



Development of National Unity and Political Bodies in Youth Organizations. Study of Christian Student Organizations, Merauke Branch

Grensita Lewakabessy¹ Vinsenco R. Serano²

¹² Program Studi Ilmu Administrasi Negara Universitas Musamus, Merauke, Indonesia

Email: grensutalewakabessy@gmail.com¹, vinsencorserano@gmail.com²

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to provide information and find solutions to the problems faced in developing youth organizations. There are factors discussed in detail in this work, apart from solving problems and developing solutions for good change for Karang Taruna and Kesbangpol so that better communication can be built. It is hoped that this work can become a reference for youth organizations registered with Kesbangpol in the future. This research is qualitative research and uses the informant method (interviews). The research results show that there is still a lack of coordination between Kesbangpol and Karang Taruna in Merauke Regency, so that there is still a large discontinuity between the two components that must be connected.

Keywords: *Factors, lack of communication and discontinuity*

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian nation is a large nation consisting of various tribes, races, cultures and religions. Therefore, nation building can be achieved through a process that must start from the awareness of society, both individually and in groups, who act on the same basis and goal. The ideals of realizing an activity goal and common interests are developed with awareness and a group that is believed to be able to resolve common interests in a forum popularly known as a community organization. Apart from that, the role of youth is also important for the progress of the nation and state. In the history of national civilization, youth is a very expensive and priceless national asset. The progress or destruction of a nation and state really depends on the young generation as agents of change.

In every development and change in civilization, there is always a younger generation or younger generation who are pioneers. However, the current young generation of Indonesia has lost a lot of their identity, especially in terms of national insight and Indonesian patriotism (love for their homeland). Therefore, there is a need to rethink and renew national character education for the young generation with a national and patriotic outlook to rediscover national identity. However, it needs to be realized that in certain contexts the young generation cannot be left alone but needs to be stimulated so that their movement can run smoothly.

Youth or teenager concept. Referring to Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, the younger generation or younger generation is

defined as "Indonesian citizens who are entering an important period of growth and development between the ages of 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. In addition, Robbins (1996) explains: "Organizations are consciously coordinated social units with relatively identifiable boundaries, working relatively continuously to achieve a common goal or group of goals." The effectiveness of youth organizations can be seen from various perspectives. Starting from the aspect of achieving goals, the success of the communication system, the successful implementation of leadership and management processes in the organization. There are also those who see it from a productivity perspective, as well as the adaptation process that occurs within the organization. Therefore, the relationship between organizational leaders and their subordinates and the efforts of various parties are closely related in determining organizational effectiveness. Values and beliefs in interactions lead to norms (how we should do things in the organization). Organizations can operate efficiently when leaders and subordinates share the same values.

If a value is considered important, then that value will guide a person and be able to guide him to behave consistently in various situations. In this case, the communication and socialization processes within the organization need to be considered. The process of a person learning the values, norms and behaviors that enable him to participate as a member of an organization is said to be organizational socialization. The Indonesian Christian Student Movement is a student organization that was founded on February 9, 1950. However, Christelijke Studenten Vereeniging op Java (CSV), which became the forerunner of GMKI, existed long before that and was founded on December 28, 1932 in Kaliurang, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. GMKI itself has 90 branches and has spread throughout the country. The values that are GMKI's strengths are prayer, witnessing, fellowship, creativity and learning. Apart from values, GMKI also has principles, namely, student affairs, Christianity, and Indonesianism. GMKI also has three banners, namely, high faith, high knowledge and high devotion. GMKI is not a political organization, but an ecclesiastical organization. One of the GMKI branches in Indonesia is in Merauke district. GMKI Merauke is one of the branches of the central GMKI which also operates with its respective duties and functions in the region, namely by praying, witnessing, fellowshiping, creating and learning. And it also has principles, namely, student affairs, Christianity, Indonesianness. As well as carrying out the three banners, namely, high faith, high knowledge and high devotion.

Some of the humanitarian activities carried out by GMKI include fundraising for humanitarian actions some time ago, joint teaching actions (teaching activities for Aibon children), assistance in cases of sexual violence against minors, field actions related to the high price of rice. There are still many GMKI humanitarian activities. Things like this certainly require government support so that this organization continues to exist. There must also be a GMKI coaching pattern from Kesbangpol so that it can meet expectations in implementing its activities and contribute to regional progress. In the development of this organization

in the region, the National Unity and Policy Agency (KESBANPOL) in the region has a very important role in developing student organizations so that this organization can play a role in accordance with the tasks and goals of the organization. organization. Kesbangpol Merauke Regency is one of the bandangs whose role is to provide advice to organizations in Merauke Regency, including the Merauke branch of GMKI. One of Kesbangpol's tasks is "to implement policies in the areas of advancing Pancasila ideology and national understanding, organizing domestic politics and democratic life, maintaining economic, social and cultural resilience, promoting harmony between ethnicities, religions, races and other groups, coaching and empowerment." Community organizations as well as implementing national vigilance and handling social conflicts in district areas in accordance with statutory provisions." When providing assistance to the GMKI Merauke student organization, the author, according to several sources and through an initial survey conducted by the author, had never had a coaching process in accordance with the duties and functions of Kesbangpol coaching activities carried out by Kesbangpol for this GMKI organization. Of course, this must be considered so that there is harmony between the programs issued by Kesbangpol and those that can also be carried out by GMKI. Apart from that, the author has found that GMKI has never responded to Kesbangpol's invitation to become a speaker. This certainly needs to be a common concern, youth organizations and community organizations certainly have a very strong influence, therefore there needs to be guidance from Kesbangpol so that the activities of youth organizations always run according to their objectives and in accordance with statutory regulations. . Based on the background above, the problem formulation is: How is the development of national unity and political bodies in the Merauke branch of the Christian student movement? The aim of this research is to determine the development of national unity and political organization in the youth organization of the Merauke branch of the Christian Student Movement.

RESEARCH METHOD

In discussing and studying issues regarding the role of the National Unity and Political Agency in advancing community organizations in Merauke Regency, the author uses a type of qualitative research, namely collecting data obtained from informants and questionnaires. This research uses descriptive research, namely. H. Research that aims to observe problems systematically and accurately according to facts in the field. Research Location This research was conducted at the Merauke Regency National and Political Unity Agency office. Research focus Pohan (2007) said that research limitations are efforts to limit the dimensions of a problem or symptom so that the scope becomes clear. In this research, the researcher only discusses the role of the National Unity and Policy Agency in Merauke Regency.

According to Spradley (Moleong, 2004), informants must meet several criteria, one of which is: Informants who are deeply involved in an

activity or field of activity that is the subject or concern of this research are usually characterized by the ability to provide information. with heart about something that is asked. For this reason, there were 10 informants in this study. The instruments of this research are observation, documentation and interviews. In any research, data collection techniques must be relevant to the research. This research uses qualitative data from primary sources and secondary sources. 1. Primary data Primary data is data obtained directly from informants through interviews and observations. 2. Secondary Data Secondary data is data collected to support and complement primary data related to research. Secondary data was obtained through the use of available data sources such as documents, archives and guidebooks, as well as literature related to this research.

In this research, the data obtained was processed using qualitative descriptive methods, namely by collecting data based on factors that support the research object, then analyzing these factors (Arikunto, 2010) and then processing the data using data reduction.), data presentation (data presentation) and conclusion drawing/verification (conclusion drawing/verification).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community organizations are essentially founded by the community to assist the government in building the nation based on Pancasila. Various social organizations were formed because there was a similarity of opinion among people who had similar views and goals. With so many social organizations being born in society, this has led to the existence of social organizations that conflict with Pancasila. Here, the government's important role is to monitor and guide community organizations to achieve good organizational implementation. The advice given by Kesbang is very important considering that community organizations and NGOs often receive a negative stigma from society. Based on Kesbang data from Merauke Regency, there are 165 community organizations and non-governmental organizations. However, not all of them are active and report their activities to Kesbang. According to Miftha (2005), coaching theory consists of 4 parts, namely action, process, goals and improvement. And according to Robbins, S.P. (1986), organizational functions consist of several components, including planning, organizing, leadership and control.

The coaching theory according to Miftha (2005) is:

1. Action

Action is a process, a way of carrying out and perfecting or seeking actions and activities carried out to achieve better results. Actions are basically activities or activities carried out consciously, planned, controlled and regularly in a responsible manner in the context of growth, improvement and development. Skills and resources available to achieve goals. In Miftha's (2005) theory, action is one part of several components needed to deliver guidance to people in need. Results of interviews with informants DYHR, AD, MB, SPYR, DHT, KR, AB, SN, CW and RC

regarding the need for action in the organizational development process. The DYHR informant said: "Kesbangpol has made efforts to guide registered youth organizations so that they can contribute actively in the region and report every activity so that it is supervised by the Kesbangpol office and there are no misunderstandings." AD informant also conveyed. said: "As the party that manages the strengthening of youth organizations, we try to continue to coordinate with each OKP so that there are no misunderstandings between Kesbangpol and OKP." So that every OKP registered with Kesbangpol always coordinates with their respective leaders. " Informant MB also believes that "the real action we are taking is to fulfill the needs of each OKP in terms of legality so that it can have a strong legal basis." "Kesbangpol is taking real action to help each OKP provide good benefits. serve those who need it."

Actions are actions that are conscious, planned, directed, organized and carried out responsibly to introduce, grow, guide and develop the personality foundation of a youth organization that is balanced, complete and harmonious by applying the principle of benefit to members and developing the living environment and implementing community. .

An action is defined as an action that is carried out in real terms and aims to achieve a desire to be achieved. In the process of carrying out an action, there are several components that are grouped according to the usability principles that work in them. This is in line with one of the goals of the Merauke Division of the Indonesian Christian Student Movement (GMKI), where sectoral program implementation always has a clear structure and objectives. Various theories in the social sciences have been developed by experts to explain human actions both individually and collectively. In fact, human action is basically the essence of what is explained by social science theories. Therefore, it is not surprising that Stones states: "It is impossible to go far in any direction in the world of social theory without having to face the serious questions raised by one or another dimension of social action" (Stones, 2009: 83).). For example, Emile Durkheim explained in his theory of suicide that social cohesion influences suicide. According to Durkheim, the suicide rate among Protestants was higher than the suicide rate among Catholics because social integration among Protestants was weaker than among Catholics. "We therefore conclude that the superiority of Protestantism in relation to suicide is due to the church being less strongly integrated than the Catholic Church," said Durkheim (Durkheim, 1951: 159). Likewise, when Durkheim explained the types of social solidarity. Basically, mechanical solidarity arises because the social actions of actors are carried out on the basis of similarity, while organic solidarity arises because the social actions of actors are based on the division of labor (Durkheim, 1933).

With regard to the components of this action, the parties involved between the supervisor, in this case Kesbang and the supervisor, must have good communication, because there must be active interaction when carrying out an action so that negligence does not occur which can

affect the work process. This action idea has so far been implemented well by GMKI through programs designed within one term of office. Therefore, this action then becomes an active component that is carried out every year with a unique system and pattern, but has interrelated meanings and objectives.

2. Process

A process consists of a series of systematic steps or stages that are clear and can be carried out repeatedly to achieve the desired results. Each step, if followed, will consistently produce the desired results. A process can be defined as a series of actions, operations or processing that convert input into output. Based on the results of interviews with sources, several opinions were obtained regarding the process itself, including sources from DYRH, AD and MB who expressed similar opinions, namely: "The process is a series of activities that are carried out and carried out. go out." Designed to minimize errors that occur, Kesbangpol itself follows the process "What we do must of course be done according to the SOP that has been set, so that it complies with procedures and does not exceed the rules." Apart from that, the fact is that the GMKI Merauke Branch Registrar has the same opinion as SPYMR, namely: "As a national organization that works in line with AD ART, we strive to always have good administration with processes that have been determined and mutually agreed upon. This aims to prevent mistakes and errors and to provide learning for every administrator and every member of the GMKI Merauke Branch. In the course of organizing, of course there are many processes that must be gone through, starting from administrative requirements to achieving legality. as well as the process of cadre formation and character formation of GMKI members themselves, which then becomes part of the path to forming a rule-based organization.

In human life there is almost a process in all human actions and work. In this section, people will work to manage and create resources or products, not to mention the system itself. Process according to KBBI is: 1. a series of changes (events) in the development of something; 2. a series of actions, operations or processing that produce a product. So a process is an action or development in producing a product. According to Wikipedia, a process is a series of interconnected implementations or events that together transform input into output. This process can be carried out by humans, machines or of course using various existing resources. In general, it can be concluded that a process is a series of stages or activities that aim or lead to a certain result. These phases or activities contain an input (Input), a process (Activity) and an output (Output). This process is present in all human activities, representing the stages towards achieving the set goals. The process implemented at GMKI is the basis for forming cadres' individuality, so that they can take the opportunity to handle the process themselves. As previously explained, GMKI never closes space in the process of cadre character formation, because this is in line with GMKI's own vision and mission. GMKI Merauke members make this process part of satisfying the interest in

service and commitment that exists in each person. The aim is to have a positive goal, so the responsibility of the branch management is to provide a forum and space to be processed into a work program. In educational process theory, conceptual, theoretical and practical frameworks are explained when explaining the process itself.

3. Goals

Goals are a statement about the situation that the organization wants to achieve and a statement about the future of the organization as a joint effort to achieve it. According to Ken McIroyi, goals are the first step towards success and goals are the key to success, while according to Tommy Soeprato, goals are the achievement of a mission. safe and accessible in a short time.

Based on the statement above, as well as the results of interviews with sources, several opinions were obtained regarding the goals themselves, the DYRH informant said: "Goals are all forms of what you want to achieve, in Kesbangpol one of the goals is good. coordinate with the youth organization so that they can work together well. for regional needs. Then informants AD and DY said the same thing: "At Kesbangpol we try to provide good service with the aim of being useful for all OKP/Ormas who join, we also try to be a mediator if there are problems." Meanwhile, several informants also expressed a similar opinion by Karang Taruna GMKI Merauke Branch, in this case expressed by a SPYMR informant: "As an organization, we certainly have goals that are in line with our vision and mission, which must be achieved." "Apart from that, it is also supported by the work program for each region which was determined at the 1st plenary meeting." Goals are defined as an achievement that will be implemented if included in the program of each region. For Kesbangpol, the main goal is to act as a liaison if there are obstacles in the movement of the organization.

Goals are defined as supporting the process in realizing a program that the organization wants to achieve so that it can run according to expectations. According to the online Bigi Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word 'Goal' means "direction or direction, something aimed at, intentions and demands". A destination with the meaning 'direction/direction' indicates a direction, place, city, corner, and so on. In other words, in a discussion regarding what the goal is and also what it means. The meaning of a goal is something that we can strive for so that it is in harmony with our various goals. This goal will generally emerge from a vision process, or at least called a "plan" which will keep us going in a more correct direction. A goal is a target to be achieved in the future at a time that has also been targeted which we will achieve by doing various efforts as best we can so that we get the results we want. Meanwhile, a target is a description of a goal, regarding what will be achieved or will be achieved. produced by an organization or company within a predetermined time period. This business target must be specific and systematic, also measurable, and have clear criteria, have detailed indicators so that it can be achieved effectively and efficiently. This then becomes a basic understanding regarding the meaning and intent of a

goal itself.

Just as all parts have goals, GMKI itself also has goals that must be achieved as well as possible, so that cooperation between members is taken into account in an organization. So far, GMKI Merauke has achieved the goals they have designed through a long process during each term of office. There are several programs that they run internally and externally in collaboration with other community organizations that also have almost the same understanding and goals as GMKI itself, so that collaboration between mass organizations is established which produces benefits for the surrounding area.

4. Repair

In improvement, the main concept is to improve something that is less suitable so that it is more suitable to achieve the desired goal. Improvement is one of the steps used to correct an inappropriate system or process. In its development, improvements were carried out as a form of improvement in organization and authority. Various opinions were generated based on the results of interviews with various sources. The DYRH informant said: "Kesbangpol always accepts criticism and suggestions for improving services in the current system. "In this case, Kesbangpol seeks to provide space for constructive contributions as a form of positive response for anyone who wants to contribute." Apart from that, informant DY said, "We always open space for anyone who wants to contribute to Kesbangpol because we believe every contribution has a good purpose in the future." On the other hand, the SPYMR informant said: "GMKI is a forum for constructive member character development. "In every activity, we always carry out evaluations as a form of criticism and improvement for the benefit of GMKI itself." The DHT informant further said: "GMKI does not close itself off to all forms of input and criticism to improve the program for good. As a forum for the younger generation, GMKI opens the widest possible space for anyone who wants to be part of the process." The same thing was also expressed by another resource person from GMKI Merauke Branch, namely: "We need a forum to develop ourselves and GMKI is a forum that we use as a form of individual self-development."

Improvements in this case are intended as part of character education and forum reform which aims to build and provide positive things for individual needs which then benefit society.

Improvement is an assessment of all actions taken so that it becomes a record to identify weaknesses and strengths during the process. Not only in mass organizations, but in all human components consisting of two or more people, improvements are made as a form of evaluation of the efforts made. In GMKI, improvement is defined as a fundamental assessment for individuals and the organization itself, with the aim of being useful in the process of improving oneself and the organization, as well as being an active control for the organization so that it can see where each goal lies in its strengths and weaknesses. Unfortunately, assessments are carried out at the end or completion of activities with the aim of building each other and providing appreciation

and input to all parties involved. At GMKI, the evaluation process is a commitment at the end of each activity so that each member can immediately convey their concerns and satisfaction, thereby avoiding misunderstandings between members.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research in this field, it can be concluded that in efforts to develop and integrate all social organizations and OKP according to the eight theoretical components, the quality of Kesbangpol services is still not optimal due to a lack of good communication beforehand. Establishment and good coordination between Kesbangpol, mass organizations and OKP. This can have an impact on services that are not optimal and cause dissatisfaction among mass organizations and OKP which requires a management and coaching process. Kesbangpol becomes a bridge for administration and communication if errors or problems occur in the future. Therefore, there is hope that Kesbangpol and OKP as well as mass organizations can be more open and provide input to each other. The coaching in the discussion above explains the shortcomings and obstacles that arise both within the Kesbangpol framework and within the GMKI framework itself, so that improvements are needed both in communication and direct interaction.

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