seeks to move all the national components to participate in supporting this vaccination. As another effort, society needs

to obey the travel ban during the 2021 Eid al-Fitr period. This ban is applied to prevent the carries of Covid-19, especially those with no symptoms at all, to spread the virus in sterile regions or areas. In such conditions, the collaboration between all elements of society, including those from the villages and rural villages is crucially needed because every Indonesian must have the call to participate in defending the nation, saving the nation from the pandemic. In accordance with Article 27 paragraph (3) of the UUD 1945, "All citizens have the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the nation". It means, every citizen has the right to get protection from the state and is in account to participate in state defense efforts. In this sense, state defense does not necessarily mean an armed conflict. The fight against Covid-19 in various ways and strategies that can be done by all citizens is a form of state defense. The easiest state defense to do is obey the recommendations, appeals, and regulations that have been regulated by the government to contain the Covid-19, such as staying at home for staying at home is safe and saving.

Today's adolescents' mindset shifting indicates that they are easily contaminated by external and foreign values that do not correspond with Pancasila. Unfortunately, it can threaten the spirit of state defense in adolescents' lives. The easily-persuaded community can cause disintegration among the society because of the existence and rise of hoaxes and social media propaganda. Not to mention, the increasing sophisticate of technology hinders adolescents' awareness and intention to be great future leaders. It also inflicts boredom among them towards the national spirit which is the legacy of the predecessors, such as the national discourse that is echoed by the political elite in Indonesia for technology offers entertaining but degrading content. In addition, imitation of the western lifestyle from social media is actively and popularly practiced by adolescents like drinking alcohol, partying, and even abusing drugs. It is worsened by the lack of trust from the old to the young to transfer knowledge, experience, and authority.

From the regional resilience perspective, it is the national fear that the ideology awareness of the adolescents fades away and is easily destroyed. Therefore, the role of the Kodim 0732/Sleman is needed to mitigate juvenile delinquency due to the low awareness and understanding of state defense among adolescents. Nonetheless, in reality, the regional of Kodim 0732/Sleman has several limitations to cultivate the state defense values among adolescents because the area coverage is way too broad. Until now, no personnel or body who is fully responsible to conduct the program for each person has the main responsibility related to the implementation of unit activities. So the current paper discusses research on cultivating the state defense values in adolescents done by the Kodim's regional. The purpose of this study is to analyze what are the strategies, implementation, efforts, and obstacles in rehabilitating and cultivating state defense values to adolescents in the context of regional resilience.

The concept of state defense is in line with the defense strategies in dealing with military and non-military threats. According to Kemhan (2015), national defense essentially refers to the universal national defense which is implemented by the awareness of rights and obligations of all citizens and belief in their own strength. Universality works as a means of the involvement of all people and all national resources, national infrastructure, and the entire territory of the nation as a complete and comprehensive defense unit of the state. According to Ranjabar (2013) values are the combinations of all elements of culture that are considered good or bad in a society. Because of that society encourages and requires its members to live and practice the ideal values or the good ones. Up to this point, we can say that social value is a combination of cultural elements that are considered good or bad and believed to be beneficial, valuable, and useful as a reference or guide in behavior. Further, Rais (2012) explains that moral values are the standards or principles used by a person to judge whether something is good or bad, right or wrong. The decisions of right and wrong generally refer to ethical decisions. Moral values can be personal and social. Personal moral values are values that are used to make various decisions of an individual in everyday life. State defense is a concept drawn up by the legislative apparatus and high-ranking officials of a country regarding the patriotism of a person, a group, or all components of a country in the interest of maintaining the existence of that country (Subagyo 2015).

The state defense values are understood as universal basic values because every nation must protect and defend its aspects. In some nations, the form of state defense is coercive on its citizens. For example, Singapore requires its citizens to attend military education and training for 2 years for 18-year-old citizens since 1976. Besides, permanent residents are also required to join the military service. Furthermore, in South Korea, all men are subject to military service. This is due to the fact that South Korea is always in a state of emergency with its neighbor North Korea which also demands its citizens to participate in military training (Gemilang 2016). State defense is a concept drawn up by the legislative apparatus and officials of a nation that reflects the patriotism of a person, a group of people, or all components in the interest of maintaining the existence of the nation. There are at least eight legal bases for state defense in Indonesia, namely: (1) UU No. 29 of 1954 concerning the Principles of People's Resistance, (2) UU No. 20 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Defense and Security of the Republic of Indonesia, (3) UU No. 56 of 1999 concerning Trained People, (4) Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly (Keputusan MPR) No. VI of 2000 concerning the separation of the TNI from the Police, (5) Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly No. VII of 2000 concerning the Role of the TNI and Polri, (6) UU No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, (7) Amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and (8) UU No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense.

A previous research study according to Sarjono (2017) with the research title "Implementation of the Kodim 0609/Bandung Regency State Defense Program for the Young Generation in Cimahi City", explained that the implementation of state defense was not yet optimal because there was no integrated and well-coordinated state defense program with other agencies. Government and with community institutions. The difference in this research lies in the research variables used are different, the research location and the theoretical approach used are different. Rahmawati (2017) with the research title "Effectiveness of State Defense Education in Improving the Nationalism Attitude of Indonesian Students at the Community Learning Center of Sarawak Malaysia", that there are differences in nationalism attitudes before and after treatment for students. The increase in students' nationalism was shown from the participation and enthusiasm of students when they received material for defending the country. The difference in this research lies in the research method, research location, theoretical variables, and theoretical approach.

The cultivation of the state defense values is an education effort carried out to the community by civilizing, socializing, countering negative values, and other methods that are in accordance with the agreement with educational institutions such as schools and universities as well as local governments. For example, the Kodim 0732/Sleman, facilitated by the National Unity and Political Agency of Sleman Regency, conducted counseling on National Insights and State Defense to adolescents and students in the Sleman Regency area. This activity targeted adolescents and students in the Sleman Regency area. The Commander of Kodim 0732/Sleman (Lt. Col. Inf. Arief Wicaksana), Territorial Staf Officer (Pasiter) Kodim 0732/Sleman (Captain of Inf. Sudjana), and NCO for Territorial Staff of the Kodim 0732/Sleman (Serma Ichsan) are the interviewees of this study. It is hoped that the national insight counseling can strengthen the growth and development of the nation's ideological spirit which has recently begun to be eroded by the current globalization through information technology (the Commander of the Kodim 0732/Sleman in the opening of the counseling). The aim of this study is to analyze the factors causing juvenile delinquency and the strategies to rehabilitate and educate adolescents about state defense values.

Research Method

The current study is descriptive qualitative research. The data used in it were collected by observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, to obtain qualitative data and some information that was not obtained from primary data. The data obtained is analyzed through three steps: data reduction, data display, and data verification. In the data reduction, the researcher conducted several techniques such as observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation.

Interviews were held by visiting The Kodim Headquarters 0732/Sleman. The important information is recorded by using a recording device, pen, and paper to get a deeper understanding. Afterward, data processing is carried out after the data collection process was complete. The information was started to be sorted using the questions and research objectives to generate the appropriate framework to be displayed in the research findings. Each discussion of the research findings is the result of the analysis of the given problem formulation.

Data collection techniques used by researchers with observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations were made at Kodim 0732/Sleman with observations to see and observe for yourself, then record the actual situation related to the research variables. The results of the observations are used for supporting data in analyzing and drawing conclusions. Interview technique was used to interview informants in order to obtain the necessary data. This in-depth interview technique was obtained through a series of questions and answers with parties related to the subject matter in order to obtain more in-depth information. In conducting this interview, the researcher brought guidelines about the things to be asked, but this interview was open so that the informants spoke according to their experience, knowledge, and views. The subjects in this study consisted of 3 (three) officers of Kodim 0732/Sleman with the following details: (1) Commander of Kodim 0732/Sleman, (2) Operations Staff Officer (Pasiops) Kodim 0732/Sleman, and (3) Territorial Staff Officer (Pasiter) of Kodim 0732/Sleman.

The Kodim 0732/Sleman works by several tasks: organizing operational preparation development in The Kodim 0732/Sleman area, holding territorial development and education in The Kodim 0732/Sleman area, conducting defense and security operations in the The Kodim 0732/Sleman area according to the policy of Commander of Korem 072/Pamungkas, conducting functions Kegarnizunan in the The Kodim 0732/Sleman area based on the policy of Commander of Korem 072/Pamungkas, organizing and conducting the development of Komsos in the The Kodim 0732/Sleman area, organizing and implementing administrative assistance support for the Command located in the The Kodim 0732/Sleman area within the framework of the Regional Service System, and organizing and conducting regional security, installations, Indonesian National Army, non-Indonesia National Army Vital Objects, State Activities, Physical Security of Officials in the The Kodim 0732/Sleman based on Commander of Korem 072/PMK instructions (Kodim 0732/Sleman 2020).

The stages of the data analysis method include: 1) Data reduction followed by checking the validity of the data with triangulation techniques. This stage is carried out by compiling the field data obtained in a neat, detailed, and systematic manner in order to facilitate the analysis process. Furthermore, researchers in obtaining valid data using a multiple method approach through triangulation techniques as a comparison against several data sources, methods, and opinions of researchers in more than one previous research and using several different theories, 2) Data presentation. The data obtained is presented in a form that has been classified or made in the form of display data. The presentation of the data describes the results obtained based on interviews (primary data) which are also compared with a literature review (secondary data), and 3) Conclusion. Conclusions are drawn based on valid and consistent findings in the field so that a credible conclusion can be drawn.

Results and Discussion

Strategies of cultivating the state defense values

Internalization is a process in which individuals learn and are accepted as part of, and at the same time bind themselves to the values and social norms of the behavior of a society (Kalidjernih 2010). In relation to the internalization process, Muhadjir (2000) suggests that internalization is an interaction that influences the acceptance or rejection of values, gives more influence on personality, the evaluative function becomes more dominant. The internalization process is carried out through five levels, namely: (1) receiving, (2) responding, (3) giving values, (4) organizing values, and, (5) characterizing values. The stages of the value formation process from Krathwohl are more determined from which direction and how a person accepts values from the outside and then internalizes these values within himself.

In order to achieve the objectives, the development and cultivation internalization of the state defense values require effective strategies and procedures which can be framed through five successive main strategies. (1) The first strategy is collecting information. The information is collected based on the facts or events actually occurring in the execution and the plans. An effective information collection is carried out regularly and continuously by using monitoring and reviewing reports. (2) The second strategy is identifying problems. The problem adopted are derived from the first stage of information. These problems will emerge if there is any discrepancy with or deviation from the plans. Those factors can generate gaps between the activities that should be conducted and the activities that actually occur. (3) The third strategy is analyzing the problem. The analysis is intended to discover the types of problems and the factors behind them. These factors comprise implementation, targets, facilities, costs, processes, time, environmental conditions, and other factors regarding the activities. (4) The fourth strategy is finding and determining alternative solutions to the problems. In this strategy, the first thing to do is identify alternatives to solve the problems. Second, the problem-solving efforts are sorted according to the available alternatives. The selection of alternatives and setting priorities can be accounted to the supervisor, the fostered party, or both parties in a participatory manner. (5) The fifth and the last strategy is implementing problem-solving efforts. The problem-solving effort implementation will be executed by the coach directly or indirectly. The main steps of coaching can be developed per the environmental conditions and the coaches' capabilities (as shown in Figure 1). The coaching function is closely related to monitoring or monitoring activities (Pawlik 1998).



Figure 1.

The execution of state defense values cultivation by the Commander of Kodim 0732/Sleman Lt.Col. Arief Wiackasana to the Members of FKKPPI
Source: Primary data

Based on the explanation, it is necessary for The Kodim 0732/Sleman to cultivate the state defense values for adolescents, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is due to the shifts in their mindset and the degradation of the nation's characters and local cultures. The present adolescents have been comfortable with various changes and tend to prioritize their personal needs and interests over their surroundings. It is an urgency that should be addressed by The Kodim 0732/Sleman. It should arrange a directed, sustainable, and regularly responsible plan to increase the awareness of state defense and mental renewal. One of which is the cultivation of state defense values to the state to members of The Boys and Girls of the Retired Army Communication Forum (FKPPI) in which most of them consist of students and university students. The purpose of this activity is to maintain and strengthen the ideas of love for the homeland, the national insights, the awareness of state defense, and the diversity for the National Army of Indonesia's extended family, especially KB FKPPI, and HIPAKAD to help the public problems and facilitate the main tasks of the National Army of Indonesia. The materials provided in this activity comprise (1) socialization on the main policies on Territories 2019 of the National Army of Indonesia leaders, (2) socialization on the national insights and classification of defense areas in the early preparation of national defense in order to support government's programs, and (3) socialization on the National Army of Indonesia' activity plans in order to help public issues through synergizing the elements of the National Army of Indonesia Extended Family.

The initial ability of mental state defense awareness is having discipline, honesty, integrity, hard work ethic, being responsible, believing in yourself, controlling emotions, always maintaining body and soul, and increasing spirituality to achieve and realize the country's goals (Suriata 2019). These traits have an important meaning in inculcating the values of defending the country towards teenagers. In the real implementation, adolescents do not always actively respond to The Kodim 0732/Sleman. This is due to the conflicts caused by habits and the values in everyday life. Thus, in addition to the strategy mentioned above, a common perception of the state defense concept can be interpreted physically and non-physically: physically by ordering armed troops to face enemy attacks or aggression and non-physically taking any effort to defend the country by increasing the sense of nationalism, an awareness of the nation and state, cultivating a love for the homeland, and taking an active role in advancing the nation and state. Consciousness is described as a mental state filled with propositional things, such as beliefs, hopes, worries, and desires (Zeman 2005). The elements of consciousness state defense consist of the love for the homeland, the awareness of the nation and state, the belief in Pancasila as the state ideology, the will to sacrifice for the nation and state and have the initial ability to defend the state.

State defense is a concept drawn up by the legislative apparatus and high-ranking officials of a country regarding the patriotism of a person, a group, or all components of a country in the interest of maintaining the existence of that country. Physically, this can be interpreted as an effort to defend against physical attacks or aggression from parties that threaten the existence of the country, while non-physically this concept is defined as an effort to take an active role in advancing the nation and state, either through education, morals, social as well as improving the welfare of the people who make up the nation. This statement was confirmed by the Pasiter of Kodim 0732/Sleman, as for his statement as follows:

“most of the people do not know their initial abilities in defending the country, what they know is that defending the country is only limited to leadership training such as the Basic Student Leadership Training which is often carried out by schools in the Sleman area” (SUJ/Pasiter Kodim 0732/Sleman).

It can be concluded that most of the people in Sleman Regency do not understand what the values of defending the country mean. People only think that defending the country is like training for leadership. The results of the interview were also strengthened by the observations, the results of the observations stated that Kodim 0732/Sleman provided examples of actions taken to instill the values of defending the country through the involvement of the Kodim in all forms of leadership training activities. Regarding this, the Kodim succeeded in instilling these values because not a few student members from each school imitated what the Kodim did, namely being involved in student organization activities and leadership training activities. In instilling the value of defending the country, Kodim 0618 does not explicitly provide this understanding, but through assistance tasks that are sometimes posed to the Kodim through school activities, one of which is organizational activities such as OSIS and Scouts.

Implementations of cultivation of the state defense values

State defense can be carried out anytime anywhere, in the morning, afternoon or evening, in the household, community, agency, or workplace, at school, in places of worship, in markets, domestically, and abroad. State defense activities from the subtlest level are positive towards the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to the harshest combating enemies who threaten the independence and sovereignty of the Indonesian nation and state (Widodo 2011). Thus, the actualization of the inculcation of the values of defending the country with the dimensions of time and place that varies needs to be given early, indeed through education, both formal and non-formal, especially for teenagers.

The state defense education model to realize the actualization of the inculcation of state defense values must be integrated with citizenship education and non-formal education activities such as scouting. It aims to form a young generation that is sensitive to the surrounding environment, in this case, to

build the seeds of national awareness and participate in building social solidarity. Good social solidarity will also be useful for reducing the potential for brawls, fights between youth groups, and other social conflicts that can become the seeds of division in the Indonesian nation (Soepandji 2018).

State defense is one of the media that can be used to strengthen and cultivate the love for a country, especially Indonesia. It is very important to cultivate the state defense values in the soul and mind of every Indonesian citizen, principally for adolescents who are responsible to develop Indonesia in the next generation. Based on information from the National and Political Integrity Office of Sleman Regency, juvenile delinquency is common in Sleman regency for many adolescents who abandon the good habits and values of their parents. Many of them like imitating the western lifestyles which eventually lead them to promiscuity to drugs. As the next Indonesian leaders, adolescents must take care of themselves mentally and spiritually, so as not to be easily influenced by hoaxes, especially during this Covid-19 pandemic (as shown in Figure 2).



Figure 2.

The development and cultivation of state defense values and awareness by Kodim 0732/Sleman to society, religious figures, and teachers

Source: Primary data

In supporting the cultivation of the state defense values, The Kodim 0732/Sleman also organizes programs to foster national insights as a political concept of Indonesia which views it as a single territorial unit. This single unit covers land, water, seabed, the land below it, and the air above All of this is inseparable and unites the nation and state as a whole entity of national life which includes economic, political, social, cultural, and defense aspects. The values contained in the national insight as a manifestation of the unity and integrity of the nation have 6 fundamental dimensions: respect for human dignity as creatures of God, love for the homeland and nation, democracy or citizens' sovereignty, shared determination to live a free, independent, and united nationality, a just and prosperous society, and social solidarity. All levels of society are involved in this program, especially the teachers and lecturers because they greatly contribute to spreading the knowledge to the adolescents, especially students, in improving state defense through national insight.

This national insight development has several targets and goals: (1) achieving the components of Indonesians that internalize Pancasila values in their personalities, (2) reaching a society that has knowledge and awareness of state defense, (3) growing the society's pride as Indonesian citizens with *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, (4) building physical and mental conditions as well as good personality that have the nature of social solidarity among the society and strive to fight against negative influences, and (5) creating an independent, caring, and responsible society that adheres to the values and determined norms. This national insight development aims to foster and form Indonesia citizens that have good personalities, noble character, discipline, skills, chivalrous mindset, sense of love for the homeland based on integrity with the values of state defense to create awareness of an independent, united, sovereign, just and prosperous The Unitary State of The Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

The implementation details of the development and cultivation of state defense values carried out by The Kodim 0732/Sleman is shown in this study. The first one is the planning stage. It is an activity that involves identifying organizational goals or objectives, developing a comprehensive strategy to achieve the stated goals, and developing an overall hierarchy of plans to integrate and coordinate activities. The second one is organizing. It is the process of preparing the organizational structure based on the objectives, sources, and environment. The organization planned by The Kodim 0732/Sleman by refining the activity plan for cultivating the values of state defense comprises. The third one is implementation. It is a process made after the institution planned and organized the organizational structure including the availability of personnel as executors per the needs of the unit or work unit. The fourth one is the supervision stage. It is a systematic process to set the performance standards in the plan, design information and feedback systems, compare the actual performance with predetermined standards, identify errors or failures, and take the corrective action needed to ensure that all sources resources have been used effectively and efficiently to achieve common goals.

The initial ability to defend the country can be seen from someone who has sufficient cognitive, emotional, and spiritual intelligence to defend the country. This capability can be handled if faced with incoming threats, these threats are not only in the form of military attacks, but attacks from various political, social, cultural, and economic fields (Nofriady 2018). In the context of inculcating the Value of State Defense and aligned with the above statement, the initial ability that must be possessed by the younger generation in Sleman is Leadership. This was confirmed by the Commander of Kodim 0732/Sleman, who conveyed this as follows: “We are often asked for his assistance to carry out leadership training carried out by the student council of each school and LKMM which is often held by campuses in the Sleman district” (ARI/Dandim 0732/Sleman).

The statement from the Kodim Commander was strengthened by Pasiops Kodim 0732/Sleman as follows:

“...if the school or campus holds a leadership training activity, our side is very enthusiastic because we remember that we can’t hold a national defense training. Therefore, through these activities, we have the opportunity to increase the inculcation of the values of defending the state to the community, especially the younger generation and youth in the Sleman Regency area...” (SUP/Pasiops Kodim 0732/Sleman).

The statement from the Dandim and Pasiops was also strengthened by the Pasiter Kodim 0732/Sleman, as for what he said as follows: “In internalizing the value of our initial ability to defend our country, we can only use assistance from schools in LKMM activities” (SUJ/Pasiter Kodim 0732/Sleman).

The results of the interviews above are strengthened by the observations and documentation that researchers did, the results of the observations stated that the indicator of the ability to defend the country itself is not fully owned by the younger generation and adolescents in Sleman Regency, because there are teenagers who do not have emotional and spiritual intelligence and intelligence. Kodim 0732/Sleman has a benchmark for the success of the value of defending the country having the initial ability to defend the country, namely the spirit of leadership.

Plans for alleviating the cultivation of the state defense values

The state defense development and cultivation by The Kodim 0732/Sleman unit is a concrete effort intended for Sleman adolescents to build a strong awareness of state defense. Currently, The Kodim 0732/Sleman does not have a specific program for adolescent development, but the implementation of these activities is based on instructions from the top command for they should be prioritized. To reach the intended targets and objectives, they require planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring.

One of the efforts of The Kodim 0732/Sleman in cultivating the state defense values in Sleman Regency is taking roles as coaches and protectors of students and youth organizations such as the National Defense

Corps which has been operating since 2004. The existence of such organizations will help the National Army of Indonesia to improve security and stability by collecting information in the territorial levels from The Kodim 0732/Sleman. Furthermore, it provides Preliminary Educational Provision for State Defense (PPBN) to students in their fostered environment. The purpose of this program is to prepare and build adolescents with good personalities and mentality. They are targeted as the main participants of this program for they are the potential national assets who will be the next Indonesian leaders. Therefore, they must be prepared to compete with other nations, have high loyalty to nationalism, and fulfill their aspirations. Consequently, we will be able to continue the strive of Indonesian heroes who have sacrificed their bodies and soul for Indonesia's independence (as shown in Figure 3).



Figure 3.

The education of national insights through outbound by Kodim 0732/Sleman to the figures of society, religious figures, and teachers

Source: Primary data

Besides that, Kodim 0732/Sleman can implement Mathis & Jackson's (2009) theory which suggests four main levels in the framework for developing a strategic coaching plan. This theory can be applied to increase and cultivate the values and awareness of the state defense in the area (Gunawan et al. 2019). Coaching can be likened to a service. Coaching as a ministry is a real active concern in actions that uphold the dignity and worth of young people, and raise their self-esteem and self-confidence (Tangdilintin 2008). That strategic coaching plan comprises four main strategies. (1) The Kodim 0732/Sleman should set strategies by cooperating with relevant agencies to determine how the development and cultivation will be strategically linked to strategic plans and programs. (2) The Kodim 0732/Sleman must plan to choose coaches who can bring positive results to the institution and its soldiers. As part of the planning, the goals and expectations of the development and cultivation must be identified so that the learning objectives can be measured to track the effectiveness of the programs. (3) The Kodim 0732/Sleman must organize the programs by deciding how the programs will be held and developing investments in cultivating the state defense values to adolescents in Sleman regency. (4) The Kodim 0732/Sleman should provide justification to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of the coach in meeting the objectives. Errors and issues of the programs can be identified at this level.

Problems during the counselling of the state defense awareness

During the transition towards civil society according to the Indonesian reformation and the current Covid-19 pandemic, the awareness and values of state defense need to be cultivated and strengthened to ward off various potential threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges from both outside and within. Threats are the main factors that become the basis of the national defense system design, both actual and potential. Growing awareness of defending the country requires a good process of motivation and training, with us providing motivation in a gentle manner. Currently, staying at home is part of the awareness of defending the country. Where to comply with the government's policy to stay at home so that the spread of Covid-19 does not spread quickly. Actualization of different state defense awareness with medical officers who work day and night non-stop treating Covid-19 victims (Mahendra & Kartika 2020).

Threats are defined as all domestic and foreign businesses and activities that are considered to possess the potential to jeopardize the sovereignty of a state, territorial integrity, and the safety of an entire nation and state. Based on the strategic analysis and identification of dynamic threats, it is possible for various types of threats to fuse into a greater threat. Therefore, the current and future threats can be classified into three types: armed and unarmed military threats, non-military threats, and hybrid threats. The threats may emerge from inside or outside the state and maybe committed by national, regional, and international state and non-state actors. The current pandemic is an example of a non-military threat that must be handled seriously. The impacts of this pandemic include all aspects of social conditions such as ideology, politics, economy, society, culture, defense, and security. In the next few years, per the predictions and priorities, such threats will be categorized in the form of real and unreal threats.



Figure 4.

Evaluation of the state defense values cultivation program by Kodim 0732/Sleman
Source: Primary data

In the context of instilling the values of defending the country, in terms of the value aspect of having the initial ability to defend the country, the Kodim is faced with considerable obstacles. The implementation of the State Defense Training is centered at the National Defense Education and Training Center and at State Defense Education Center (Depo Pendidikan Bela Negara) located in the Rindam of each Kodam so that as a rule the Kodim does not have the right to provide state defense education (as shown in Figure 4). While the reality on the ground, the Kodim is faced with problems that require the Kodim to conduct state defense training, but the Kodim is hindered by the absence of a state defense budget carried out by the Kodim because those who can carry out state defense training are the State Defense Education and Training Center and State Defense Education Center (Depo Pendidikan Bela Negara). This was confirmed by the statement of the Commander of Kodim 0732/Sleman, which stated as follows:

“We realize that the cultivation of the value of defending the country that we are doing is still far from the maximum word, we also realize that one of our duties is to maintain the national defense. To achieve our main task, we are always faced with problems that affect the defense. For example, right now, state defense training is carried out by the National Defense Education and Training Center in Bogor or Rindam IV/Diponegoro State Defense Training Center in Magelang, while those of us who were faced with this problem were unable to conduct state defense training because we did not have the budget for it since the centralization was implemented state defense training at the state defense educational institution” (ARI/Commander of Kodim 0732/Sleman).

The Dandim statement was strengthened by the Pasiter of Kodim 0732/Sleman. He stated that:

“The State Defense Training has been centered at the National Defense Education and Training Center by the Ministry of Defense and State Defense Education Center (Depo Pendidikan Bela Negara) of Rindam IV/Diponegoro, we as an agency in the regions are always faced with the problem of eroding the value of defending the country. However, we are not discouraged, we take advantage of every opportunity to socialize and shape the character of the community so

that they can uphold the values of defending the country and can be implemented in their daily activities" (SUJ/Pasiter Kodim 0732/Sleman).

The results of the interviews above are strengthened by the observations and documentation that the researchers did, the results of the observations stated that due to the absence of a budget for state defense training, the inculcation of the initial ability to defend the state was not yet fully owned by the youth generation in Sleman Regency. The indicators of their initial ability are just being grateful and praying for the blessings given by God Almighty, maintaining body, and soul, liking to exercise and maintaining their health. The Kodim does not have the budget to carry out state defense training since the implementation of the state defense training center at the National Defense Training Center by the Ministry of Defense and at the *Depo Pendidikan Bela Negara* at each Kodam. While the Kodim is often faced with obstacles regarding the erosion of the values of State Defense, this requires the Kodim as the agency that handles state defense at the regional level to face these challenges (as shown in Figure 5).



Figure 5.
Observation of State Defense Program in Kodim 0732/Sleman
Source: Primary data

The development and cultivation to increase the values and awareness of state defense have not shown the expected results. Currently, there are several problems faced by the Kodim 0732/Sleman in conducting the programs. (1) First, the patterns of state defense development and cultivation provided by The Kodim 0732/Sleman are monotonous. Up to now, every program provided to the public is only following instructions from the superiors without considering the audience. Thereby, these patterns bore the audiences and are not effectively impactful. This condition happens because there are no changes and developments to improve the methods and approaches by The Kodim 0732/Sleman personnel. (2) Second, the area under The Kodim 0732/Sleman is too wide and not supported by the number of personnel. Thus, society cannot be properly monitored. It is a problem for The Kodim 0732/Sleman because the coverage area of it is quite large so it affects the development and cultivation programs. The Kodim 0732/Sleman has to be able to manage personnel with good social and communication skills in each region of the Sleman regency. It is hoped that they will effectively organize and implement the programs. (3) Third, Kodim 0732/Sleman should establish personnel or divisions who are directly appointed to handle programs related to state defense education and cultivation. The Kodim 0732/Sleman does not have any commands to form specific forces who are particularly responsible to provide guidance to several schools. In every program, The Kodim 0732/Sleman takes the initiative to assign members who have finished their education on Territorial Officers (Susbater) to conduct the programs to cultivate the state defense values and awareness. (4) Fourth, technology advancement has been developing so massively that adolescents, who basically are liable for holding the relay for future development, are distracted and affected by foreign ideologies. The personnel who were on duty to conduct the programs at schools always see that students and adolescents are not separable from their smartphones.

Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion above, the following conclusions can be drawn. (1) The state defense values in adolescents are fading, reflected by many delinquencies that do not portray the state defense spirit. For this reason, the role of The Kodim 0732/Sleman in cultivating the state defense values is important for it can be a role model and educate the condition of regional resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic. (2) There are many implementations of The Kodim 0732/Sleman in increasing the understanding of state defense values, such as providing socialization and education to passers-by, inviting the public to sign a petition on a piece of cloth, intensifying supervision of a number of points in Sleman Regency. It has encouraged the environmental security system (Siskamling) and organized state defense development by being the protector of fostered organizations such as the National Defense Corps since 2004. (3) There are several obstacles to The Kodim 0732/Sleman in cultivating the state defense values, such as the monotone patterns of state defense development provided by The Kodim 0732/Sleman to the community and the lack of military personnel to conduct the programs in such broad target area of The Kodim 0732/Sleman. The Kodim 0732/Sleman needs to establish a division or personnel who are directly responsible for the programs related to state defense values cultivation, especially for adolescents. In addition, instilling the value of defending the country in the form of efforts to defend the country from threats that can disrupt the survival of the Indonesian people based on love for the homeland. State awareness also fosters a sense of nationalism and patriotism in Indonesian society. Efforts to defend the country, apart from a basic obligation, are also an honor for citizens who are carried out with full responsibility and are willing to sacrifice in the service of the country and nation. Forms of awareness of defending the country by implementing health protocols in every activity and always maintaining cleanliness, keeping the body's immunity stable.

Finally, the current study proposes several recommendations to the parties related to this program. (1) We can create a film about the implementation of the four pillars of nationality in everyday life. Today's teenagers prefer watching shows rather than reading. Thus, it will be very effective in understanding the values of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhineka Tunggal Ika are put in short videos. (2) Indonesian National Army has conducted the national defense mathematics tour in 35 cities. This program combines state defense with mathematics lessons and is executed in form of tours. Participants in this program are junior high school students. In this program, the students visit a Kodim and are warmly welcomed by officials and personnel. Then the students are fostered by the non-commissioned officers of villages (Babinsa) and receive material presentations on supra-rational thinking. (3) The Kodim can foster the state defense values to community leaders. The state defense program can be implemented at the National Defense Center and should be followed by people who possess great influence in society. By this, these people can become effective state defense cadres. (4) The state defense program should also be conducted in villages. In order to do so, socialization must be held for the society. If the smallest component of the nation is strong, it will support the bigger component. (5) The Kodim can develop and involve the student regiments in their programs. They can optimize the state defense values and education in universities. Therefore, the student regiments in Indonesia must serve as the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) as in the United States. (6) The Kodim can also promote supra-rational thinking. Currently, it is quite difficult to invite citizens to practice state defense values even though they are the rights and obligations of citizens. It happens for our society has adopted a materialistic ideology in which it counts the profits and losses. This situation will be furtherly complicated when the government does not have a military service program for awareness does not emerge from human's intention, but it must be grown for them. Therefore, awareness about the state defense values of each citizen is crucial and necessary.

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