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## **Building the spirit of defending the state in the middle of national development**

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**Abstract.** When in the middle of development there are frequent demonstrations accompanied by the destruction of facilities and infrastructure with issues of welfare, this shows the gap between reality and expectations. Security in the midst of efforts to improve welfare is hope, but in fact these demonstrations often occur. For this reason, a human activity system research with the Soft System Methodology method was conducted, (Checkland and Peter Poulter, 2006) in a province in Indonesia with the aim of analyzing the development of awareness and spirit of state defense for national defense and security. Research with the approach of understanding state defense, the concept of the nation, theory (nationalism, awareness and welfare), obtained a detailed conclusion, that it is very important to build awareness of defending the state continuously in the spirit of nationality through early cultivation, formal, non-formal and informal education and socialization, including: (i) An understanding of state defense encourages awareness of state defense, can increase the spirit of public state defense; (ii) Optimizing understanding and awareness of state defense is important to be pursued through early cultivation, formal, non-formal and informal education and socialization, and; (iii) Community involvement in development towards prosperity is also a form of state defense.

**Keywords.** understanding and awareness of state defense; well-being; state defense education; socialization

### **1. Introduction**

The dynamics of the development of a complex strategic environment, so fast and dynamic. The rapid advancement of technology, especially information-based technology, is getting thicker in the era of globalization, so that changes in people's lifestyles as a transformation that are considered changes have been and are happening. Highlighting this, it is not impossible that the patriot spirit and nationalism of the people will decline. This is because it is borderless as if it were a country without national borders, where threats do not only threaten the state but also individuals. This condition is shown from the assumption that a new civilization is better in the joints of a dynamic nation life, which in fact is nothing more than infiltrating values into it.

At present, what is not the identity of the nation is more admired, so that culture or civilization tends to form identity cohesion leading to universalism. Therefore, it can be said that globalization can lead to the loss of national identity which causes various clashes in the life of the nation and the state. Meanwhile, not a single nation is spared from globalization, and the determination of non-state actors adds to the increasingly complex dynamics of the

development of the strategic environment, although the domination of the state is not denied. As a result, being faced with all the facts of this phenomenon makes it more complicated and complex to formulate threats and to predict the future.

In this regard, based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI), article 27, paragraph (3), "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state" and article 30, paragraph (1), "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense and security efforts", so defending the state is the right and obligation of every citizen in the framework of national defense and security. So, defending the state and national defense and security efforts are important aspects of development in the dynamic life of the nation which are implemented in national development, which includes regional development which is integral to national development.

Furthermore, based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (UURI) Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources. For State Defense, CHAPTER III, Article 6 to Article 16 regulate the matter of state defense. In this regard, defending the state is the right and obligation of every citizen, which is based on UURI No. 12 of 2006 concerning Indonesian Citizenship Article 4 paragraph (a) states, "Indonesian citizens are everyone who is based on statutory regulations and / or based on an agreement. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and other countries before this Law came into effect had become Indonesian citizens ". So, every citizen is a resident of a country, but every resident is not necessarily a citizen and this has been confirmed in article 26 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This means that citizens of a country are members of that country, who are supporters and responsible for progress and the decline of a country.

A person who becomes a member or citizen of a country must be determined by the law made by that country. Therefore, before the state determines who is a citizen, the state must first recognize that everyone has the right to choose citizenship, to choose a place to live in the territory of the country and leave it, and the right to return. This is as stated in Article 28E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, an understanding of rights and obligations must be preceded by an understanding of human rights (HAM), where something that is inherent in a person as a creation of God is able to maintain dignity, and harmony. environment. Human rights are basic rights inherent naturally in humans with universal and eternal characteristics, so that they must be protected, respected, maintained, cannot be neglected, cannot be diminished and taken away by anyone.

Human rights need to be guaranteed their protection by the state through a written statement which must be included in the state constitution. For this reason, the role of the state is in accordance with Article 1 paragraph (1) UURI No. 39 of 1999 concerning human rights, that the state, law and government as well as everyone is obliged to respect, uphold and protect human rights. In relation to human rights, it has also been published in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, article 28I paragraph (4), "Protection, advancement, enforcement and fulfillment of human rights are the responsibility of the state, especially the government" and paragraph (5), "To uphold and protect Human rights are in accordance with the principles of a democratic rule of law, then the implementation of human rights is guaranteed, regulated and set forth in statutory regulations ”.

Regarding what has been conveyed and the situation that continues to develop dynamically, Southeast Sulawesi Province, in this case Kendari City, the provincial capital was chosen as the research locus, because the researcher saw the tendency of gaps and potentials that could develop into problems. Responding to the dynamics of development in Southeast Sulawesi Province, faced with existing constraints, identified very important aspects inherent in development that need to be a concentration and priority in line with the dynamic life of the

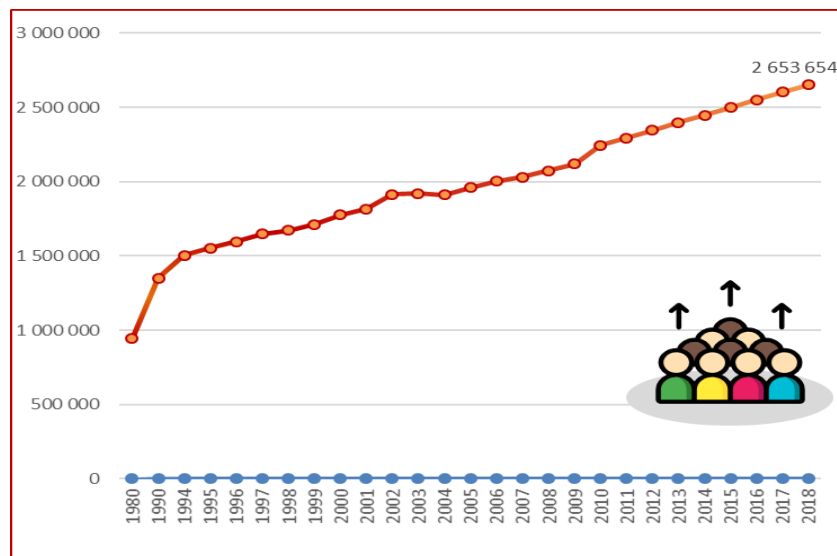
nation. In this relationship, the researcher views research as necessary, in order to find and develop a broad and deep understanding of complex social situations and to understand interactions in these social situations, so that they can build hypotheses or perhaps patterns of relationships that can eventually be developed into theories.

Observing this aspect, problems of understanding and awareness of defending the state in Southeast Sulawesi Province were identified in line with regional development which is integral to national development. This problem was raised, given the frequent demonstrations accompanied by the destruction of infrastructure and facilities that occurred in the last few years in Southeast Sulawesi Province amidst regional development. In addition, the phenomenon of labor is quite sensitive, in which the fact that foreign workers, especially in the mining sector, are not only in certain skill sections, but also labor-intensive manual labor is faced with the experience of Southeast Sulawesi Province as well as other provinces in Indonesia cannot be separated from the problem of productive labor. requires the creation and expansion of employment for the community.

Southeast Sulawesi Province has natural resource potential that has not been widely utilized. As for the development potentials that have been exploited, their development has not yet been optimal, such as agriculture, industry, forestry, industrial mining, mining and tourism. The unequal ability of the regional apparatus and the insignificant harmony in inter-agency coordination in managing development are challenges faced in the context of strengthening management and institutional capacity in the regions. On the other hand, the physical characteristics of the area consisting of mountainous and hilly areas have caused regional development efforts to be faced with various obstacles that are closely related to the geographical conditions of the region. The limited availability of quality land and water is also an obstacle to the development of productive activities, especially agriculture and the development of basic infrastructure for development, particularly the transportation system.

Southeast Sulawesi Province is located at the position of  $2^{\circ} 45'$  and  $6^{\circ} 15'LS$ ,  $120^{\circ} 45'$  and  $124^{\circ} 45'E$  with a land area of 38,140 km<sup>2</sup> or about 28% of the total area and the sea area of around 72% (114,879 km<sup>2</sup>). Southeast Sulawesi Province borders: South Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi Provinces to the north; in the east, bordering the Banda Sea; in the south by the Flores Sea, and; to the west is bordered by the Gulf of Bone. Southeast Sulawesi Province is influenced by a wet tropical climate with an average rainfall of 2,000 mm / year. The temperature in Southeast Sulawesi Province ranges from  $23^{\circ} C$  -  $32^{\circ} C$ . Southeast Sulawesi Province consists of 361 named islands and 290 unnamed islands, of which 86 islands are uninhabited, (Central Bureau of Statistics of Southeast Sulawesi Province, 2012).

Southeast Sulawesi Province consists of 2 Municipalities and 15 Regencies and 222 Districts and 2,356 Villages / Kelurahan, (Central Bureau of Statistics of Southeast Sulawesi Province, 2018). Based on the results of the population census in 2010, the total population of Southeast Sulawesi Province was 2,232,586 people including those who live in urban areas as many as 611,373 people (27.38%) and in rural areas as many as 1,621,213 people (72.62%). ). Population distribution is a pattern of population distribution in an area, either based on geographical boundaries or based on government administrative boundaries. The percentage distribution of the population by regency / city varies from the lowest of 2.31% in Konawe Utara Regency to the highest at 14.12% in Kolaka Regency. Then the population rate in Southeast Sulawesi Province from 1990 to 2018 is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: Population of Southeast Sulawesi 1980-2018**

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia Population Projection 2010-2035

That is the background for research with theoretical approaches and general definitions and concepts, including: nationalism theory, consciousness theory, and welfare theory, the definition of state defense, and the concept of the nation. This research applies the Soft System Methodology (SSM) method, (Checkland and Peter Poulter, 2006) based on the system thinking and system concept, which is an action-oriented process of finding out problematic situations from everyday real life with the aim of analyzing the development of awareness and enthusiasm. state defense in Southeast Sulawesi Province for the defense and security of the state.

## 2. Methods

This paper uses the desk study method to reveal the similarities in meaning that are essential, conceptual, inspirational, interpretive and constructive, by paying attention to the dynamics of strategic environmental developments and descriptive methods of research results using SSM which were carried out in Southeast Sulawesi Province on March, 2020, raising the title "Building State Defense Awareness in National Development," with the topic of understanding, awareness and spirit of defending the state in Southeast Sulawesi Province in regional development which is integral to national development in the framework of state defense and security towards prosperity.

Research that has been carried out, using informants selected in a purposive sample with consideration of possible subjects being able to provide access to where researchers can get information (Prof. Dr. Lexy J Moleong, 2017) in addition to understanding the topics referred to in the study. The data collection method uses the source triangulation method covering subjects of different professions and scientific disciplines, supported by literature and documentation, field notes and focus group discussions (FGD). In addition to checking the validity of the data in the research, it includes: Credibility; dependability; confirmability; and transferability, (Sugiyono, 2017).

## 3. Result and Discussion

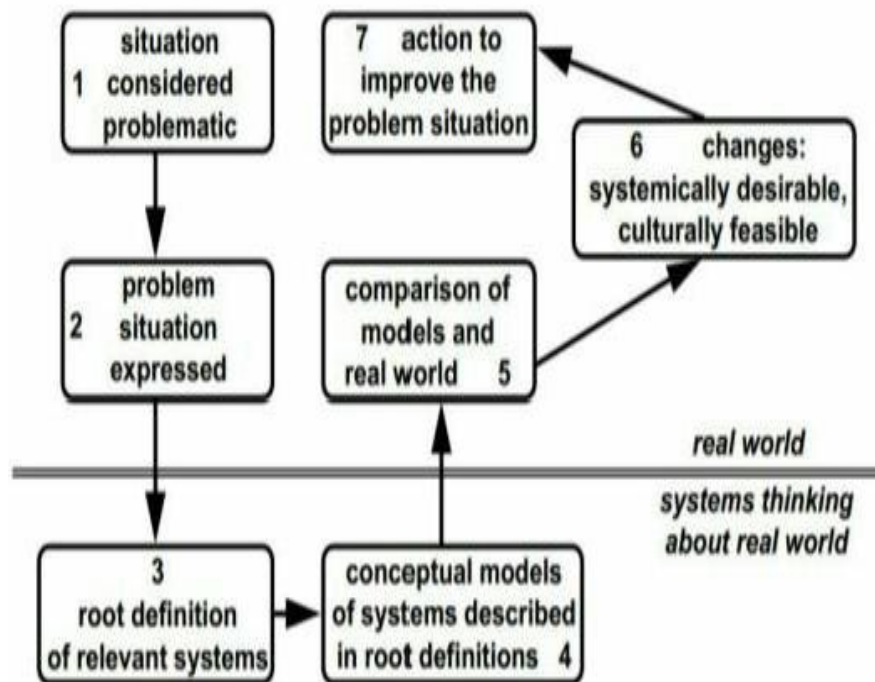
The sentimental symptom of imposing identity for various interests is not a drama, but is a phenomenon in the midst of global competition, so that the facts without triggering the actual

conflict in the peaceful era in the present era are inevitable. This has made the fronts and objectives of co-optation in modern warfare increasingly difficult to identify due to cross-borders due to advances in information-based technology. This kind of condition should be captured as a symptom that shows the increasing importance of building awareness of defending the country continuously, in the face of modern warfare today, namely changing facts on the ground without triggering conflicts which were actually in peacetime in a very broad sense. Therefore, a decline in the patriotism and nationalism of a nation along with the weakening of the foundations of the nation's life, can systemically undermine the existence of the target country, can occur.

For this reason, corrective action needs to be taken, where understanding and awareness of defending the state by the community is very necessary for the contribution to increase the spirit of defending the country by promoting the spirit of national unity. Then, commitment and consistent implementation of real education and training programs, both formal, non-formal, and informal as well as the cultivation of awareness of state defense from an early age, and socialization are very important for the contribution of increasing public trust, in order to increase public appreciation of the importance of understanding and awareness of state defense. . In addition, transparent good governance that involves the active role of the community in real terms in regional development is very important, in order to improve the welfare of society that can be felt fair and equitable, encouraging the spirit of defending the country. Thus, the description is developed from the conclusions based on the research results.

In connection with that, that the research that has been carried out by applying the SSM, as qualitative research is not empty when it goes to the field, the researcher has also formulated a problem as an approach, which although it can change when entering the field, namely: (i) How to improve the spirit of defending the state of the people of Southeast Sulawesi Province? (ii) How are efforts to increase understanding and awareness of state defense for the people of Southeast Sulawesi Province? (iii) How do people realize state defense?

Then, the data obtained in the study were analyzed using the SSM data analysis technique, which is a research methodology with a qualitative approach developed by Peter Checkland since the 1960s at Lancaster University, England. SSM is a process of finding out, which is action-oriented on problematic situations in the real world (Checkland, 1991). The use of SSM analysis techniques in this research is considered relevant because SSM has also been applied in defense and security studies since its early development by Peter Chekland. In SSM there are seven stages of data analysis, namely: problem identification, expressing problems with a rich picture, formulating a root definition by doing system thinking, system modeling, comparing the results of the analysis with conditions in the field, core analysis, and problem solving recommendations (Burge, 2015).

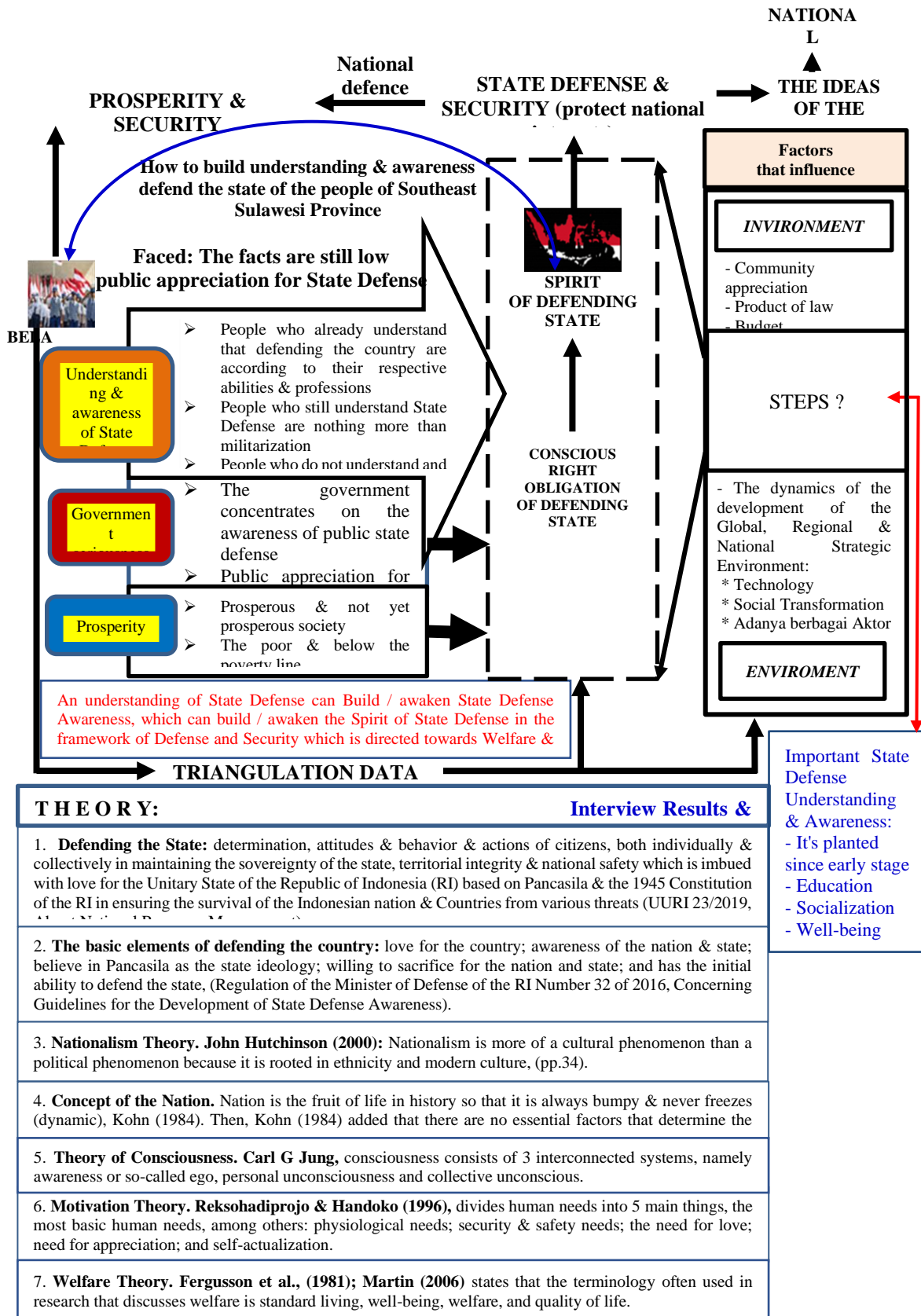


**Figure 2: Soft System Methodology Steps**  
Source: Checkland and Peter Poulter, 2006

Figure 2 SSM steps, then in the process seven stages are carried out as a standard cycle (Hardjosoekarto Sudarsono, 2012), which are grouped into the realm of the real world and the realm of all systems thinking about the real world:

a. **Examinations of the problem situation:** in this stage, the focus is on deepening the problem situation, so it is necessary to identify them one by one. As has been explained, the process of social inquiry in SSM is related to real world situations that are considered problematic. Therefore, the first stage in SSM is the process of determining the real world situation which is considered problematic. The process in this stage is very important because it is related to decisions by anyone, both researchers and certain parties in the organization, regarding problematic situations that invite calls to take action to change, improve, or improve on the problematic situation. The problem situation is: "Can building security and awareness of defending the country, including welfare, encourage the spirit of defending the country?"

b. **Expressed the Rich Picture.** The collection of data and information was carried out by interviews, field notes, documentation and discussion followed by formulation and presentation of problems. In this stage the problem is described in detail in the rich picture method. All backgrounds are presented in one big and detailed picture to give the broadest possible idea for conducting the research. In this rich pictures, the structure, process, the relationship between the structure and the process are presented and the point of concentration (concern). So, this stage is the pouring of problem situations that are considered problematic into certain forms of presentation which are commonly called rich pictures. The preparation of rich pictures is intended to identify from the beginning a real world situation related to something, organization or institution that is being of concern. Therefore, at this stage several analytical activities were carried out which are commonly categorized as analysis one, analysis two, analysis three, (Checkland and Poulter, 2006).



**Figure 3: Rich Pictures**  
Source: data processed by Authors

In the first stage of SSM, examinations of the problem situation: focus on deepening the problem situation, because generally the problem has to be solved more than one, so it is necessary to identify one by one. In this regard, in order to understand real world situations, Checkland & Poulter (2006) suggests analysis one as a first step in identifying problematic situations: includes thinking about situations that ask: (1) who is playing the role of "client" & "practitioner"; (2) who is useful to be included in the list of issue owners. In one analysis (intervention): identifying from the real world, namely: Client (C), namely the person or group of people who cause intervention related to the problem situation being studied, in this study are the Indonesian Defense University (UNHAN); Practitioner (P), namely a person or group of people who conduct studies using SSM in this case the researcher; Problem Owner (O), namely parties who act as owners of the issues addressed, namely people or groups of people with an interest or who are affected by the situation or impact of the results of efforts to repair or problematic situations in this case the Local Government together with their stakeholders. stakeholders in the national context of the Republic of Indonesia. In this connection, the development of understanding and awareness of defending the community's state in Southeast Sulawesi Province involves various stakeholders. Furthermore, according to Checkland and Poulter (2006), the emphasis in determining the three parties with an interest is roles, not the person or group of people concerned, because that person or group of people can be in one or more roles. Observations, in-depth interviews, and literature studies were carried out to explore problematic situations regarding building understanding and awareness of state defense at the macro, meso, and micro levels.

The focus on deepening the problem situation resulted in: (i) weak local government initiatives; (ii) lack of sensitivity to themselves and the environment; (iii) Lack of local government synergy. In this regard, in analysis one (intervention): Macro: central government in this case the Indonesian Ministry of Defense and related Ministries / Agencies; Meso: Local government and related stakeholders in this case Resort Military Command (Korem) 143 / Halu Oleo, National and Political Unity Agency (Kesbangpol) Prov. Southeast Sulawesi and Halu Oleo University as sampling; Micro: society (Indonesian nation).

#### **Analysis One (Intervention)**

<b>MAKRO</b>	The need for synchronization between Ministries / Agencies, especially the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia with Ministries / Agencies related to awareness of state defense policies.
<b>MESO</b>	There has not been any conducive communication, coordination and synergy between the local government and stakeholders related to the Indonesian Ministry of Defense in particular, in developing understanding and awareness of defending state.
<b>MIKRO</b>	People live the dynamic life of the nation in regional development.

c. *Root definition (RDs)*: in this stage, system thinking is carried out, which is a holistic approach to the analysis process carried out by understanding a phenomenon by looking at it from various angles and understanding that a phenomenon is triggered by many other phenomena. So, here we link the problem to the existing system and proceed with creating root definitions that describe the process of following the PQR formula,

which is to do P with Q to realize R to answer the What, How and Why questions or transformation to achieve goals (to do X, by Y, to achieve Z), (Checkland and Scholes, 1990; 36). This thinking system is often used in research or general research. RDs are controlled or the problem is defined by CATWOE Analysis (Customers, Actors, Transformation, Worldview, Owners, and Environmental Constrains). The root definition describes What, How, and Why, as well as the 3E criteria (Efficacy, whether the transformation process can actually bring about the desired results; Effectiveness, whether it can help achieve the long term; and Efficiency, whether it can be carried out efficiently with minimal use of resources. maybe).

- 1) RDs 1: can building an understanding of state defense open up awareness of state defense, so as to increase the spirit of defending the community's state?
- 2) RDs 2: can the concentration of the government and the public's appreciation of the awareness of defending the state optimize the increase in the spirit of defending the community's state?
- 3) RDs 3: can welfare raise awareness of state defense, so as to increase the spirit of defending the community's state?

Here an assessment is carried out through the perspective of understanding, awareness, and welfare in order to get an idea of whether the understanding of state defense, awareness of state defense and welfare can optimize the increase in the spirit of defending the community in Southeast Sulawesi Province in the context of state defense and security towards prosperity and security?

**Table 1: CATWOE and 3E in RDs 1**

<i>Customer</i>	People in Southeast Sulawesi Province.
<i>Actors</i>	Regional Government of Southeast Sulawesi Province & related stakeholders.
<i>Transformation</i>	An understanding of state defense will open awareness of state defense, so that it can contribute to increasing the spirit of defending the community's state.
<i>Worldview</i>	Defending the state is understood in accordance with the abilities and professions of each, it will open the insight of the public's awareness that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the country which are manifested in the implementation of national defense, so that this awareness that is built will automatically contribute to increasing the spirit of defense a community state, where society will be optimal proportionally to utilize all the advantages possessed by the nation and state to lead to prosperity and security.
<i>Owners</i>	Defense University.
<i>Environment</i>	- Social conditions and changes in people's lifestyles. - State defense understanding and awareness program. - Budget.
<i>Efficacy</i>	Understanding and awareness of public state defense can be achieved through the implementation of programmed and non-programmed, graded and sustainable state defense activities consistently.

<i>Effectiveness</i>	Formal, non-formal and informal education and socialization.
<i>Efficiency</i>	Cultivating awareness of defending the country from an early age.

Source: data processed by Authors

**Table 2: CATWOE and 3E in RDs 2**

<i>Customer</i>	People in Southeast Sulawesi Province.
<i>Actors</i>	Regional Government of Southeast Sulawesi Province and related stakeholders.
<i>Transformation</i>	The government's concentration and public appreciation for the awareness of defending the state in order to optimize the increase in the spirit of defending the community's state.
<i>Worldview</i>	Continuity of causality of transformation in state defense awareness.
<i>Owners</i>	Defense University
<i>Environment</i>	- Community social conditions, education and outreach. - Geography and Demography. - Budget.
<i>Efficacy</i>	Concentration (government's seriousness, public appreciation and budget support).
<i>Effectiveness</i>	The government's political will directs society.
<i>Efficiency</i>	Consistency of understanding and awareness of defending the country.

Source: data processed by Authors

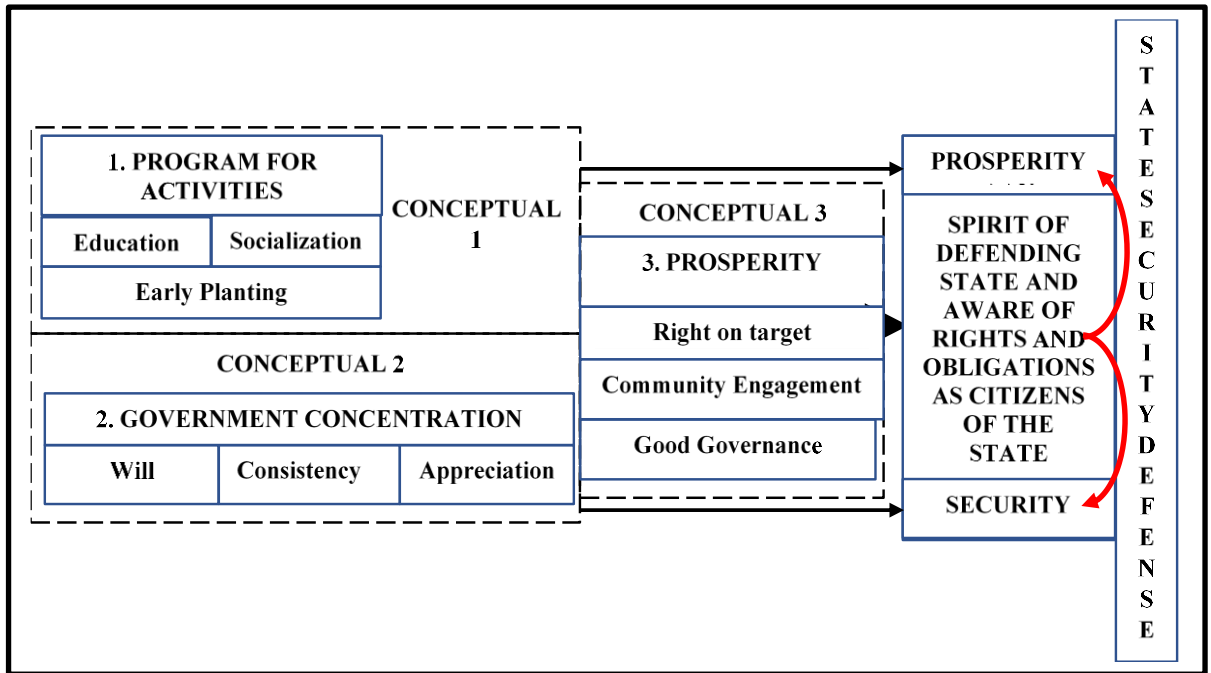
**Table 3: CATWOE and 3E in RDs 3**

<i>Customer</i>	People in Southeast Sulawesi Province.
<i>Actors</i>	Regional Government of Southeast Sulawesi Province and related stakeholders.
<i>Transformation</i>	Kesejahteraan dapat menumbuhkembangkan kesadaran bela negara, sehingga mengoptimalkan peningkatan semangat bela negara masyarakat.
<i>Worldview</i>	Kesejahteraan, memberikan kesempatan, ruang dan waktu bagi wawasan kesadaran akan pentingnya bela negara bagi pertahanan dan keamanan negara menuju kesejahteraan dan keamanan.
<i>Owners</i>	Defense University
<i>Environment</i>	- Social conditions of the community. - Geography and Demography. - Budget.
<i>Efficacy</i>	On target development.
<i>Effectiveness</i>	Community involvement in development.
<i>Efficiency</i>	Clean and honest governance (good governance).

Source: data processed by Authors

d. *Conceptualization and modeling*: in this stage, modeling is carried out to see the pattern of the problem. The fourth stage is the incorporation of stages 1-3 in CATWOE. Creating a conceptual system model for each system, the model is described as an activity model, followed by determining and measuring the performance of the model (efficacy, efficiency, and effectiveness).

**CONCEPTUAL MODELS**



The conceptual model of System 1 is based on RDs 1 which aims to describe the development of an understanding of state defense in order to assess whether building an understanding of state defense can provide awareness of state defense which can increase the spirit of defending the country with the most relevant approach of building an understanding of state defense through educational activities, early planting and socialization. The relevance of Conceptual Model 1 is measured through the following criteria:

<i>Efficacy</i>	Understanding and awareness of public state defense can be achieved through the implementation of programmed and non-programmed, graded and sustainable state defense activities consistently.
<i>Effectiveness</i>	Formal, non-formal and informal education and socialization.
<i>Efficiency</i>	Cultivating awareness of defending the country from an early age.

Next determine whether building an understanding of state defense can provide awareness of state defense that can increase the spirit of defending the country, through detailed perspective reviews by carrying out educational activities, early planting and socialization. Based on these three alternatives, the understanding of state defense can provide awareness of state defense that can increase the spirit of defending the country, where: formal education from elementary, secondary to higher education; planting from an early age starting from the family environment to the community; and the incessant socialization of state defense, in a comprehensive manner it can optimize public

awareness of state defense, so that by itself it can increase the spirit of defending the community's state. Then carry out System 1 Activities, determine whether the understanding of state defense can provide awareness of state defense.

**Tabel 4: System Activity 1**

Kegiatan 1	Comparison of understanding and awareness of state defense to increase the spirit of defending the community's state.
Kegiatan 2	Formulate concrete steps to build understanding and awareness of state defense Focus attention on the concrete steps formulated.
Kegiatan 3	Focus attention on the concrete steps formulated.
Kegiatan 4	<i>Conclude: education, early planting and socialization of state defense are needed in the framework of national defense and security..</i>

Source: data processed by Authors

The System 2 conceptual model based on RDs 2 aims to assess whether the government's seriousness and public appreciation for the development of understanding and awareness of state defense can optimize the increase in the spirit of defending the community's state. The success of Conceptual Model 2 is measured through the following criteria:

<i>Efficacy</i>	Concentration (government's seriousness, public appreciation and budget support).
<i>Effectiveness</i>	The government's political will directs society.
<i>Efficiency</i>	Consistency of understanding and awareness of defending the country.

To optimize the increase in the spirit of state defense based on awareness of the rights and obligations as citizens in defending the state, then whether the concentration of the government in building understanding and awareness of defending the state by the community and community appreciation can optimize the spirit of defending the community through the approach of the will and consistency of the government in carrying out development programs of understanding and awareness of defending the state for the community as well as appreciation of the community as a public interest and enthusiasm for the importance of the spirit of defending the country, faced with the reality of changing people's lifestyles. Based on these three alternatives, that changes in people's lifestyle as a reality of the weakening of the joints of the nation's life, so that the will and consistency of the government towards building an understanding and awareness of state defense for the community becomes a challenge in triggering and spurring public appreciation of understanding and awareness of state defense. Therefore, the willingness and consistency of the government that can attract public appreciation for the understanding and awareness of defending the state can optimize the increase in the spirit of defending the country because the background of awareness of rights and obligations as citizens in defending the state is getting stronger in society.

**Table 5: System Activity 2**

Activity 1	Updating of the strategy for the development of awareness of state defense & budgeting.
Activity 2	The projected implementation of the strategy builds understanding and awareness of state defense, coordination with the regional government and all relevant stakeholders as well as a persuasive, educational and socialization approach to the community.
Activity 3	Focus attention on supervision and control as well as evaluation (implementation and policy strategy) of state defense, as well as efforts to improve towards the better, in the context of increasing the capability and strength of national defense and security.
Activity 4	<i>Conclude: government concentration and public appreciation are like two sides of a coin in developing awareness and spirit of defending the country, so that the budget must also be the government's attention in realizing it.</i>

Source: data processed by Authors

The System 3 conceptual model based on RDs 3 aims to assess welfare through the elaboration of targeted development, community involvement in development with a transparency and equity perspective and good governance to see the possibility of increasing the spirit of state defense. The success of Conceptual Model 3 is measured through the following criteria:

<i>Efficacy</i>	On target development.
<i>Effectiveness</i>	Community involvement in development.
<i>Efficiency</i>	Clean and honest governance (good governance).

Then look at how to increase the spirit of defending the country through an elaborate approach to development on target, community involvement in development with a perspective of transparency and equity and good governance. Based on these three alternatives, targeted development will provide results and effectiveness of community welfare, and community involvement in development encourages community optimism towards prosperity, and good governance will provide a high level of public trust in its government, so that public awareness rises with full confidence under its administration towards welfare and safety.

**Table 6: System Activity 3**

Activity 1	Planning and implementation of development.
Activity 2	Elaboration and implementation of targeted development, community involvement and good governance.
Activity 3	The focus of welfare and security in the dynamic life of the nation is manifested in the regions.
Activity 4	<i>Conclude: welfare can increase awareness and spirit of defending the country.</i>

Source: data processed by Authors

e. *Comparison of models/Comparisons with Reality*: in this stage, a comparison is made between the results of the analysis and the facts in the field. So, comparing the conceptual model with reality and generally new ideas will arise for change. The comparison between the conceptual model and the real world is a model that explains what must be done in the system, in order to produce perceptions and changes that are considered to be better or beneficial. How to compare the model with the real world according to Checkland (1999) and Checkland and Poulter (2006): “Informal discussion; formal discussion; scenario writing; and real world modeling, "based on the operation of the model, while according to (Checkland and Scholes, 1990) is trying to model the real world which is the same structure as the conceptual model, so that if the conceptual model does not describe the real world, two things can be done, namely: what which is not found in reality, can be a recommendation for change; and if what is not found in reality and the researcher is not satisfied, they can return to collecting data, which is followed by a rich picture, root definition, making a list of activities, and making a conceptual model again.

At the comparison stage, the conceptual model was compared with a theoretical framework in accordance with the research interest. In connection with this, what is meant by comparing here is to use a conceptual model that has been made to discuss problematic situations in the real world in terms of the conceptual model as an artificial tool based on a pure worldview, while the real world is colored by various points of view, which according to Checkland and Poulter (2006) the conceptual model of the activity system is only a tool that allows managed discussion to take place. From the model that has been made in this study, a list of questions can be compiled, including: do the activities in the model also occur in real-world situations ?; who is doing these activities ?; when were these activities carried out ?; what are the other possible ways to do these activities?

### Model Comparison with the Real World

**Table 7: Development of State Defense Understanding and Awareness Can increase Awareness of Citizen Rights and Obligations in State Defense**

No	Conceptual Model Activities	Real World		Reflection With Theoretical framework
		Activity Description	Output	
1.	<b>COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS:</b> - Formal, informal and informal education and socialization. -Investing awareness of defending the	Understanding State Defense by the community.	State defense is understood in accordance with the abilities and professions of each in development towards prosperity and security.	State Defending is the Right and

	country from an early age.			Obligation of Every Citizen in the Context of State Defending and Security for the National Interest.
2.	<b>GOVERNMENT REALITY:</b> - Government will. -The consistency of the government in implementing the State Defense program. -Community appreciation.	The government's concentration in creating public appreciation for the awareness and spirit of defending state.	The seriousness of the government, can optimize the increase in public awareness of defending the country.	
3.	<b>PROSPERITY:</b> -The development is on target. -Involve the community in development. -Good governance.	Transparency and equitable distribution of development and its results.	Prosperity can optimize the increase in public awareness of defending state..	

Source: data processed by Authors

The background of the capability and strength of the country's defense and security is of course also by the awareness of the rights and obligations of every citizen in defending the country, so that the spirit of defending the country which is driven from the awareness of defending the state obtained from the understanding of state defense and welfare, requires the concentration of the government in triggering and accelerating. community appreciation increases the spirit of defending the country. Therefore, it is necessary to instill awareness of defending the state from an early age through formal, non-formal, and informal educators in the development of understanding and awareness of state defense as well as the willingness and consistency of the government in implementing state defense programs amidst targeted, transparent and equitable development along with development results. by involving the community and honest and clean government (good governance). In this regard, that criticism of the limitations of SSM, among others, as stated by (John Mingers & Sarah Taylor, 1992) includes three things, namely: (1) methodological difficulties, with regard to long time requirements and research experiences; (2) difficulties in implementing the intervention, among others related to the trust and involvement of the parties involved in situations that are considered problematic; (3) difficulties in managing matters related to the context in which the problem is located, such as problems in managing change, internal politics, and so on.

This view departs from the understanding that all problematic situations are always multidimensional and complex, involving all aspects of material, social and personal, as suggested by (Mingers, 1997, p. 414) in Jeppensen (2009). As quoted by Jeppensen (2009), he suggests applying more than one research method, which is known as multimethodology.

f. *Guidelines/Debate about Change:* the results of the previous stages are discussed, and in this research real-world modeling is carried out, namely with a modeled approach that is roughly exactly what is contained in the conceptual model, so

that the result is change, and the change must be systematic (method or method). objectives) and feasible to be implemented. This stage is the stage of formulating action suggestions for improvement, refinement and change in real-world situations. There are two important considerations for possible real-world change, namely: the argument is acceptable; and culturally possible. Checkland and Poulter (2006) suggest the principles of formulating suggestions for action, namely three aspects that should be considered in making improvements, enhancements or changes, namely: changes related to structure; process-related changes; and changes related to attitude.

**Table 8: The theme of Action to Build the Spirit of State Defense Two (Social)**

**Analysis at the Macro Level**

No	Conceptual Model Activities	Real World		Reflection With Theoretical framework
		Activity Description	Output	
1.	Understanding and awareness of defending the country by the community.	Commitment to state defense programs.	Intensively focus on pointers from analysis and study of state defense as well as formulate an implementable concept of state defense policy in order to increase awareness and spirit of state defense by the community.	Defending State: efforts to defend the state are based on love for the homeland & awareness of the nation & state of Indonesia with the belief in Pancasila as the basis of the state and based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the state constitution.
2.	The seriousness of the government.	Prepare the required budget.		
3.	Improvement of community prosperity.	Equitable development and its results.		

**Two (Social) Analysis at the Meso Level**

No	Conceptual Model Activities	Real World		Reflection With Theoretical framework
		Activity Description	Output	
1.	Building initiative and synergy	-Support the implementation of the central government's state defense program. - Equal development & its results.	Can increase awareness and spirit of state defense in Prov. Southeast Sulawesi	Defending state: efforts to defend the state are based on love for the homeland & awareness of the nation and state of Indonesia with the belief in Pancasila as the basis of the state & based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the state constitution.
2.	Regulations and policies in the regions as well as internal regulations of related stakeholders.			

### Two (Social) Analysis at the Micro Level

No	Conceptual Model Activities	Real World		Reflection With Theoretical framework
		Activity Description	Output	
1.	Participate in state defense education and training activities.	Increased public appreciation of the importance of defending the country.	Grow awareness and spirit of defending the country.	efforts to defend the state are based on love for the homeland and awareness of the nation and state of Indonesia with the belief in Pancasila as the basis of the state and based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the state constitution.
2.	Increase trust in government.	Comply with laws and policies, both national policies and regional policies.		
3.	Take an active role in regional development.	The community enjoys the results of development fairly and equitably.		

### Analysis of Three (Politics)

<b>MAKRO</b>	The Indonesian Ministry of Defense and related Ministries / Agencies: outline policies that can optimize the role of local governments in coordination relationships, and synergize in increasing understanding and awareness of state defending.
<b>MESO</b>	Local Government and Stakeholders regarding the optimization of initiatives and synergy as well as supporting policies.
<b>MIKRO</b>	Public appreciation for the understanding and awareness of defending the country increases optimally.

Source: data processed by Authors

From real-world modeling on the comparison of the conceptual model with the real world, main themes are obtained, so that for research purposes that on the issue of increasing awareness of the rights and obligations of every citizen in defending the state and the spirit of defending the community state in Southeast Sulawesi Province, the optimization of the increase can be taken from how understanding and awareness of state defense can build motivation for the spirit of defending the country. Furthermore, when it is related to action research for research purposes, there will be many variations in the application of SSM, including in the formulation of action suggestions.

g. *Design of action program*: compiling corrective action steps (action to improve the problem situation) as a result of research using SSM, as follows:

- 1) Understanding and awareness of defending the state for the people in Southeast Sulawesi Province is very important for the contribution to increasing the spirit of defending the country by promoting the spirit of national unity.
- 2) Commitment and consistency of the central government and local governments in implementing programs of real education and training activities both formal, non-formal and informal as well as planting awareness of state defense from an early age, and socialization is very important for the

contribution of increasing public trust, in order to increase appreciation people in Southeast Sulawesi Province about the importance of understanding and awareness of defending the country.

3) Transparent good governance by involving the active role of the community in real terms in regional development is very important, in order to improve community welfare which can be felt fairly and equitably, so that people are aware that being involved in development according to their respective professions is a form of state defense.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it is concluded that: "It is very important to build awareness of defending the country continuously in the spirit of nationalism through early cultivation, formal, non-formal and informal education and socialization," which in detail includes:

- a. The understanding of state defense encourages awareness of state defense, can increase the spirit of defending the community's state;
- b. Optimizing understanding and awareness of state defense is important through early cultivation, formal, non-formal and informal education and outreach;
- c. Community involvement in development towards prosperity is a form of state defense.

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