

## IMPLEMENTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR LINE UP REGULATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF SCOUT ACTIVITIES

Salsabila Azwita Nasution<sup>1</sup>, Salsabila Harapan<sup>2</sup>, Salsabila Nasution<sup>3</sup>,

<sup>1 2 3</sup>Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training / UIN North Sumatra, Indonesia

[salsabilaazwita@gmail.com](mailto:salsabilaazwita@gmail.com) , [bar0271@gmail.com](mailto:bar0271@gmail.com) , [salsabila13nst@gmail.com](mailto:salsabila13nst@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

#### KEYWORDS

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The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. The data collection techniques carried out in this research are as follows: (1) Observation (Observation, documentation and triangulation. The results of the research show that the row is led and prepared by one person from that row (usually the oldest or appointed). After straightening and tidying up, then stand to the right of the line (according to UN regulations). After the apple recipient stands in the middle facing the apple line and the apple recipient says "Morning/afternoon roll call...begins", then the leader of the line immediately conveys general respect with a signal "to the apple recipient (or called his position and said by the leader on the far right), salute...gesture", and then the leader of the line together with all the participants in the roll call pays respects. After the salute is returned by the recipient of the roll call, the leader of the row immediately gives the signal (pronounced by the leader of the line) "Stand up...move", and all participants in the rally simultaneously stop saluting together with the leader of the line. The leader of the line, advances facing 2 or 3 steps in front of the recipient of the roll call and then immediately reports the situation of the call with the words "Report , morning/afternoon call which group mentioned) amount..., less

### INTRODUCTION

Instructions and functions in general are things that a member of an organization or employee in an agency must or even must do on a regular basis in accordance with their abilities to complete programs that have been created based on the goals, vision and mission of an organization. Each employee should carry out more detailed activities which are carried out clearly and in each section or unit. The details of these tasks are classified into practical and concrete units according to the abilities and demands of the community. Instructions and Functions (Tupoksi) are an interrelated unity between instructions and Functions. Legislation often states that an organization carries out functions in order to carry out instructions

In scouting activities, students do many things at their own pace. Some students feel bored when taking part in scouting extracurriculars. Boredom can be created if a child's interest in

taking part in scouting extracurriculars is low. Students who feel bored show annoying behavior. This can be seen from the training that is followed without enthusiasm. Students often arrive late when extracurricular activities take place. Students do not appreciate the scouting material provided by the coaches. This can be seen when students are not paying attention when delivering material. When activities were taking place in this case, especially PBB (Marching Rules) drills, some children, especially boys, felt lazy about taking part in the drills. They prefer to play alone and ignore orders from the coach. They were less enthusiastic than the girls when the PBB exercise was held. After receiving a little pressure and direction to practice marching, they finally agreed to follow it. However, there is still a problem in carrying out the exercise, namely that they always make mistakes in interpreting the signals into the desired movement form. This problem occurs because there is a lack of sense of obedience among students in participating in scout activities and a lack of interest in scouting extracurriculars. If a child feels interested in scouting extracurricular activities, the child will take part in them seriously. This will further increase the sense of enjoyment and interest in participating in scouting extracurricular activities. If left alone, they will live lazily according to their own rules. There needs to be a joint effort to build obedience from both parents and coaches.

Scout activities themselves have a code of respect and devotion, namely a norm or value in life. The members of the scout movement which is a measure of the behavior of the members of the scout movement. If the students who have attended scout education are able to realize it in their daily lives in accordance with the scout code of honor, then the students will have good character within themselves. -each.

Based on this background, the author is interested in researching "The Role of Implementing PBB (Marching Rules) in Instilling Obedience Values in Scout Members.

### **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 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.. (3) Documentation Study.

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 conclusion 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**

Ceremonies are one of the main parts of the understanding and comprehension of Protocols apart from Place Orders and Respect Rules. As the definition of Protocol is "a series of activities related to the rules in state events or official events, which include Place Arrangements, Ceremonial Arrangements and Respect Arrangements as a form of respect for someone in accordance with their position and/or position in the state, government or society (Article 1 paragraph (1) Law Number 9 of 2010 concerning Protocols. This is clearly regulated in Protocol Law no. 9 of 2010 concerning Protocols and Government Regulation number 62 of 1990 concerning Protocol Provisions Regarding Venue Arrangements, Ceremonial Arrangements and Respects .In the Protocol itself, it specifically emphasizes aspects that are closely related to the planning and control of ceremonies. State events and official events in the form of ceremonies discussed in this module are flag ceremonies and non-flag ceremony events that are official and/or state in nature. This training course equips pre-service training participants with the ability to carry out civil ceremonies through learning about the rules and practices of civil ceremonies, both flag ceremonies and non-flag ceremonies that are official and/or state. This training course is presented interactively through a combination of methods. interactive lectures, discussions,

questions and answers, case studies, simulations and demonstrations. The success of participants is assessed by their ability to carry out civil ceremonies. To obtain the learning outcomes above, participants go through a series of learning experiences, starting from reading material on civil ceremonial procedures directly and/or e-learning, carrying out activities that contain elements of learning about the substance of civil ceremonial procedures, reflecting on these experiences, listening and discussing as well as simulations, watching short films, and discussing cases, watching role models to form and internalize conceptions of civil ceremonial procedures. At the end of the learning, participants produce learning products that show the results of their internalization as provisions for actualizing the meaning of implementing the rules and practices of civil ceremonies in their workplace. After completing studying, discussing and practicing this module, it is hoped that participants will have knowledge of the Marching Rules and be able to apply the Marching Rules properly, to support the enforcement of discipline and cooperation between participants and be able to carry out marching activities in an orderly manner and be able to participate in the implementation of the rules. civil ceremonies in order to properly implement civil ceremonial procedures in their respective agencies. Able to foster and fulfill independence and build a better world in accordance with the articles of association and bylaws of the scout movement, article 4. So far, the terms scout movement, scouting, scout education and scouting have been used ambiguously, thereby obscuring the true meaning. In Law Number 12 of 2010 concerning the Scout Movement Article 1 paragraph 1 to 4 is explained as follows: 1) The Scout Movement is an organization formed by scouts to provide scouting education, 2) Scouts are Indonesian citizens who are active in scouting education and practice it. Scout Satya and Scout Darma, 3) Scouting is all aspects related to scouting, 4) Scouting education is the process of forming the personality, life skills and noble morals of scouts through the appreciation and practice of scouting values. Obedience is the end result of behavior change that starts from increasing knowledge, after someone has good knowledge about something, that person will change their attitude towards the new knowledge they have and then someone will change their behavior, and in changing their behavior, someone first assesses the benefits they will get (Notoatmodjo, 2003 in Silvia, 2012) . Compliance is a phenomenon similar to conformity. The difference lies in terms of the influence of legitimacy (as opposed to coercion or social pressure), and there is always an individual, namely the authority holder. 1 Obedience is defined as a disciplined attitude or behavior that obeys an order or rule that has been set, with full awareness. Compliance as a positive behavior is assessed as a choice. This means that individuals choose to act, obey, respond critically to rules, laws, social norms, requests or desires from someone who holds authority or an important role. Compliance is an individual's behavioral attitude which can be seen in its aspects of trusting, accepting accept) and do (act) something at the request or order of another person. Trusting and accepting are dimensions of obedience that relate to individual attitudes, while doing or acting

## DISCUSSION

Instructions for Marching Rules (PBB) in Scouting events Instructions (scout participants) through scouting activities, namely through practice. Students (scout participants) are given material by the supervisor. After the material has been provided, students (scout participants) will be given the opportunity to practice the material that was previously provided

The definition of Marching (PBB) is a form of physical exercise, necessary to instill habits in a way of life in order to foster cooperation between training participants. One of the basics of discipline development is PBB training which aims to create excellent discipline, so that it

can support excellent service, it can also shape attitudes, form discipline, foster togetherness and solidarity and so on.

Participants were given the basic material for marching to take part in roll call activities and ceremonial activities by moving in place and walking in an orderly manner to support the enforcement of discipline in the implementation of marching. The benefits of learning to march are to develop a strong and agile physical attitude, a sense of unity, and discipline. In this way, training participants can always prioritize task interests above individual interests and indirectly instill a sense of responsibility.

Developing a strong and agile physical attitude means perfectly directing the body growth required by this main task. The definition of a sense of unity is a sense of shared destiny and the building of an inner bond that is very necessary in carrying out one's duties; Discipline is prioritizing the interests of the task above the interests of the individual, which in essence is nothing other than sincerity in setting aside one's own choices; A sense of responsibility is the courage to take actions that involve risks to oneself but benefit the task or vice versa, it is not easy to take actions that will harm the group.

The practice of implementing PBB is very beneficial for pre-service training participants during training and after training, in order to support main tasks, foster discipline and foster a sense of togetherness among participants who are trained through PBB activities, by carrying out energetic movements with high discipline, as well as creating a sense of initiative from UN training as a provision in carrying out tasks.

#### a. Instructions/ Instructions

The definition of a signal/instruction is an order given by a Commander/group leader and to members/troops to be carried out at the same time or in succession. Based on its type, a signal consists of 3 parts with the sequence of instructions, warnings and implementation.

Guidance signals are used only if necessary, to emphasize the intent of the warning/execution signal. Example:

- For attention - I rest D iplace = MOVEMENT
- To rest – B ubar = WALK.
- If you're on cuespecifically aimed at one part of a complete line: Group II Line - Ready = MOTION.

Warning signals are the essence of an order that is clear enough to be carried out without hesitation. Example :

- Tightening = MOVEMENT, andnot BUCKET = RIGHT.
- Duxiap = MOTION, and not in a seat ready = MOVEMENT.
- I strest in place = MOVEMENT.

Implementation instructions are firmness regarding the time to carry out instructions/warning instructions simultaneously or successively. The execution commands used are: MOVE, GO, and START. MOVEMENT is a signal used for movements without leaving a place using the feet and movements that use other body parts, both when walking and stopping. Example :

- J alandplace = MOTION

- Siap = MOTION
- RIGHT RESPECT = MOVEMENT
- Respect = MOVEMENT.

WALK is a signal used for foot movements carried out by leaving a place. Example:

- H aluan RIGHT/LEFT = ROAD
- D uastep forward = WAY
- Qigastep to left = ROAD
- Satreturn to the back of the STREET

Movement to leave a place is not limited by distance, so the execution signal must be preceded by a warning signal; proceed. Example:

- Go forward = WALK
- H right/Kenvy M forward = WALK
- H is therep RIGHT/RIGHT M FORWARD = ROAD
- Melintangkanan/K iri M forward = WALK

START is a command to be used to execute commands that must be carried out consecutively. Example:

- Hitung = START
- Gather / gather / Gather = START. Methodwrite command:
- On cueinstructions are written in upper case and then written in lower case, or all in upper case.

- On cuewarnings begin with an uppercase letter and are written thereafter in lowercase letters at a distance between one another rather rarely, or all in uppercase.

- On cueimplementation is written entirely in capital letters.

- All commands are written in full, although the words can be shortened.

- InBetween the instruction signal and the warning signal there are two connecting lines/commas, between the warning signal and the execution signal there are two double lines/commas. How to give a signal:

- Timegiving the signal, the giver of the signal must stand in perfect posture and face the troops.

- If the command given also applies to the person giving the command, then when giving the command do not face the troops. For example, when the Master of Ceremonies gives the command of respect to the Inspector of Ceremonies: Respect = MOVEMENT. The signal given at that time, the Head of Ceremonies faces the Inspector of Ceremonies while making a gesture of respect together with the troops.

After the salute has been answered/answered by the Ceremonial Inspector, in the attitude of "Saying a salute" the Ceremonial Leader gives the signal: Upright = MOVE and after this signal the Ceremonial Leader together with the troops return to perfect posture.

Another example is when the command is given to prepare the troops, when the ceremonial Inspector enters the ceremonial field and after the ceremonial Inspector's mandate is completed, the Ceremonial Leader does not face the troops.

- All commands are pronounced in a loud, firm and enthusiastic voice.

- The warning signal must be given a tone on the first and last syllable. The tone of the last syllable is pronounced longer according to the size of the troop. Implementation commands are always pronounced in a "stomping" manner. The time between the warning signal and the execution signal is extended according to the size of the troops and/or the level of attention of the troops (concentration of attention). It is prohibited to provide other information in between implementation instructions.
- WhenIf there is a signal that requires correction, a "Repeat" command is issued. Example: Front Lencang = Repeat Right Lencang = Movement.

Movements that do not include commands but must also be carried out can be given instructions in a loud, firm and enthusiastic voice.

#### d. Movement InPlace

The following will explain eleven movements in place:

##### 1) Perfect Attitude

Signal: Ready = MOVE

Execution: At the execution signal, the body stands up straight, the heels are together, the two feet are at an angle of 450, the knees are straight and the thighs are together, the weight of the body is distributed over both feet.

The stomach is pulled in slightly and the chest is out, the shoulders are pulled back slightly and not raised. Arms close to the body, wrists straight, grasping fingers not forced to be pressed against the thighs, backs of thumbs facing forward against the seam of the trousers, neck straight, chin pulled back slightly, mouth closed, eyes looking straight horizontally ahead, and breathe properly.

##### 2) Rest

Cue: Rest in place = MOVE

Execution: At the execution signal, the left foot is moved to the left side with a distance of the length of the sole of the foot (+ 30 cm).

Both arms are brought back below the waist, the back of the right hand is on the palm of the left hand, the right hand is clenched and relaxed, the left hand holds the right wrist between the thumb and forefinger and both arms are relaxed, the chest is stretched out and during rest the body should not move .

Notes:

- InParade conditions where concentration of thought and neatness are required, breaks are taken on the command "Parade rest in place = MOVEMENT". Implementation: Same as above, only the hands are pulled up slightly (at the waist), you cannot move, speak and keep your gaze forward.
- InParade or non-parade conditions, if a mandate is given by a superior, then a break is taken on a signal: for attention - rest in place = IMPLEMENTATION MOVEMENT: The same with the in points First, AndThe view is directed at the giver of attention/message.

At the end of the attention/mandate, the troops simultaneously assume a perfect stance, then a rest stance.

### 3) Check Neatness

Cue: Check Neatness = START

Checking neatness is intended to tidy up the equipment used by members at the time and the troops are in a state of rest.

Implementation:

- On cue warning, the troops simultaneously took a perfect stance
- On When the command is given, everyone simultaneously bends their bodies, starting to check or correct their equipment from the bottom (toes) up to the headgear.
- After sure it was neat, each member of the squad took a perfect stance.
- After The trainer/troop commander sees that all members of his squad have finished and are in perfect posture, then the trainer/troop commander gives the signal = FINISH
- The troops simultaneously took a rest position.

### 4) Gather

Basically, gatherings are always done together unless space conditions do not allow it.

"Assemble in solidarity," the warning signal, and the person leading the troops appoints one of the members as a corner. The person appointed as the corner takes a perfect stance and faces fully towards the commander/who gave the order, then says: "Ready (say your own name) as the Corner." The corner takes a stance to run, then runs towards the front of the Commander/who gave the order at a distance

+ 4 steps ahead of the Commander/who gives the Order. At the time of the warning signal, the other members assume a perfect posture and face fully towards the Commander who is giving the order.

At the command, all members (except the corner) simultaneously take a running stance, then run towards the left side of the corner, then the corner says "Straighten up". The other members successively straighten themselves by raising their right arm to their right side, right hand clasped, back of hand facing upwards. Turn your head to the right and straighten yourself, so that you can see the chest of the person on your right to the far right, your right hand touches the left shoulder of the person on your right.

The corner looks to the left, after the line looks straight then the corner says "Straight" at this signal the corner looks forward and the others simultaneously lower their right arm, look forward and return to perfect posture.

### 5) Gather in a row.

Signals: berbanjar: Banjar-Gumpul = START

Execution: At the execution signal, all members (except the corner) simultaneously take a running stance, then run towards the back of the corner, then the corner says "straighten up".

The other members successively straighten themselves by raising their right arm forward, hands clasped, back of hand facing upwards and take a distance of one arm plus two fists from the person in front of them and straighten themselves forward. After the person at the back/right row at the back sees that the line is straight, he gives a signal by saying "Straight".



At this signal, all members in the right row simultaneously lower their right arms and return to perfect posture.

#### 6) Ledge Right/Left

Lencang right/left; (only in affirmative form) Signals: RIGHT RIGHT/ LEFT RIGHT = MOVEMENT.

Execution: This movement is executed in perfect posture.

At the execution signal, everyone raises their right/left arm to the right/left side, the fingers of the right/left hand are clasped, the back of the hand faces upwards. At the same time, the head is turned to the right/left without being forced, except that the right/left corner remains facing forward.

Each of them straightens themselves so that they can see the chest of the person on the right/left to the head of the right/left corner. The distance to the right side must be such that each of the fingers held touches the right/left shoulder of the person being held. is on the right/left.

If you lean left then each left hand touches the right shoulder of the person to your left. The right/left corners do not change place.

#### 7) Half sleeve right/left

Cue: Half right/left arm = MOVEMENT

Execution: Like the right/left lencang, but the right/left hand is at the waist (apart from the waist) with the elbow touching the arm of the person standing to the right/left, wrist straight, thumb at the back and the other four fingers close to each other at the front .

On a signal, Upright = MOVE, all of them simultaneously lower their arms, turn their faces back to the front and stand in perfect posture.

#### 8) Front Lencang (Only in banjar form) Cue: Front Lencang = MOVEMENT

Implementation: The corner maintains perfect posture, the right row number two and so on straightens forward, with the arms raised, if there are three rows then the front row takes one arm/half arm to the right, after straightening lowers the arms, and straightens the head again at the same time. The members in the middle and left groups did so without raising their hands.

#### 9) Method Counting

Command: Count = START

Implementation: If you agree then at the warning signal the corner continues to look forward while the other members in the front row turn their faces to the right. At the command, each member in succession, starting from the right corner, calls out his number while turning his face back to the front. If you line up then at the warning signal all members remain in perfect posture. At the execution signal, each member starts from the front right corner in succession to the back, saying their respective numbers.

#### 10) Change of Direction

a) Face Right/Left

Cue; facing / left = MOVEMENT Implementation:

- Footright/left raised across in front of the right/left foot, the curve of the right/left foot is at the end of the right/left foot, body weight shifts to the right/left foot
- Heel of right/left foot with body rotated to the right/left 900
- Footright/left is brought back to the right/left leg as if in perfect posture

b) Facing Right/Left Oblique

Cue: H adapserong Right / left = MOVEMENT Execution:

- Footright/left brought forward in line with the right/left foot
- Turn 450 to the right/left
- Footright/left is brought back to the right/left leg as if in perfect posture

c) Turn right

Cue: Flip RIGHT = MOVE

Implementation: At the execution signal, the left foot is brought forward crosswise (deeper than the right face) in front of the right foot, the heel of the right foot and the body are turned to the right 1800, the left foot is brought closer to the right foot.

11) Opening/Closing Lines

a) Open Line

Command: Open B line = PATH

Execution: At the execution signal, the right and left teams each take one step to the right and left while the middle team remains in place.

b) Close Line

Signal: Close Line = WALK

Execution: At the execution signal, the right and left teams each close again one step to the right and left while the middle team remains in place.

c) Disperse the Line Command: Disperse = WALK

Implementation: At the execution signal, each member of the line is obliged to pay respects to the leader of the line, after responding back in a perfect manner, then carry out the "Turn Right" movement and after counting two counts silently, carry out the same as the first step in the movement Forward = WALK Then disperse go to their respective places.

e. MovementWalk

The following will explain the 4 steps:

1) Go Forward

In perfect attitude, the signal: FORWARD = GO

Execution: At the execution signal, the left leg is brought forward, knee straight, sole of the foot raised evenly parallel to the ground to a height of +20 cm, then step on the ground with a distance of one step, and then walk with normal steps. The first step is done by stretching the right arm forward 900, left arm 300 backward with the hand clasped. In the next steps the upper and lower arms are stretched straight forward 450 and back 300, the right front hand takes two points located in one line as a row.

All members line up straight ahead by looking at the back of the neck. When stretching your arms, don't stiffen them, and it is strictly forbidden to: talk and look left/right.

## 2) StepNormal

When walking, the head and body are as if in perfect posture. When swinging the leg forward, the knee is bent slightly (the leg should not be dragged). Then it is placed on the ground according to a predetermined distance.

How to step as when walking normally: First the heel is placed on the ground, then the whole foot. Arms should be extended straight forward and back at the side of the body. Forward 450 to back 300. Fingers clasped without force, back of thumb facing up.

When walking in a team relationship, use a step cadence count (to control step similarity).

## 3) Step Firm

### a) FromPerfect Attitude. Signal: Steady steps – Forward = GO.

Implementation: Start walking with the left foot, the first step is one step wide, then it is like a normal walk (length and tempo) with the foot stomping continuously but not excessively, the soles of the feet are together and parallel to the ground, the knees are straight, the feet should not be lifted high. At the same time as the first step, the hand is clasped, the back of the hand faces outward, the thumb faces upwards, the arm swings 90° to the front and 30° to the back.

Note: When walking, just use the warning signal: STEP STEP/STEP USUALLY = WALK, at every step change (without the word forward).

### b) FromNormal steps. Signal: Steady steps = GO. Execution: The execution signal is given when the left foot falls on the ground, plus one step later, starting to walk straight.

### c) Return to normal steps (walking) Cue: Normal steps = WALK.

Execution: The execution signal is given when the right/left foot falls on the ground plus one step and starts walking with normal steps, only the first step is stepped, then the normal steps are taken.

## 4) StepRun

### a) FromPerfect Attitude.

Signal: RUN FORWARD = WALK

Implementation: At the warning signal, both hands are clenched into weak fists and placed at the front of the waist with the backs of the hands facing out, both elbows slightly back, body slightly bent forward.

At the execution signal, start running by taking one step with your left foot and then running with a stride length of 80 cm and a stride tempo of 165 per minute, with your feet lifted sufficiently, the soles of your feet placed with the tips of your feet first, your arms extended without stiffness.

### b) From StepNormal.

Signal: Run = WALK

Execution: The implementation of the warning signal is the same as in the warning signal above, the execution signal is given when the left foot falls to the ground, then one step is added and then running according to the existing provisions

c) ReturnGo to Normal steps

Signal: Normal step = GO

Execution: the execution signal is given when the left foot falls to the ground plus 3 steps, then walk with normal steps, starting with the left foot stomping, at the same time both arms are extended

d) Change of Direction from Stop to Walk

- Face right/left and move forward. Command: face right/left forward = Go.

Execution: Make a movement facing to the right. On the count of three, the legs to the right are not brought together but are stepped forward as if walking forward.

- Facing obliquely to the right/left, go forward. The signal: face obliquely to the right/left FORWARD = WALK.

Execution: face obliquely to the right, then on the count of three the foot to the right is stepped like the first step.

- Head right and go forward. Signal: turn right/left forward = go. Execution: The movement is done like turning right. The next movement, read the count of three, start stepping with the left foot and continue with normal steps.
- Face right/left and move forward. Signal: Turn right/left forward = go.

Implementation: The front corner changes direction 90° to the right/left and starts walking in a certain direction. Other troops follow the surrounding movements at the turning point (where the corner turns).

Note: Signals: turn right/left twice forward = road and at each banjar twice turn right/left forward = road.

e) Change of Direction from Walk to Walking

- Face right/left and move forward. Command: face right/left forward=go.

Execution: the execution signal is dropped when the left/right foot falls on the ground, then one step is added

- Facing obliquely to the right/left forward = road. The signal: face obliquely to the right/left, forward = go.

Execution: the execution signal is dropped when the right/left foot falls on the ground, then one step is added

- Turn right and go forward. Signal: turn right forward = go. Execution: the execution signal is dropped when the left/right foot falls on the ground, then added by one/two step, the next movement is the left foot across the front of the right foot, simultaneously the heel of the right foot and the body are turned to the right by

180°, left foot steps like the first step, then walk like a normal step.

- Go to turn right/left. Signal: turn right/left = go. Execution: the execution signal is dropped when the left/right foot falls on the ground. After adding one step, then the front corner changes its direction 90° to the right/left and starts walking in the new direction. The other members follow this movement when they arrive at the turning point (turning corner). Notes:
  - signal: turn right/left twice = go.
- Implementation: as mentioned above, then after walking two steps, then make a right/left turn on the road again.
- signal: at each banjar twice turn right/left = go. Implementation: as mentioned above but each banjar makes two immediate right/left turns at the place where the execution signal is given.

Change of direction turning to the right/left by 180°. The purpose of the movement is to divert troops in a narrow space/field.

#### Learning Activity 2: Implementation of Apple Activities

##### 1. Material Description.

Roll call is one of the practices of learning activity material 1. Implementing roll call activities is very necessary both at work and in the education and training environment. Roll call is a gathering activity to determine the presence and condition of personnel from an office agency or educational institution which is carried out continuously (routinely). The roll call that is usually held is the morning roll call (entering work/studying) and the afternoon roll call (finished work/studying). The roll call is generally carried out in the field in an orderly, solemn and serious manner.

## CONCLUSION

The line is led and prepared by one person from that line (usually the oldest or designated). After being straightened and tidied up, then stand to the right of the line (according to UN regulations).

After the recipient of the apple stands in the middle facing the row of apples and the recipient of the apple says "Morning/afternoon roll call...begins", then the leader of the line immediately conveys general respect with a signal" to the recipient of the apple (or called his position and is pronounced by the leader on the far right ), salute... movement", and then the leader of the line together with all the participants in the rally paid their respects.

After the salute is returned by the recipient of the roll call, the line leader immediately gives the signal (spoken by the line leader) "Stand up...move", and all the roll call participants simultaneously stop saluting together with the line leader. Leader of the line, move forward to face 2 or 3 The next step in front of the recipient of the apple is to immediately report the situation of the apple with the words "Report, what group is the morning/afternoon apple

called) number..., less

..., not enough information..., ready"  
an).

Furthermore, if there are instructions or announcements that will be given after receiving the report by the person receiving the call, the recipient of the call will say the words, "Back to the place" and repeated by the reporter "Back to the place or work", then immediately turn right and return to the place. Originally (beside the line delivered by the recipient of the apple, the recipient of the apple immediately rested the line with the words "Rest in place...move", then delivered instructions or announcements, after completion it was prepared again with the signal "Ready...move".

Finally, the recipient of the apple said the words "The morning/afternoon roll call is finished, without respect the line can be disbanded, do it", immediately repeated by the leader of the line with the words "Do it", and immediately the leader of the line conveyed the individual salute then the recipient of the apple automatically turned right, after that the leader of the line dispersed his line.

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