

THE URGENCY OF THE HONOR CODE IN FORMING A CULTURE OF DISCIPLINE FOR SCOUT MEMBERS

Melida Hasibuan¹, Uci Kurniati², Cahaya Rani³,

¹²³Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training / UIN North Sumatra, Indonesia

hasibuanmelida052@gmail.com , kurniatiuci306@gmail.com , Cahayarani509@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS

Honor Code, Culture, Discipline, Scouting

ARTICLE INFO

Accepted:12/21/2023

Revised: 12/21/2023

Approved:6/1/20224

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. The data collection techniques used in this research are as follows: (1) Observation (Observation, documentation and triangulation. Research results. Discipline of scout members in terms of language. Discipline is training memory and character in order to create supervision. or self-control or the habit of obeying provisions and orders. From this definition it can be interpreted that discipline is an awareness of doing everything in accordance with appropriate and orderly rules in accordance with applicable regulations. Discipline also has the meaning of training which makes people volunteer themselves to carry out certain patterns of behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Scout extracurriculars are one of the right tools to use for building character to students. The educational process in scouting occurs when students are engrossed in activities that are interesting, fun, recreational and challenging. At that time, in between the scouting code of honor, the scoutmaster provided guidance and character development to the students. A number of activities contained in scout extracurricular activities are expected to be a means of cultivating character, one of which is the character of responsibility. Scouting can be used as a forum for instilling national character values, this is because scouts adhere to the values contained in the Tri Satya and the moral provisions called the Scout Darma.

Scout extracurriculars are one of the right tools to use for building character to students. The educational process in scouting occurs when students are engrossed in activities that are interesting, fun, recreational and challenging. At that time, in between the scouting code of honor, the scoutmaster provided guidance and character development to the students. A number of activities contained in scout extracurricular activities are expected to be a means of cultivating character, one of which is the character of responsibility. Scouting can be used as a forum for instilling national character values, this is because scouts adhere to the values contained in the Tri Satya and the moral provisions called the Scout Darma.

Scouting education is broadly defined as a continuous development process for students, both as individuals and as members of society, whose ultimate goal is to make them independent, caring, responsible human beings who adhere firmly to the values and norms of society, nation and state.

Discipline is also defined as a mental attitude that is reflected in the actions or behavior of individuals or groups of people in the form of obedience to the rules and norms that apply in a disciplinary society. That in essence discipline is obedience to rules, discipline cannot grow immediately, but rather emerges from a process of habituation or repeated practice. Discipline is an element of life that can be shaped according to desires. So in the end the researchers decided to use a learning theory that focused on psychological theories about learning with the law of connectionism

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what research subjects experience, for example behavior, perceptions, actions holistically and in a descriptive manner (Moleong, 2007:6). Qualitative research is not merely about seeking the truth, but rather about the subject's understanding of the world around him. This research uses a qualitative approach because the research describes the phenomena studied in the form of descriptions that show how to instill the value of caring through scouting extracurricular activities in students.

Data sources in research are subjects from which data can be obtained. According to Moleong, it is stated that the source of qualitative data is words or actions, the rest is additional such as documents, other data sources. The data sources for this research are: (1) Primary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained by researchers through structured interviews and field observations with respondents. A respondent is a person who is asked for information about a fact or opinion, this information can be conveyed in written or oral form. The respondents in this research were coaches and students (scout members) in the Front Group. (2) Secondary data sources. From this secondary data, it is hoped that it can add broader insight and knowledge to researchers so that the results of research on instilling the value of caring through scouting extracurriculars can be revealed carefully by researchers.

The data collection techniques used in this research are as follows: (1) Observation.

The data analysis method in this research was carried out using qualitative analysis by carrying out data interactions, namely: (1) Data display. This means searching for and collecting the necessary data and researchers recording all data objectively and as is according to the results, observations and interviews in the field. Analysis during data collection was carried out using multiple sources of evidence. Classify with the informant about the rough draft of the research report. (2) Data reduction. The research process focuses on simplifying, abstracting, transforming rough data that emerges from written notes in the field (Milles, 2007: 16). Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, categorizes, directs and discards what is not needed and organizes secondary data in such a way that it can be retrieved and verified.

(3) Presentation of data. Presenting a collection of structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions in taking action (Milles, 2007: 17). Data presentation is an analysis of designing rows and columns in a matrix for qualitative data and determining the type and form of data intended in the matrix boxes. (4) Drawing conclusions (data verification). Drawing conclusions by re-action of notes in the field or conclusion is a re-action of notes in the field or conclusions can be reviewed as arising from data which must be tested for truth, robustness and suitability which constitutes its validity. Drawing conclusions must be based on data reduction and data presentation which is the answer to the problems raised in the research (Milles, 2007:19).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

The Urgency of the Honor Code in Forming a Culture of Discipline in Scout Members

Influence is the power that exists or arises from something (person or object) which helps shape a person's character, beliefs or actions.

Extracurricular activities are educational programs whose time allocation is not specified in the curriculum. Extracurricular activities are operational tools (supplements and complements) of the curriculum, which need to be prepared and outlined in the annual work plan or educational calendar of the educational unit.

Extracurricular activities bridge the developmental needs of different students: such as differences in sense of moral values and attitudes, abilities and creativity. Through participation in extracurricular activities, students can learn and develop communication skills, collaborate with other people, and discover and develop their potential. Extracurricular activities also provide great social benefits. Scout activities are an example of extracurricular activities that can be used to instill character values in students. One example of character values that can be instilled is the value of responsibility. The noble values that are instilled are based on the values contained in the scout code of honor, namely Tri Satya and Dasa Darma Pramuka. The values in Tri Satya and Dasa Darma Scouting can be instilled by coaches regularly and directed towards students through scouting activities that are interesting, fun, recreational and challenging.

The scouting code of honor consists of routine activities, camping/adventure activities, recreational/game activities and participation activities, all of which uphold character values. Coaches try to instill and foster an attitude of caring towards students. This is done by providing some sense of care to students through activities in extracurricular scouting. In providing a sense of care for students, the coach tries to accompany the student so that if the student experiences difficulties, the coach gives direction and encouragement to the student. From the results of research in the field, the various feelings of care that are instilled in students through scouting extracurriculars

include students' feelings of care for themselves, care for others, care for nature and care for God Almighty.

The tasks given to students who are part of the competition committee include being officers at the opening and closing ceremonies of the competition, receiving registrations and attendance of competition participants, providing directions to the competition arena, assisting the jury when conducting assessments, recording scores from competition participants and documenting competition activities. Students who are not part of the competition committee, each team also has the task of documenting ongoing competition activities. The results of this documentation are used as a documentation report which must be submitted to the supervisor.

also instills a sense of concern for nature in its students. This is done because scout activities are activities that are mostly carried out outdoors or in the open nature. The aim of carrying out scout activities in the open air is for students to get to know and love the surrounding environment better. Paratrooping extracurricular activities hold many activities as an effort to instill in students awareness and concern for nature. The existing activities try to involve students directly through practical activities so that they can make students more interested and challenged to participate. With this activity, it is hoped that it will raise students' awareness of protecting and preserving the environment both during scouting activities and in their daily lives. Students maintain the cleanliness of the surrounding area by not throwing rubbish carelessly. The instructor directs students to throw rubbish in the rubbish bins provided. This is done both when carrying out routine training at school and during camping activities, students keep the conditions around the campsite in a clean condition. In an effort to raise awareness and provide students with knowledge about maintaining a clean environment by not throwing rubbish carelessly.

Discipline is an attitude/behavior that is definitely expected by every educator so that learning activities carried out both in the classroom and outside the classroom can run as expected. If we talk about discipline then of course we are looking at regulations, organization, cooperation, complying with procedures and so on. But do we know what discipline itself is? People carry out a disciplined attitude because they have a goal to achieve after they carry out the attitude. the. The aim is for students to learn to live with good, positive and beneficial habits for themselves and their environment. According to Bistak Sirait (2008: 11) states that the main purpose of a disciplinary attitude is to direct children so that they are able to control themselves. Apart from that, it also ensures that children can carry out activities in a directed manner, in accordance with applicable regulations. From the opinion above, it can be seen that the purpose of authority is to direct children so that they are able to control themselves, can carry out activities in a directed manner, learn to live with good, positive habits and are beneficial for themselves and their environment. So that if at any time there is no supervision from outsiders, then he will consciously always act in accordance with applicable norms and rules, both written (such as laws, school rules and so on) and unwritten (such as customary norms, moral norms, politeness norms, etc.) that exist in society

DISCUSSION

The Urgency of the Honor Code in Forming a Culture of Discipline in Scout Members

Discipline is an important element in human life. Discipline is related to self-control which is part of human beings. Discipline is a condition that is formed through the process of a series of behaviors that illustrate the values of obedience to a rule. Discipline is able to create individuals who can understand and differentiate between things that should be done, must be done, or things that should not be done. For individuals who are disciplined, every attitude or behavior carried out is not a burden but will instead become a burden for them if they are not disciplined. Because the values of obedience are inherent in disciplined individuals. Basically, the value of solid discipline in humans comes from the individual's own awareness.

Basic principles are basic principles that form the basis for thinking and acting. Basic principles include values and norms in the lives of all members of the Scout Movement. The Basic Principles of Scouting (PDK) are the principles that underlie scouting activities in an effort to develop the character of students. The Basic Principles of Scouting include:

- 1) Imam and piety to God Almighty;
- 2) Caring about the nation and homeland, fellow humans and nature;
- 3) Caring about oneself; And
- 4) Obey the Scout Code of Honor.
 1. Implementation of the Scout Code of Honor;
 2. Learn by doing;
 3. group activities, Work The same, and compete;
 4. Interesting and challenging activities;
 5. Outdoor activities;
 6. Presence of people mature Which provide guidance, encouragement, and support;
 7. Awards in the form of marks of proficiency; And
 8. Separate units for men and women.18
- g. Scout Code of Honor

The Scout Honor Code is a norm in Scout life which is the measure or standard of Scout behavior in society. The Scout honor code consists of Scout promises and moral provisions.¹⁹

1) Promise (TRISATYA)

The promise held is TRISATYA (enforcement scout). Trisatya's formulation for enforcement scouts is as follows;

“TRISATYA”

On my honor I promise to mean it:

- a) Carry out my obligations to God Almighty, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and practice Pancasila;
- b) Helping others and participating in building society;
- c) Adhering to the Principles of Dharma.²⁰

In Trisatya there are six obligations, namely:

- a. Obligations to God Almighty;
- d. Obligations towards fellow living;
- e. Obligations to society;
- f. Obligations towards Dasadarma.

2) Moral Provisions (DARMA)

The moral provisions contain 10 principles, so they are called the Scouts' "Dasa Darma":

- a) Fear of God Almighty;
- b) Love for nature and affection to us fellow human;
- c) The chivalrous and chivalrous patriot;
- d) Obedient and likes deliberation;
- e) Willing to help and be steadfast;
- f) Diligent, skillful, and cheerful;

- g) Thrifty, careful, and unpretentious;
- h) Disciplined, brave, and loyal;
- i) Responsible and trustworthy;
- j) Holy in thought, words,

The honor code for each age group varies according to the physical and spiritual development of each group of scout members, namely:

- a) Standby : Promise : Dwi Satya
Dharma: Dwi Dharma
- b) Raiser : Promise : Tri Satya
Dharma: Dasa Darma
- c) Enforcer : Promise : Tri Satya
Dharma: Dasa Darma
- d) Pandega : Promise : Tri Satya
Dharma: Dasa Darma

has a strong spirit, likes to argue, has a strong will, rather difficult to prevent his will if not through rational awareness, has aggressive tendencies, has known love with someone of the other sex. environmental community. Enforcement activities originate from Enforcers, by Enforcers, and for Enforcers although they remain within the responsibility of the Enforcer. In general, Enforcer activities are divided into routine training activities and incidental activities. Regular training activities:

1).Weekly

- a) Training opening ceremony.
- b) Warming up can be done with light games, ice breaking, discussions about shelf programs or community service activities, or something that is encouraging but still contains education.
- c) Core training can be filled with things that include instilling values and skills.

- d) Closing exercises can be filled with light games, singing, or rounding off the core material that has been done.
 - e) Training closing ceremony.
- 3) Combined Training (Latgab)
- In essence, this joint training is joint training with other front groups, so that there is an exchange of experiences between fellow Enforcers and between fellow Coaches.
- 4) Branch, regional and national quarterly activities. Types of activities are categorized into activities routine because it is held annually, biennially, triennially, quadruply or five annually. Which decided and organized by the quarter. For example activities:
- a) Gladian Unit Leader
 - b) KIM (Young Instructor Course)
 - c) LPK (Exercise Leadership Development for Enforcers & Pandega)
 - d) KPDK (Work Council Management Course)
 - e) Various skills courses
 - f) Different types of entrepreneurship courses
 - g) Carrying out various community service projects
 - h) Raimuna (meeting of female and male Enforcers & Pandega)
 - i) Wirakarya Camp (service camp for the men of Penegak and Pandega, working on projects that are beneficial to the community)
 - j) Plenary Session (for works council)
 - k) Musppanitra (Deliberation of Women's Enforcement and Pandega) and Moot are like raimuna at the international level

The importance of the code of honor in forming the discipline of scout members means obeying rules and regulations in all aspects of life, both socially, religiously, culturally and in other aspects of life. This means that discipline is obedience to an individual which is formed through the process of a series of individual behaviors that illustrate the value of obedience. Discipline is related to active business and meeting targets and on time. Self-discipline refers to training that makes people volunteer themselves

to carry out certain tasks or carry out certain patterns of behavior, even though what is actually there is a feeling of laziness. Discipline comes from the word discipline, meaning someone who learns or voluntarily follows a leader. Discipline is a method used to prevent behavior problems or respond to behavior-related problems with the aim of anticipating future events.

CONCLUSION

Discipline in scout members is viewed from a linguistic perspective. Discipline is training of memory and character in order to create supervision or self-control or the habit of obeying rules and orders. From this definition, it can be interpreted that discipline is an awareness of doing everything in an appropriate manner based on appropriate and regular rules in accordance with applicable regulations. Discipline also means training which makes people volunteer themselves to carry out certain patterns of behavior. For example, someone who chooses to read lessons on a Saturday night when other people are relaxing, then that person is someone who is disciplining himself.

REFERENCES

- Siagian, Sondang P 2000. *Development Administration (Concepts, Dimensions and Strategies)*. Jakarta, Earth of Letters.
- Siagian, Sondang P. 2003. *Administrative Philosophy Revised Edition*. Jakarta, Earth of Letters.
- Siagian, Sondang P 2012. *Development Administration (Concepts, Dimensions and Strategies)*. Jakarta, Earth of Letters.
- Syafi'e, Inu Kencana. 2003. *State Administration System of the Republic of Indonesia (SANRI)*. Jakarta, Earth of Letters.
- Sabardi, Agung. 2001. *Introductory Management*. Yogyakarta, UUPAMP YKPN.
- Suminta, Praja. 2005. *Development Administration*, Surakarta, Sebelas Maret University: Press.
- Sugiono, 2005. *Administrative Research Methods*. Bandung, Alfabeta.
- Terry, George R. 2000. *Principles of Management*. Jakarta, Earth of Letters. Persada.