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STRATEGY ANALYSIS OF IMPROVING THE SPIRIT OF COUNTRY DEFENSE MEMBERS OF THE SCOUTING MOVEMENT THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Yusuf Ali

Doctoral Study Program of Defense Management
Indonesia Defense University, Jakarta

John E.H.J. FoEh

Senior Lecturer at the Universitas
Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Jakarta

Diah Ayu Permatasari

Vice-Rector for Cooperation
Public Relation and Information Technology, Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya University

Abstract: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim as a global agenda, of course, it is the responsibility of every country. The implementation of sustainable development is important to be carried out because conditions of unsustainable social, economic and environmental development occur. The implementation of SDGs in Indonesia can be done through government agencies and organizations. One of the organizations that can carry out global programs is the Scout Movement. As a form of responsibility to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the scouting promise, in the process of increasing the spirit of defending the scout member countries, this can be done with scouting education based on global programs such as the SDGs. The writing of this article is based on the results of a qualitative study using a descriptive qualitative study design.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs, National Defense, Scout Movement, Strategy, Influential Factors

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) aim as a global agenda, of course, it is the responsibility of every country. The implementation of sustainable development is important to be carried out because conditions of unsustainable social, economic and environmental development occur. The implementation of SDGs in Indonesia can be done through government agencies and

organizations. One of the organizations that can carry out global programs is the Scout Movement. As a form of responsibility to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the scouting promise, in the process of increasing the spirit of defending the scout member countries, this can be done with scouting education based on global programs such as the SDGs. The writing of this article is based on the results of a qualitative study using a descriptive qualitative study design. The results of this study indicate that the SDGs as a strategy in increasing the spirit of defending the country with indicators of ends, ways, and means are important things that can be used in increasing the spirit of defending the country of scout members. Ends or the purpose of the Scout Movement is to assist the government in the formation and development of the character/character of scout members in carrying out life on earth and having the skills and self-restraint to be able to protect the universe from damage and other threats as a form of practicing the values of defending the country.

The results of this study indicate that the SDGs as a strategy in increasing the spirit of defending the country with indicators of ends, ways, and means are important things that can be used in increasing the spirit of defending the country of scout members. Ends or the purpose of the Scout Movement is to assist the government in the formation and development of the character/character of scout members in carrying out life on earth and having the skills and self-restraint to be able to protect the universe from damage and other threats as a form of practicing the values of defending the country. The ways used are aligning the scouting



education curriculum with SDGs programs. The means used are to increase the capacity of human resources for adult members and young members of the Scout Movement and carry out scouting activities that lead to SDGs programs. The process of increasing the spirit of defending the country's member scouts has factors that influence the implementation of the SDGs strategy, including organizational culture, organizational structure, and organizational resources.

Human resource development plays a role as a challenge for the Indonesian people if you pay attention to the data published by the World Bank. In 2018, the world bank stated that human resources were in the 87th position out of 157 countries (Sugiarto, 2019). As explained by Business World in 2018, it was revealed that the competition ranking of human resources in Indonesia is 45 out of 63 countries. Sugiarto (2019), stated that the position of Business World lost to Malaysia and Singapore who were in positions 22 and 13 in the world. The data must be a benchmark for determining the design of Indonesia's human resource development. Since 2015, Indonesia has been in the period of the Asean Economic Community (MEA) which clearly demands that Indonesian human resources have skills and advantages to be highly competitive, so that they can contribute to nation building.

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achieve Indonesia's vision in 2045, namely implementing a prosperous, sovereign, and independent Indonesia. progressive, just and prosperous.

In accordance with the concept of human development as a result of the development of the UNDP, as a nation that has been a member of the United Nations since 1950, Indonesia needs to be active in inter-state peace activities and state development. Indonesia's involvement in state development, such as acting as a participant in the declaration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), namely the declaration of the millennium with the approval of heads of state and representatives of 189 countries, and has eight goals to be achieved in 2015 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014). Since obtaining approval in September 2000, the MDGs have served as the development archetype for the majority of countries in the world. In Indonesia, the implementation of the MDGs has made positive changes and has shown significant progress. Indonesia has succeeded in minimizing population balance through an income of no more than US\$ 1.00 (PPP) per capita per day from 20.60% in 1990, and an increase of 5.90% in 2008. The government has also succeeded in minimizing gender disparities in Indonesia. the level of further education, which can be seen through the indicator of the net enrollment rate (NER) which decreased significantly in women to men SMA/MA/Package C in 1993 amounted to 93.67% to 101.40% in 2011 (Central Agency Statistics, 2014).

Observing the significant changes in the implementation of the MDGs, the state has designed new development ideas and agendas that need to be prepared to replace or continue the MDGs. There are various parties who assume that the development agenda of sustainable and equitable determination needs to be prioritized to become the next development. This idea creates the next development plan or known as the sustainable development goals (SDGs) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014). SDGs is a term that was initiated as the first global development agenda by the governments of Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, and the United Arab Emirates prior to the Rio+20 conference in mid 2012. It is hoped that the SDGs can become a development plan that intends to complete the programs determined by the MDGs, and can face all challenges. challenges old or new, which are constantly increasing. The SDGs have 17 goals and 169 gradual development targets agreed by the state.

The basic thing that a nation can do in human resource development can be through efforts to improve the quality of education. Education acts as a foundation for the state, and can serve as the goal of implementing the fourth point SDGs related to the quality of education. Annur, et. al. (2018) explained that in achieving the seventeen SDGs strategies in their implementation, improving the quality of education is important and the first priority because it contributes crucially to the achievement of other goals. According to UNESCO's annual report, Indonesia has the



quality of education in the sixty-fourth of 120 countries. Based on the education development index (IPP) for all, Indonesia was ranked fifty-seventh out of 115 countries in 2015. Furthermore, according to the latest report from the United Nations development program in 2015, Indonesia was ranked 110th out of 187 countries (Annur et. al., 2018). Education aims as a support or foundation for the government to obtain the goals and targets of the SDGs through the involvement of all elements of the nation to establish cooperation to optimize the quality of education in order to achieve results in the form of a highly competitive and superior society.

In order to achieve the targets on the SDGs, one of the important things that can be improved is the quality of education. That education is the initial foundation for a person to equip themselves with knowledge, and as a person of character. If the individual is knowledgeable, knowledgeable, and has good character, it means that the related parties can carry out everything that is positive for each individual or for other people and the country. On that basis, they can support the development and improvement of human resources. One of the educations that is understood is state defense education which is carried out by the national scout movement. SDGs can be used as a strategy by the National Scout Movement Quarter as long as it optimizes awareness of defending the country. Strategy, according to Liddle Hart's (1967) in his book entitled *Strategy London*, defines strategy as "the art of distributing and applying military means to fulfill the ends of policy". , military facilities (means), and to realize goals (ends). The National Scout Movement Quarter must plan programs with the aim of optimizing the love of the younger generation for the homeland, and helping prepare young members as agents of change through the use of 17 sustainable development goals as an integrated international organization program. Program planning for implementing activities related to the SDGs needs to be adjusted to the development direction that has been stated in the 2019-2024 National Scout Movement Strategic Plan as the strength of the National Quarter strategy in implementing youth human resource development. The Scout Movement has committed to play a role in the world-class Scout Movement, this is shown by WOSM's trust in the Scout Movement to carry out international activities such as the International Scout Peace Camp (ISPC), World Scout Committee Meeting and the Messenger of Peace (MoP) project in Indonesia. This role opens opportunities for the Scout Movement to continue to contribute by carrying out scouting education that leads to global programs.

This is of course , a strategy from the National Kwatir to optimize awareness of defending the country for the younger generation through the formulation of scout education curricula and attractive activities so that they can trigger the younger generation to obtain results in accordance with the objectives of the scouting movement.

The weakness of the National Scout Movement Quarter in the direction of coaching in the Scout Movement is not yet in accordance with the achievement of the SDGs, it can be the basis for carrying out the study, because it is related to the development of the Scout Movement's HR with the SDGs approach, no one has researched yet. Based on this explanation, the author has an interest in carrying out a study entitled "Analysis of Strategies for Increasing the Defense Spirit of the Member States of the Scout Movement through Sustainable Development Goals".

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Strategy

Gartner (1999) states that strategy is a word that has Greek roots, and has been in use since the 18th century. BH Liddle Hart's (1967) in his book entitled *Strategy London* defines strategy as "the art of distributing and applying military means to fulfill the ends of policy". military facilities (means), and to implement goals for (ends). Through this explanation, it can be concluded that strategy is an art and science to set goals (ends), is used to formulate methods (ways), and is used as a skill to determine infrastructure (means) in the process of achieving goals.

The understanding of the strategy above is supported by the opinion of Gen. US Army (Ret) Andrew J. Good Paster in Suroyo (2012) which explains "Strategy covers what we should do (ends), how we should do it (ways), and what we should do it with (means). From this opinion, it can be concluded that the substance of the strategy is the stage of determining the decision on the main part of the strategy, consisting of the end (targets, objectives, objects), ways (methods of action, course of actions, concepts, methods) and means (facilities, resources). , strength, potential).

Strategic planning is one of the most important phases in any organization. Strategic planning can be used as an effort to obtain organizational design. At this stage, various methods are implemented by the organization to get a new model in developing its organizational wheel which of course will be useful and effective for the organization. The strategy obtained will of course be implemented into program implementation. Of course, the implementation cannot be separated from the factors that influence the success of the implementation of the strategy. There are many factors that influence strategy implementation. Rajasekar (2014) through his study explains that there are 7 factors that influence the effectiveness of strategy implementation, including leadership, availability and accuracy of information, uncertainty, organizational structure, organizational culture, human resources, and technology. In order to answer the formulation of the problems contained in the introductory chapter of this study, the researcher will therefore use three factors that influence the implementation of the strategy, such as culture and organizational structure, as well as human resources.



2. Defend The Country

State defense can be understood as a structured, sustainable, and integrated community behavior, attitude, and determination based on love for the country, awareness of the nation and state, belief in the unity of Pancasila as the nation's ideology, or willingness to sacrifice in anticipation of all threats from within or outside. a country that is at risk of state sovereignty and independence, including territorial integrity and jurisdiction, as well as the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Azhar, 2001 in the Journal of Wira Kemhan, 2018).

Wiyono and Isworo (2007) conveyed through the Journal of the Ministry of Defense Wira (2018) explained that defending the state is the behavior and attitude of citizens for their love for the country, and is based on the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila. This idea is also supported by Winarno's (2007) explanation contained in the Journal of the Ministry of Defense Wira (2018), explaining that actually defending the country does not often carry weapons to deal with enemies or defend the country militarily.

In Indonesia, the life of the nation and state explains that the concept of national defense during times of peace or war is based on a reflection of the spectrum of state defense that needs to be studied for the community. Based on this explanation, actually every citizen of Indonesia or other nations should continue to strive to care for and fight for the interests and the national living space. Actually, national resilience needs to receive guidance and conditioning from various factors in order to determine the quality of the national defense so that it is in line with Indonesia's national resilience.

Efforts to defend the state are a manifestation of the behavior, attitudes, and determination of the community that are structured and continue on the basis of love for the country, awareness of the nation and state, and belief in the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila. In order to carry out the obligations and rights to defend the state, a study of the value of defending the state is needed (Mukhtadi and Komala, 2018). Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning National Resource Management in 2020 explains that the basic values of defending the state are:

- a. Love for the Motherland
- b. Awareness of the nation and the state
- c. Loyalty to the nation's ideology, namely Pancasila.
- d. Willing to sacrifice themselves for the nation and state.
- e. Early ability to defend the country.

To support the achievement of basic values related to defending the state for all people, in Chapter II related to State Defense Article 4 Paragraph (1) explains that every community is obliged and has the right to be involved in efforts to defend the state through the implementation of

state defense. The involvement of efforts to defend the country is carried out through:

- a. Citizenship education
- b. Mandatory basic military training
- c. Service as the Indonesian National Army voluntarily or on an obligation
- d. Serving by profession.

3. Sustainable Development Goals

Gradual development is the archetype of development. Gradual or sustainable development has existed since the mid-1970s, and can be a solution to all environmental problems due to the development of industrial development. Sustainable development goals, namely development according to the needs of the times without reducing or throwing away the competence of future generations, and so that they can meet all needs. Mannion in Rosana (2018) describes sustainable development as a need to reconcile development in the economic sector, quality of life, and the environment according to various types of political frameworks, and related to the international level.

On September 25, UN member states implemented a series of plans for sustainable development by 2030 through the inclusion of 17 goals. The seventeen goals are supported by 169 goals. The seventeen goals include:

1. No poverty
2. No hunger
3. Healthy and prosperous life
4. Quality Education
5. Gender equality
6. Eligibility of clean water and sanitation
7. Affordability of clean energy
8. Employability and economic improvement
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Gap reduced
11. Sustainability of cities and settlements
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Handling climate change
14. Marine ecosystem
15. Land ecosystem
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnership to achieve goals

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative study procedure. This study is viewed through the post-positivism paradigm with a qualitative approach and descriptive method. In this study, researchers prefer to use a subjective way of thinking. This study intends to represent the actual conditions according to



facts or events, and according to the data that has been processed. Furthermore, the data will be analyzed according to the process or through the theoretical basis learned as discussion material in order to provide conclusions in order to provide the best advice for the place and the manager as the object of study.

This study was conducted in various locations, including:

- a. The National Scout Movement Quarter which is located on Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur, Number 6, Gambir, Gambir District, Central Jakarta City.
- b. The Headquarters of the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI AD) is located at Veteran Number 5, RT.3/RW.2, Gambir, Gambir District, Central Jakarta City.
- c. The Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia has its address at Jalan Tanah Abang Timur, Number 8, RT.3/RW.3, Gambir, Gambir District, Central Jakarta City.

The data obtained in this study were then analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques, consisting of reducing data, presenting data, and concluding/verifying (Sugiyono, 2014).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The nation and state are currently experiencing various crises or downturns in several fields, both in the fields of ideology, politics, economy, social culture, or in the fields of defense and national security (Ipoleksosbud Hankam). This crisis occurred with indications that the public's awareness of the nation and state was decreasing, as well as their belief in Pancasila, including the awareness of defending the state. The occurrence of immoral acts and actions among the community, especially at a young age, certainly has a negative impact on the Ipoleksosbud Defense and Security which is universally recognized that the strength of the Ipoleksosbud Defense and Security determines the strength of a nation and state (Decision of the National Scout Movement Kwartir No. 202 of 2008 concerning Practical Guidelines for Defense Education). Scout Movement State).

The decline of the nation in several aspects of life as described above, is also referred to as a multidimensional crisis that can be caused by the influence of globalization and the passing of democratic reforms. Recognizing the current situation, condition and construction of the Indonesian nation, in overcoming and dealing with the downturn of the nation and state, it is necessary to make an effort to foster nationality (nation and character building) by instilling and developing national insight by internalizing values, behavior, and awareness of defending the country in a holistic manner. sustainability is an important thing to implement. Instilling national insight and fostering national identity continuously in every citizen will be a way to increase awareness of defending the country. This method is carried out as a logical consequence, that the actualization

and implementation of state policies in a country that is built on the basis of national insight, the formulation always pays attention to the principles of defending the country.

Efforts to foster nationality by developing national insight can be carried out through non-formal education by carrying out state defense education in the Scout Movement. The Decree of the National Scout Movement Quarter Number 202 of 2008 concerning Practical Guidelines for the Scout Movement's State Defense Education explains that State Defense Education is an important part of the National Education System (Sisdiknas). State Defense Education in the Scout Movement is carried out with scouting education. State defense is not taught, but is educated through an interactive, participatory, progressive learning process, outdoor activities based on scouting principles and applying scouting procedures on the basis of preparing the nation's children as patriots with good manners and knights. The expected target in the implementation of this scouting education is to make a scout a "My Mother Scout" who has independence, care, a sense of responsibility, and a commitment to the preservation, integrity, and glory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

State Defense is the Basic Principle of Scouting, expressed and implied in the Scout Honor Code or known as Tri Satya and Dasa Darma which must and must be implemented by scouts with full awareness. In accordance with the explanation related to the problems that have been conveyed, the Scout Movement currently also has problems in the form of a decline in the enthusiasm of young people to join and participate in scouting activities and make Scouting the organization of choice for the millennial young generation. These problems require the Scout Movement to think carefully in determining steps and strategies for how the younger generation is attracted to join scouting organizations. The Scout Movement needs to educate and innovate scouting education patterns that are deemed irrelevant to the changing times and student needs. The thing that can be done by the Scout Movement is to innovate scouting activities by adjusting the programs implemented by WOSM, including carrying out activities by adopting global programs.

One of the global programs that have been implemented by WOSM is the implementation of activities that lead to sustainable development goals, this step also needs to be followed by the Scout Movement as long as it optimizes the spirit of defending Scout member countries. In this study, the results of research have been described which explain that increasing the fighting power to defend member countries of the Scout Movement can be done from the strategy of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs strategy process is carried out with three procedures, including 1) Ends, 2) Means, and 3) Ways which can be described as follows:



A. Analysis of the Goals (Ends) of Increasing the State Defense Spirit of Scout Movement Members in the Sustainable Development Goals

Ends is a process used to determine a goal to be achieved in the implementation of the strategy. Based on the results of the analysis that has been described and the results of the research, ends are used as one of the components in the strategy including the existence of goals, objectives, objects, and targets. The results of the ends indicator, namely SDGs can be used as an instrument in carrying out the Scout promise, namely "For the sake of my honor, I promise to seriously carry out my obligations to God Almighty and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, practice Pancasila, help others, and be involved in development. community, keep Darma Pramuka" where the direction of community building is carried out through adjustments to the points of achievement of the SDGs. Another expected goal is that the National Quarter can demonstrate the quality of the Scout Movement's human resources who are able to contribute, be adaptive and integrated in the implementation of global programs. The Scout Movement is part of the nation's government which also has a role in assisting government programs through the implementation of scouting education that can support the achievement of SDGs programs.

Alisjahbana and Murniningtyas (2018) explain that human development in sustainable development plays an important role and becomes the basis because it is not just healthy human resources, but still strives to fulfill basic needs and build capabilities; but in the capacity of human resources there must be the most substantial changes related to human responsibility to nature. The purpose of human development in the SDGs is to ensure human welfare that prioritizes accountability for nature, participates in caring for nature, and carries out social and economic activities in a responsible manner without destroying nature and its entirety.

The purpose of human development in the SDGs according to the objectives of scouting education is contained in Law Number 12 of 2010 concerning the Scout Movement, explaining that scouting education is carried out on the basis of values and skills to form a person. Scout education activities are explained in order to optimize knowledge, abilities, and self-defense. Scouting values as the purpose of scouting education have the following coverage:

- a. Faith and piety to God Almighty
- b. Love nature and fellow human beings
- c. Love the homeland and nation
- d. Disciplined, courageous, and loyal
- e. Mutual help
- f. Responsible and can carry the trust
- g. Clear in thinking, speaking, and acting
- h. Thrifty, careful, and unpretentious

- i. Diligent and skilled

The ultimate goal of implementing scouting education that leads to the SDGs is human wellbeing. The ultimate goal is if humans are able to treat the Earth based on the ability to support, sustain, and sustain life for the current generation and for future generations.

From these two objectives, it can be concluded that the ultimate goal of implementing scouting education based on sustainable development (SDGs) is the formation and development of the character/character of scout members in carrying out life on earth and having the skills and self-restraint to be able to protect the universe from damage and damage. other threats. This is in accordance with a study by Delima (2017), explaining that the importance of defending the country to realize environmental resilience is the sustainability of the country itself. In general, the prosperity to be achieved in sustainable development is the fulfillment of the needs for food, housing, energy, and clean water.

This goal is part of the practice of state defense values, namely love for Indonesia, awareness of the nation and state, belief in the truth of Pancasila as the basis of the state, willingness to sacrifice oneself for the nation, and have the initial ability to defend the state. Awareness of defending the state that arises from human perception related to the history and culture of the Indonesian nation, or to the ideology of Pancasila, can then be realized as a state defense and security as described by Suriata (2019), which states that if the Indonesian nation has until now been able to manage resources nature and humans. This explanation is in accordance with Septy's (2020) study, which explains that scouting education is the front line to develop state defense behavior in society.

Scout members need to be agents of change who in the process must practice the values of defending the country. The experience of the value of defending the country by scout members will help the Scout Movement play a role in national defense. Law Number 23 of 2019 regarding National Resource Management has the aim of changing human, natural, artificial, and national facilities as a defense force that is ready to be used for the benefit of national defense. In line with the law, Law no. 12 of 2010 regarding the Scout Movement states that every Indonesian society aged seven to twenty-five years has the right to be involved as students (young members), while those over 25 years of age have the right to become coaches or trainers (adult members) in scouting education. This of course opens up opportunities for the Scout Movement to take part in the national defense process, because national defense can be done by strengthening scouting education programs.

The Scout Movement as a forum for non-formal education has taken a role in the transformation of human resources for national defense through efforts to provide state defense awareness development to scout members with scouting



education. Looking at the age group in the Scout Movement, another role that can be carried out by the Scout Movement is to provide opportunities for scout members who are more than 18 years old to become part of the reserve or support for national defense based on Law no. 23 of 2019. The role of the Scout Movement was emphasized by a statement by Colonel Luhkito as Head of the Directorate of State Defense of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense, explaining that the national defense adopted by Indonesia is national defense which is universal in nature and includes all components of the nation, both from the components of human resources, nature, as well as artificial resources based on Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Governance of National Resources. Scout members can be part of the resource by becoming a reserve component, however Colonel Luhkito emphasized that the reserve component is voluntary. This statement was supported by Lieutenant Colonel Inf. Muhammad Iqbal Lubis as head of PBANDYA-II/Bindemografi TNI AD Headquarters, who stated that national defense can be carried out by strengthening scouting education programs through strengthening programs in supporting national defense, namely by carrying out activities to instill love for the homeland. The formation of the love of scout members to the homeland, with the hope that in the future scout members will have provisions for national defense through their respective portions.

B. Analysis of the Means in Improving the Defense Spirit of the Scout Movement Member States in the Sustainable Development Goals

Means is a process used to determine a means to be used in achieving strategic objectives. Based on the results of the analysis that have been described in the results of the study, the implementation of means is supported by means, strengths, resources, and potential to achieve the established strategy. The results of the study related to the facilities used by the National Scout Movement Quarter in optimizing the fighting power of defending the country for members of the Scout Movement with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) strategy, namely by increasing the capacity of human resources in this context, namely Adult Members, namely coaches and trainers and the Council. Work that has the task of planning work programs by including indicators for achieving SDGs. Another thing that supports the growth of the spirit of defending the country of scout members is through scouting activities that lead to defending the country with interesting innovations that can be accepted by scout members.

The Scout Movement National Quarter has a Strategic Plan, later called the Scout Movement Strategic Plan which was stipulated in a 2018 Scout Movement X National Deliberation Decree No. 09/Munas/2018 regarding the Strategic Plan of the Scout Movement 2019 to 2024. The Scout Movement Strategic Plan is a guideline for the

National Quarter in preparing the annual work program. The purpose of the preparation of the Scout Movement Strategic Plan 2019 to 2024 is to provide a description of everything that is prioritized for activities while developing scouting as a whole, structured, and sustainable. The preparation of the Scout Movement Rensta began with the collection of various policies and designs regarding character education and human resources, as well as love for the country. The drafting stage is carried out through efforts to draw conclusions through various policy literatures and programs related to youth education, as well as the contribution of the Scout Movement in designing the character of Indonesian youth by utilizing non-formal education. The Scout Movement in formulating programs also refers to the policy objectives and programs of the World Scout Movement/WOSM (World Organization of Scout Movement), the Asia Pacific Regional Scout Program (APRSM), situations, and development challenges as considerations.

It is hoped that through the policy objectives of increasing the Scout Movement, it will produce adequate results in the form of organizational resilience (scout resilience), so that it can provide solutions for the younger generation. Can significantly reduce the problems of Indonesia's young generation who need sympathy, such as promiscuity, drugs, brawls, or loss of love for the country, lack of social care, reluctance to work together, and require independence and efforts to strengthen self-competence. The direction of the policy is clarified by the scout movement which is a non-formal educational organization that has high advantages for the younger generation so that they are characterized, capable, defend the country, and have a high level of volunteerism through the preparation of continuous minimum facilities.

Based on the above policy directions, the National Scout Movement Quarter has set 7 priority programs and targets. Priority programs, namely the main designs or basic programs that are prioritized or become the main ones to be carried out as soon as possible on the basis of the demands of the strategic needs of the organization. Priority programs in the context of scouting activities have been divided into 4 work sections connected with the mission of the Scout Movement, namely scouting education, organization and governance, finance, business, and assets, as well as public profiles. These four sectors are intended to become umbrellas in the 7 main programs, so that they are fully related to each point, which will then be sharpened with applicable targets.

In accordance with the results of the study related to means, in increasing the spirit of defending the scout member countries, namely by increasing the capacity of human resources in this context, Adult Members, namely coaches and trainers, and the Work Council have the task of planning work programs by including indicators for achieving SDGs. In the seven priority programs that will be



implemented by the National Scout Movement Quarter, there is a focus aimed at young members and adult members. Priority programs related to human resource development are listed in priority programs one and two, both of which are grouped in the scouting education sector and have an action plan or actions that will be carried out in the implementation of scouting activities.

Action plans or actions that are related to human resource development while preparing superior scout HR in the Scout Movement Strategic Plan are in line with the results of interviews delivered by Prof. Jana Thahjana Anggadiredja, MS., APU. as Deputy Chairman/Chairman of the Planning and Development Commission of the National Scout Movement, who stated that the thing to do to develop scouting education programs in preparing superior human resources was through the preparation of superior and qualified coaches and trainers. Good coaches and trainers, of course, will prepare students needed by the nation, such as love for the homeland, and defending the country.

In order to support action plans and actions, in fostering the spirit of defending the country of scout members, it is necessary to carry out scouting activities that lead to defending the country with innovations that are attractive and acceptable to scout members. A derivative of the Scout Movement Strategic Plan, in the process of implementing action plans and actions, the Scout Movement National Quarter has made a Scout Movement National Quarter Work Plan in the form of an activity program.

The program of activities is carried out with innovations that are tailored to the needs of scout members in order to increase the spirit of defending the member countries of the Scout Movement. The National Scout Movement Kwartir always strives to carry out planned programs and seeks to facilitate scout members to participate in various positive activities carried out by other institutions, at home and abroad. The form of facilities provided to scout members in terms of HR development is carried out through collaboration in various Ministries and other institutions in the form of providing a coaching and development forum called the Scout Work Unit (Saka). The National Quarter in accordance with the Scout Work Unit Implementation Instructions No. 170.A In 2008 there were 11 Scout Work Units.

Seeing one of the Scout Movement opportunities mentioned in the 2019-2024 Scout Movement National Strategic Plan, namely the Scout Movement, the Scout Movement has the opportunity to contribute to the nation and state, in accordance with WOSM's commitment to support global programs, one of which is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Talking about the contribution of the Scout Movement to the nation, Saka Scouts can be the right place for scout members to improve their abilities, add experience in various fields of science and technology, skills and can be a motivation for young people to carry out real and productive activities in order to provide provisions for their

lives while serving the community, nation and state as well as increasing national security. In accordance with current global developments, the innovation of Saka Scout activities is very much needed to maintain the existence of the Scout Movement for young members. One of the innovations that can be carried out by Saka Pramuka is by adopting global programs such as SDGs into the planning and implementation of scouting activities.

C. Analysis of Ways in Efforts to Increase the Defending Spirit of the Scout Movement Member States in the Sustainable Development Goals

Ways is a process used to formulate the ways to be taken in planning strategies. Based on the results of the analysis that has been described in the research results, ways is a process to formulate ways to be taken by using a way to act, create concepts, and determine the methods used in achieving goals. The results of the research related to how the National Quarter Scout Movement took in increasing the spirit of defending the member countries of the Scout Movement with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) strategy, namely by aligning the Promise of Satya and Darma Pramuka with SDGs programs.

The Scout Honor Code is called Tri Satya and Dasa Darma as the foundation of life and the life of a scout. The Scouting Code of Honor includes promises otherwise known as satya and moral determinations as dharma, which is an entity of the Scouting Method. The Scout Honorary Code is a code of ethics for scout members that is firmly held to be carried out in daily activities, for oneself or in a condition that is carried out voluntarily or obeys it for the honor of scout members.

The process of implementing the Scout honor code for members of the Scout Movement is adjusted to the age group and spiritual and physical development, while the honor code for Scout members is as follows:

- a. The Standby Scout Honor Code includes Dwi Satya and Dwi Darma.
- b. The Code of Honor of the Penggalang Scouts includes Tri Satya Pramuka Penggalang and Dasa Darma.
- c. The Code of Honor for Enforcement Scouts and Pandega Scouts includes Tri Satya Enforcement Scouts and Pandega Scouts and Dasa Darma.
- d. The Adult Scout Honor Code consists of Tri Satya Adult Members and Dasa Darma.

Tri Satya reads "For the sake of my honour, I seriously owe my obligation to God Almighty, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and practice Pancasila, help others live and participate in building society, and keep the Dasa Darma". Next is the Scout Dharma which states, as follows:

- a. Fear of God Almighty
- b. Love of nature and love of fellow human beings
- c. Courteous and chivalrous patriot
- d. Obedient and likes to consult



- e. Willing to help and steadfast
- f. Diligent, skilled, and happy
- g. Thrifty, careful, and unpretentious
- h. Disciplined, brave, and loyal
- i. Sense of responsibility and trustworthiness; and
- j. Pure in thought, word, deed.

The implementation of Tri Satya and Darma Scouts as a strategy to improve the defense of the member countries of the Scout Movement can be enthusiastic about the goals of the SDGs. At the Tri Satya point, the role of the Scout Movement clearly leads to the goals of the SDGs. The Scout Movement is a non-formal education that cannot be separated from the governance structure, thus what is the government's goal in the process of education and human resource development is also the Scout Movement organization. Currently, the Indonesian government has focused on implementing the SDGs program, if you like the Scout Honor Code, the Scout Movement clearly has responsibilities for the main interests as long as it carries out its obligations for those interests. This is a strong reason that scouts must carry out global programs such as the implementation of SDGs in the implementation of scouting to attract the interest and enthusiasm of scout members.

Furthermore, in the process of fostering awareness of defending the country, Tri Satya has also mentioned that members of the Scout Movement will be serious in practicing Pancasila which directly reflects that defending the country is very closely related to the Scout Movement. Optimizing the fighting power to defend the country for members of the Scout Movement is of course intended for the benefit of the community, especially related to development. This is the same as the goal in the process of implementing the SDGs program which is expected by the government, namely to improve the welfare of its citizens. The second foundation of life for scout members is Dasa Darma, where Dasa Darma has 10 values that must be practiced by scout members and become the basis for determining the strategy that will be used in planning the scouting education process in order to achieve the SDGs program. Determining the strategy that can be used is by linking the 10 values of Dasa Darma with the values of defending the country and the SDGs program.

V. CONCLUSION

The strategy in an effort to increase the fighting power to defend the country for members of the Scout Movement through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to implement derivatives from strategic theory which include ends (goals), ways (ways), and finally means (facilities and infrastructure). Ends as the ultimate goal of implementing scouting education based on sustainable development (SDGs), namely the formation and development of the character/character of scout members in carrying out life on earth and having the skills and self-restraint to be able to

protect the universe from damage and other threats. The Ways used by the National Scout Movement Quarters while optimizing the struggle to defend Scout member countries utilize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely: 1) By aligning the Satya and Darma Pramuka Promises with SDGs Programs and making a roadmap by incorporating SDGs programs with programs -programs that will be implemented in short, medium, or long periods; 2) Align or link the Scout Movement curriculum or General Skills Requirements (SKU) points with SDGs indicators. Alignment of the curriculum with the SDGs is intended to renew scout education as an education that has superior and attractive power for students, and can provide answers to the demands of the times to produce national leaders; 3) Reporting scouting activities that have been carried out to the WOSM platform.

Reporting activities to the WOSM platform is very important to do as a form of the existence of the Scout Movement in the eyes of world scouts, this is a form of proving the role of the Scout Movement in creating a young generation with character and love for their nation. The means used by the National Quarter Scout Movement to foster the spirit of defending scout member countries through a strategy of sustainable development goals (SDGs), namely: 1) Optimizing the capacity of human resources for adult members, which is carried out through the implementation of Basic Level Advanced Course (KMD) training activities. Advanced Advanced Course (KML), Basic Level Coaching Course (KPL) and Advanced Coaching Course (KPL). Increase the number of trainers by 10,000 people and coaches by 200,000 people throughout Indonesia. furthermore, improving human resources as those who manage and activate the environment by utilizing training or workshops at the national level, and supporting the implementation of environmental training/education in all quarters. 2) Innovation activities that lead to job creation and SDGs programs can be carried out through the National Jamboree, National Raimuna, Inter-Work Unit Camps, National Defense Camps at the Border and training in environmental action. 3) The efforts carried out by the National Scout Movement Quarter while maximizing the spirit of defending the country are also carried out in collaboration with the Directorate General of Defense Potential, Indonesian Ministry of Defense in making practical references for State Defense Education in the Scout Movement.

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