

## ORGANIZING CAMPING FOR SCOUT MEMBERS REALIZES THE VALUE OF LOVE OF THE HOMELAND

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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 carried out in this research are as follows: (1) Observation (Observation, documentation and triangulation. Results of research on organizing camping. Love for the homeland grows and develops through character education instilled in activities organizing camping and scout activities and can be seen from participation and orderliness when camping, using domestic products, being proud of domestic arts and culture and having a high enthusiasm for learning.

### INTRODUCTION

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), camping means making or setting up a tent. Sulaeman believes that carrying out camping activities can increase the quality of individual enjoyment which is difficult to find in other activities as a means of filling free time. (Sulaeman, 1983) camping is an outdoor recreational activity for recreation and refreshing from all daily activities. Camping is generally attended by groups or groups, whether school groups, students, communities,

Scout extracurriculars are one of the right tools to use for building character to students. The educational process in scouting occurs when scout members enjoy engaging in interesting, fun, recreational and challenging activities. 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.

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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.

Camping has a function as a learning method that is carried out outdoors. Learning in the wild can be carried out in the classroom, depending on how the method is arranged, which makes the class atmosphere more enjoyable. (Peni Susapti, 2010) or in the wild, although it can be applied in the classroom. Which can be interpreted as method

## 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 it is deep.

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. (2) Secondary data sources. From this secondary data, it is hoped that it can increase broader insight and knowledge for researchers. The data collection techniques carried out 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**

In scouting education, there is a pledge or sacred promise that is deeply rooted in every member of the scout and the scout's extended family. This pledge is known as the Basic Principles of Scouting. Scout dharma as referred to in paragraph 6 of Law Number 12 of 2010 concerning the Scout Movement includes 10 values, namely: a) piety to God Almighty, b) love of nature and compassion for fellow human beings, c) polite and chivalrous patriot, d) obedient and likes deliberation, e) willing to help and steadfast; f. diligent, skilled, and happy.

The values of scouting education are achieving the values of faith and devotion to God Almighty, love of nature and fellow human beings, love of the homeland and nation, discipline, courage and loyalty, mutual help, responsibility and trustworthiness, clarity in think, say, and do, thrifty, careful, and modest, and diligent and skillful.

According to Bakhtiar (2011: 13) said that in scout activities or scout education there are positive character values for students, including: religious, honest, tolerant, disciplined, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, national spirit, love of the homeland, respect for achievements, friendship/communication, love of peace, love of reading, care for the environment, social care, and responsibility.

Extracurricular activities bridge the different developmental needs of scout members: such as differences in sense of moral values and attitudes, abilities and creativity. Through participation in extracurricular activities, scout members can learn and develop communication skills, work together 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. Scouting, students gain additional experience, skills and knowledge and can form positive attitudes, especially discipline. With the various potentials developed in scouting, students are expected to be able to develop themselves into cadres who are moral, patriotic, disciplined and participate in the development of society and the country.

### **DISCUSSION**

#### **Camping function**

Camping functions as a learning method carried out outdoors or in the wild, although it can be applied in the classroom. This means that learning methods in the wild can be carried out in the classroom, depending on how the method is arranged, which will make the classroom atmosphere more enjoyable. (Peni Susapti, 2010)

### Camping Recreational Purpose

- a) Fostering team cooperation, unity and brotherhood.
- b) Able to provide an experience of a sense of connection with the natural environment.
- c) Able to develop an attitude of responsibility for the future in order to respect the balance of the universe.
- d) Increase courage in overcoming obstacles ahead.
- e) Brings a feeling of joy.

### Recreational benefits of camping

- a) As a way to strengthen ties with family.
- b) Practice patience and management of body and soul
- c) Cultivate empathy
- d) Foster a sense of enthusiasm for healthy competence
- e) Improve leadership spirit
- f) Seeing other people's weaknesses is not an obstacle

### Types of camping recreation

Based on the goals and objectives, camps are divided into several types, namely:

- a) Charity Camp

Bakti Camp is a Scout Enforcer meeting in the form of a large camp. The Community Service Camp is one of the activities in realizing the goal of the Community Service Camp, namely building a national spirit



b) Science Camp

The Scientific Camp is a forum for scientific development covering the fields of social science, culture and science with the aim of increasing students' interest and abilities in science and research.



Figure 2.2: PIRN (National Youth Science Camp) Activities

c) Recreational Camping

Recreational Camping is a place for recreational activities that can be carried out in groups or individually, with the aim of filling free time and refreshing from the hustle and bustle of daily activities.



Figure 2.3: Example of Earth

d) Education Camp

Educational Camp is a place for activities where the camp is educational, so it is hoped that visitors will receive a lesson after visiting the camp.



*Figure 2.4: Example of Scout Education Camp Activities Source:*

Camping about other areas.

The aim of the camp is to get to know and learn more deeply about the culture and social conditions in other areas.

Based on time, camps are divided into 3 types, namely:

- e) Camping carried out in one day (during the day only) is called PERSARI.
- f) Camping held on Saturdays and Sundays is called PERSAMI.
- g) The camp lasted for more than three days.

According to the camping location, it is divided into 2 types, namely:

- h) Permanent camping (only held in one location)
- i) Safari camping (moveable)

Based on objectives, it is divided into 5 types, namely:

- j) Camp as a race
- k) Camping is a friendly event
- l) Camp as an event about work
- m) Camping as a natural and environmental research event
- n) Camping as a recreational activity

The feeling of love for one's country in early childhood is part of character education. Education can be interpreted as a process of growth and development of various potentials that exist within oneself. Character is defined as to mark and focuses on implementing good values in the form of actions and behavior. Character relates to personality, behavior and disposition. Character is composed of three

interrelated parts, the first is moral knowing, the second is moral feeling and the third is moral behavior. Good character consists of several elements, namely knowledge of good (knowing the good), desire for good (desiring the good), and doing good (doing the good)<sup>3</sup>. Good character can be created through habituation.

## CONCLUSION

Love for one's country in the view of "a way of thinking, behaving and acting that shows loyalty, concern and high appreciation for the language, physical, social, cultural, economic and political environment of the nation." The feeling of love for one's country is a sense of pride, a sense of belonging, a sense of appreciation, a sense of respect and loyalty which is reflected in the behavior of defending one's homeland, being willing to make sacrifices for the interests of one's nation and country by preserving nature and the environment.

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