

## IMPLEMENTATION OF CAMPING ACTIVITIES IN REALIZING A SENSE OF SOLADARITY IN SCOUT MEMBERS

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### ABSTRACT

#### KEYWORDS

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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: Unity as an element of solidarity that can unite various kinds of differences into a bond in society . Camping solidarity for scout members is very important in social life, where the relationship between members can have cooperation and a unified attitude. Therefore, camping solidarity for scout members in society must pay attention to each other in order to create good cooperation and live in harmony, a sense of loyalty to each other. relations between humans

### INTRODUCTION

Camping comes from the basic word tent. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI., 2016), camping means: making (setting up) a tent (for spending the night, etc.). There are various purposes for camping, for example: camping as a hobby, seeking experience in approaching nature, increasing awareness in protecting the environment, developing responsibility in maintaining the balance of nature, fostering cooperation in unity and brotherhood, and many other purposes. Camping itself became popular as a recreational activity in the early 20th century and was generally accompanied by other activities, such as mountain climbing, outbound, lighting a campfire, swimming and even fishing. Some people consider camping as a recreational activity that is done to take a break from the hustle and bustle of urban activities to enjoy the beauty of the outdoors because it is done by staying at a campsite using a tent or even in the open without a roof at all.

Camping solidarity for scout members is formed, in other words changes in the way society survives and how its members see themselves as part of a whole. To summarize this difference, Durkheim divided two types of solidarity, mechanical and organic. A society characterized by mechanical solidarity becomes one and unified

because all people are generalists. These bonds in society occur because they are involved in the same activities and types of work and have the same responsibilities. On the other hand, a society characterized by organic solidarity survives together precisely because of the differences within it, with the fact that everyone has different jobs and responsibilities (George Ritzer and Douglas J. Goodman, 2008: 90-91). Durkheim argued that primitive societies had a stronger collective consciousness, namely an understanding of shared norms and beliefs. The increasing division of labor leads to a shrinking of collective consciousness. Collective consciousness is more visible in societies sustained by mechanical solidarity than in societies sustained by organic solidarity. Modern society is more likely to survive on division of labor and require functions that belong to others than to survive on collective consciousness. Therefore, even though organic society has a collective consciousness, it is a weak form that does not allow individual change (George Ritzer and Douglas J. Goodman, 2008: 92). A society formed by mechanical solidarity, collective consciousness encompassing the entire society and all its members, is deeply believed, deeply ingrained, and its content is highly religious. Meanwhile, in a society that has organic solidarity, collective consciousness is limited to some groups, is not felt to be too binding, is less ingrained, and contains only individual interests that are higher than moral guidelines (George Ritzer and Douglas J. Goodman, 2008: 91-92). In a society that adheres to mechanical solidarity, the priority is 12 behaviors and attitudes. Differences are not permitted. According to Durkheim, all members of society are bound by collective consciousness, collective conscience, namely a shared consciousness that includes the entire group's beliefs and feelings, and is extreme and compelling (Kamanto Sunarto, 2004: 128).

Organic solidarity is a form of solidarity that binds complex societies, namely societies that recognize a detailed division of labor and are united by interdependence between parts. Each member fulfills a different role, and the interdependence is similar to the relationships between biological organisms. It could be said that this organic solidarity causes people to depend on one another. Because of this interdependence, the absence of certain role holders will result in disruption to the work system and community survival. The condition of society with this organic solidarity, the main bond that unites society is no longer collective consciousness but the agreement that exists between various professional groups (Kamanto Sunarto, 2004: 128). The description above illustrates the concept of solidarity from sociologist Emile Durkheim. In general, researchers will use the concept formulated by Durkheim as a rationale in conducting research on forms of solidarity in Melikan Village. Researchers can conclude that camping solidarity for scout members refers to a situation of 13 relationships between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, or groups and groups in society based on strong bonds of shared feelings and beliefs which are strengthened by shared emotional experiences. Solidarity refers to working together to share and lighten each other's workload. Researchers also concluded that the forms of camping solidarity for scout members are divided into two, namely mechanical and organic solidarity. Mechanical solidarity has the main characteristics, namely: Low individuality

## RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, actions holistically and in a descriptive manner (Moleong, 2007:6).

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 carried out in this research are as follows: (1) Observation. This observation is carried out directly to understand and find out the behavior shown by students and coaches as well as what activities are involved in scouting activities for students in an effort to form a sense of care through scouting activities within the school environment and outside the school with the aim of obtaining clear and correct information. (2) Interviews. In collecting data, researchers used open interviews and in-depth interviews to obtain valid data about the formation of a sense of caring through extracurricular scouting for students. Interviews were conducted with research subjects including scout leaders and scout members. (3) Documentation Study. This documentation method is used to obtain valid facts regarding the truth. This is because the object that is the target of research can be guaranteed answer with existing facts.

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**

A form of solidarity that we often encounter in society, for example, is mutual cooperation. According to Hasan Shadily (1993: 205), mutual cooperation is a feeling and connection to camping for scout members that is very firm and maintained. Mutual cooperation is more common in villages than in cities among members of the group itself. Collectivity can be seen in the 14

mutual cooperation bonds that are the custom of the village community. Mutual cooperation is a very common form of solidarity and its existence in society is still very visible today, in fact Indonesia is known as a nation that has a high spirit of mutual cooperation. The benefits of mutual cooperation are still felt, even though we have experienced developments in the times, which have forced us to change human thought patterns into more selfish ones, but in reality humans will never be able to live alone and always need help from other people to survive in society. . b. Cooperation Apart from mutual cooperation which is a form of camping solidarity for scout members is cooperation. According to Hasan Shadily (1993: 143-145), cooperation is the final process in merger. This process shows a group in its life and movement as a body with other groups that are combined. Collaboration is a combination of individuals with other individuals, or groups with other groups so that they can realize a result that can be enjoyed together. After achieving this merger, the group can operate as a camping body for scout members. So the collaboration is expected to provide benefits for the group members who participate and the main purpose of collaborating can be felt by the group members who participate. 15 Cooperation arises because of the orientation of individuals towards their group (which is their in-group) and other groups (which are their out-group). Cooperation may become stronger if there is external danger that threatens or there are actions that offend traditional or institutional practices that have been embedded within the group (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 66). There are five forms of cooperation, namely as follows: 1) Harmony which includes mutual cooperation and mutual assistance. 2) Bergaining, namely the implementation of an agreement regarding the exchange of goods and services between two or more organizations. 3) Co-optation, namely the process of accepting new elements in leadership in an organization. 4) Coalition, namely a combination of two or more organizations that have the same goal. 5) Joint venture, namely cooperation in implementing certain projects (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 68). In conclusion, if a person or group of people has the same enemy or opponent, the feeling of solidarity between them will also be stronger and more unified, so the intensity of cooperation between them will also be higher, due to the similarity of goals that exist between them. Cooperation can be aggressive if the group experiences disappointment over a long period of time as a feeling of dissatisfaction because its basic desires cannot be fulfilled due to obstacles originating from outside the group. This situation becomes even more acute if such a group feels offended or harmed by a belief system or in one of the sensitive areas of culture (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 101).

## **DISCUSSION**

Camping is the activity of staying temporarily in an outdoor area with certain aims, objectives and activities. Camping activities are carried out to protect oneself from extreme temperatures or wildlife disturbances while continuing to carry out activities to fulfill basic needs and supporting needs. (Ardiyani, 2013). Camping activities are also part of recreational activities with the main aim being to have fun. Various camping locations are designed in such a way as to support camping activities, such as camping grounds. Campgrounds can be grouped into three types, namely permanent campsites, semi-permanent campsites and temporary campsites. Permanent camping or fixed camp is a camping location that is deliberately designed for camping activities, for example a campground.



Meanwhile, the type of semi-permanent camping (backpacker camp) is like a rest area on the tourist route.



Figure II.2 Salada Papandayan Hut

Temporary camps are sites that are not provided as camping locations, but due to certain conditions and situations, these sites are used as temporary camps such as on climbing routes. Camp activities are usually filled with activities to fulfill basic needs, such as sleeping, eating, bathing, or carrying out camping activities for scout members by interacting with other individuals. For this reason, camping behavior can be carried out individually or in groups, whether small, medium or large groups.

### **Camping Equipment**

If camping preparation is the main thing, various types of equipment must be prepared to fulfill camping activities. There is a lot of equipment that must be prepared for camping, including equipment that must be prepared:

a. Tent

A tent is what you must bring when camping to shelter from the heat and rain.

b. Backpack

The backpack functions as a tool to store all the equipment that will be carried when camping. Backpacks should be made from strong, light and waterproof materials.

c. Replacement clothes

Bring enough replacement clothes, main clothes, replacement clothes and also sleep clothes.

d. Shoe

Use strong shoes, preferably boots because this type of shoe is very resistant to rough terrain.

e. Thick jacket

A jacket is really needed to withstand the cold, use a thick and warm jacket to avoid experiencing hypothermia at the camping site.

f. Sleeping bag and sleeping mat or mattress

A sleeping bag is really needed when sleeping at night, apart from reducing the feeling of cold, it can also prevent insect bites. Mattresses are used to make the body more comfortable when sleeping.

g. Tableware

Eating utensils such as aluminum plates and cups are really needed when carrying out camping activities and don't forget to bring a bottle as a water supply when traveling to the camping location.

h. Toiletries

Toiletries such as soap, toothpaste, toothbrush and towel are needed when you finish bathing, so that you feel clean and fresh even when you are in the wild.

i. Cooking ware

Cooking utensils such as a teapot or small frying pan are really needed when cooking food over a campfire that you have made or using a small stove.

j. Sock

Socks are used to warm the feet while sleeping and also protect the feet from mosquito bites or other insects and protect them from cold

k. Gloves

Gloves are used as warmers in cold weather and can also protect hands from sunburn.

l. Hat

A hat is the main protection when the weather is hot so you don't feel too hot.

m. Match

Gas or wood lighters are very useful in making a campfire so you don't have to bother making a fire using wood.

n. Poncho

Ponchos are usually used as raincoats, emergency tents and also as sleeping equipment.

o. Lighting tool/flashlight

This tool is used as a lighting tool when you are looking for something in the dark.

p. Whistle

This tool is used in times of emergency as a marker of your whereabouts.



that many norms are shared. The strength of mechanical social solidarity is bound by similarities in the form of collective consciousness which can unite them. 5 Primitive societies have a stronger collective consciousness, namely an understanding of shared norms and beliefs. According to Durkheim, mechanical solidarity can be found in simple societies and norms that are shared together. For example, in groups of people who gather based on a common desire, that is, there is a social bond that follows the individual to the group, certainly not due to physical coercion.

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