

FIRST AID PROCEDURES FOR ACCIDENTS IN SCOUTING NATURAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

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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. Research results. A first aid kit or first aid box is a place or container containing tools. first aid kit that can be used in the event of an emergency or injury to a person and to prevent a higher level of injury severity. First aid kit is equipment that should be ready at home, in the office or in a vehicle as first aid in an accident. Efforts This assistance is aimed at reducing pain, preventing the possibility and situation that will make the victim worse, providing a guarantee of safety for the victim's life and so on. First aid kits are not a treatment medium, the aim is to relieve the sufferer's wounds, prevent the victim from getting worse, and supports healing. Victims of road accidents are often not treated properly, even though with a standard first aid kit, bleeding can be stopped, even temporarily. While waiting for first aid to arrive, if conditions permit you can provide first aid using a first aid kit

INTRODUCTION

Scout extracurriculars are one of the right tools to use to build character in 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

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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.

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

Meanwhile, the function of the scout movement is as a forum for achieving scout goals which are carried out through scouting activities, namely, education and training, development, community and parent service, as well as education-oriented games. Furthermore, the aim of the Scout Movement is to form the attitude of scouts so that they have personalities with noble character, patriotic spirit, law-abiding, disciplined, upholding the nation's noble values, and having life skills as national cadres in maintaining and building the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, practicing Pancasila, and preserving the environment

The goal of the scout movement is to have noble character. The term morals is an Arabic term. Etymologically, akhlaq (Arabic) is the plural form of khuluq which means manners, temperament, behavior or character. Rooted from the word khalaqa which means to create. The same root as the words khaliq (Creator), makhluk (aspired to) and Khalq (creation). The similarity of the roots of the words suggests that morality includes the meaning of creating harmony between the will of the Khaliq (God) and the behavior of the creatures (humans). Or in other words, someone's behavior code

First aid is part of workforce health services. First aid for accidents is useful for the general public, employees, workforce, and all individuals in connection with occupational safety and health at the company level. This first aid aims to save the sufferer's life, alleviate suffering and prevent it from getting worse and maintain the sufferer's life until further help is provided (Afif, 2020).

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.

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 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

Scouting is the name of the activities of members of the scout movement. Scouting education is a practical educational process, outside of school and outside of the family, which is carried out in the open in the form of interesting, challenging, fun, healthy, organized and directed activities, by applying the Basic Principles of Scouting and Scouting Education Methods, the final target of which is the formation of personality, character, noble morals and life skills. Scouting education is a lifelong independent learning educational process using creative, recreational and educational procedures to achieve its goals and objectives. Through activities that are interesting, fun, not boring, full of challenges, and in accordance with their talents and interests, it is hoped that students' spiritual, emotional, social, intellectual, physical stability and experience can develop well and purposefully (Tim Kwarnas, 2011: 21).

Scouting activities are activities in the open (outdoor activity) which contain two values, namely: first, formal value, or educational value, namely character building. Second, material value, namely the value of practical use. These values are developed through scout activities as a character strengthening program which relies on the following:

Scouting goals

- a) Instilling a national spirit so that young people love their homeland and have the spirit to defend the country
- b) Equipping young people with various skills and skills.

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that scouting forms the character, personality and morals of students which will later be applied through their attitudes and behavior in society, nation and state who love their homeland and have a high spirit of defending the country. Scouting also provides various skills and abilities that are used in developing students' soft skills.

Scouting Values

According to the Scout Movement's Articles of Association Article 7, Scouting values include:

- c) Faith and devotion to God Almighty;
- d) Love for nature and fellow humans;
- e) Love for the homeland and nation;
- f) Discipline, courage, and loyalty;
- g) Mutual help;
- h) Responsible and trustworthy
- i) Be clear in thinking, saying and doing;

DISCUSSION

The aim of the Scout Movement is to form every scout to have a personality that is faithful, devout, has noble character, a patriotic spirit, is disciplined, obeys the law, upholds the noble values of the nation, and has life skills as a national cadre in maintaining and building the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, practicing Pancasila, as well as preserving the environment (Article 4 of Law Number 12 of 2010 concerning the Scout Movement). As a forum for development and guidance, the Scout Movement aims to organize scouting activities for scouts in order to create national cadres who are highly dedicated in fostering and fulfilling independence (Erliani, 2017: 38). Scout activities in implementing the 2013 curriculum are based on the objectives of the school curriculum. Through the scout movement, education aims to develop students' talents, interests and abilities optimally.

Scout activities as extracurricular scouts in schools can be implemented in 3 models, namely: 1) block system, namely students can take part in scouting education at the beginning of the new school year, 2) actualization system, namely the process of integrating learning in each subject into scouting education, and 3) a regular system, namely for students who have interest and interest in becoming scout members by actively participating in scout extracurricular activities. The aim of implementing extracurricular activities in educational units must be to improve students' cognitive, affective and psychomotor abilities.

Scouting education in the National Education System is included in the non-formal education pathway which is enriched by education in the values of the scout movement in the formation of personalities with noble character, patriotic spirit, law-abiding, disciplined, upholding the noble values of the nation, and possessing life skills. Scouting education activities are intended to improve spiritual and intellectual abilities, skills and self-resilience which are carried out through interactive and progressive learning methods.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2010 concerning the Scout movement explains that the aim of the scout movement is to form every scout to have a personality that is faithful, devout, has noble character, has a patriot spirit, obeys the law, is disciplined, upholds the noble values of the nation and has life skills as a national cadre in maintaining and developing the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, implementing Pancasila, and preserving the environment.

First aid is providing temporary emergency assistance and treatment that is carried out quickly and precisely. The main aim is not to provide treatment, but an effort to prevent and protect victims from further severity due to accidents (Lutfiasari, 2016). First aid for accidents (P3K) is first aid that must be given immediately to victims who have an accident or sudden illness quickly and precisely before the victim is taken to a referral place or hospital. First aid in question is providing emergency care to the victim, before complete first aid is given by a doctor or other health worker. First aid is carried out. The main basis for carrying out first aid is to save the victim's life. So, help

1. Ask for help
2. Efforts to ask for help, especially from medical personnel.
3. Provide assistance according to conditions
4. Condition relief actions according to the need and seriousness of the condition.
5. Arrange for transportation to the nearest medical facility.
6. Principles of First Aid

First Aid Stages The stages in providing first aid are:

- a. do not panic
As a helper, never panic. Immediately provide help deftly and calmly so that the victim does not experience anything worse than it should. If, for example, a mass accident occurs, assistance must be given to victims whose condition is more serious first. If possible, teach victims with minor injuries to assist in providing aid to victims with serious injuries.
- b. Make sure it is safe to help
Before helping the victim, you should ensure that the location is truly safe for the rescuer, the people around the scene, and the victim himself. Check for anything that could threaten safety. Use existing personal protection, such as gloves and masks to prevent risk factors for infectious infections. Don't take the risk of becoming the next victim.
- c. Keep the victim from the next accident
Keep the victim away from the source of the accident, to prevent repeated accidents which will worsen the victim's condition. For example, when you are at a landslide location, keep it away from places where subsequent landslides are likely to occur. By moving the victim away from the location, can provide help calmly and away from other accidents that may occur next.
- d. Ensure the victim's state of consciousness
Check the victim's consciousness by calling his name if you know him or shouting loudly near the victim's ear. If there is no response, pat the victim's shoulder slowly but firmly. Provide painful stimulation, for example pinching the victim's ear. If the victim

still does not respond, immediately call for medical assistance and carry out the next steps, because you still have time to wait for medical assistance to arrive.

- e. Stop bleeding
- f. Bleeding from large blood vessels can cause death in just 3 to 5 minutes. For this reason, if there is a wound with very heavy bleeding, immediately cover the wound using a clean handkerchief or cloth. If the location of the wound allows, place the bleeding area higher than the body.
- g. Pay attention to signs of shock. The victim is placed on his back with the head placed lower than the rest of the body. If the victim is vomiting and is semi-conscious, lie face down with the head lower than the rest of the body. This method is also used for victims who are feared that they will choke on vomit, blood and water entering their lungs. If the patient has a chest injury and the patient experiences shortness of breath, but is still conscious, place him in a half-sitting position.
- h. Do not move the victim in a hurry
The victim must not be moved from the place before it can be ascertained the type and extent of the injuries he or she has suffered, unless the place of the accident makes it impossible for the victim to be left in that place. If the victim is to be carried first, the bleeding must be stopped and the broken bones splinted. When carrying the victim, try to keep the victim's head protected and not let the respiratory tract become blocked by feces or vomit.
- i. Immediately take the victim to the hospital
After providing first aid, medical help may come immediately. If not, immediately take the victim to a medical center, health center or hospital. Leave further decisions to the doctor or competent medical personnel

1. First Aid for Broken Bones

The possibility of bone fractures must always be considered in every accident resulting from a hard impact. Fractures come in several forms, namely open fractures and closed fractures. An open fracture is where the broken bone sticks out through an open wound. Therefore, relief actions must be more careful. Because apart from the danger of infection, the movement of a broken bone can injure the surrounding blood vessels, causing bleeding. In closed fractures, there is no tearing of the skin around the broken bone. Types of fractures that are often experienced:

a. Head (Skull) Fractures

The biggest danger of a fractured or broken head bone is the effect on the brain. Head fractures can be closed, that is, without a wound on the skin, or open, which is characterized by a torn wound on the scalp. Open fractures are easy to identify because the broken bone can be seen from the outside, sometimes the brain tissue can also be seen. Closed fractures are more difficult to spot, because the skin remains intact. To find out, the head is examined by feeling, usually there is a feeling of depression in the broken bone or there is bleeding through the nose and ears.

Actions to help with head fractures include:

1. The victim should not be lifted or moved too often because rough movements can make the condition worse. Clean the mouth, nose and throat of blood, mucus or vomit that could obstruct the airway.

2. Lay the victim on their side or face down to facilitate the flow of vomit or mucus that can block the airway.
3. If there are no signs of spinal fracture, lie the victim with the head lower than the body. Clean the wound of adhering dirt and any major bleeding must be stopped as quickly as possible.
4. For open fractures, never wash the wound with any liquid. Blood clots or objects that have entered the wound (in open fractures) should not be removed.
5. Cover the wound with sterile gauze and cover it with a non-compressive dressing. The victim was immediately taken to the nearest hospital.

Victims who are still conscious are prohibited from blowing snot or dirt from their nose by sniffing or sneezing.

b. Jaw Fracture

A jaw fracture is usually easy to recognize, where you will see that the shape is no longer straight or symmetrical, it hurts when you move it and there is swelling.

Actions that must be taken for jaw fractures are:

1. To reduce pain and prevent swelling, compress the jaw with ice and then bandage it.
2. How to bandage a broken jaw using a triangular bandage. Wrap the jaw with a triangular bandage folded at an angle (split) at the corners or a regular bandage.
3. To reduce pain, pain medication can be given. Then take the victim to the hospital.
4. Meanwhile, you are not allowed to move your jaw except to drink using a straw

First Aid for Accidents is an immediate first aid effort for accidents (P3K). First aid in an accident cannot replace medical personnel, it only provides initial aid to sick or injured victims. First aid is a temporary aid and treatment effort for accident victims before receiving more perfect help from a doctor or paramedic. This means that the help is not perfect treatment or treatment, but is only temporary help provided by first aid officers (medical officers or lay people) the first time First aid is defined as providing immediate or appropriate assistance to victims (illness, injury, injury, accident) who need it.

American College of Emergency Physicians(2015) recommends that first aid kits should be made of waterproof materials, made of strong plastic containers, and easily visible where they are stored. The contents of each recommended first aid kit include medicines or equipment that suit your needs and must include a manual for using the first aid kit.

First aid kits must be of sufficient size to contain all the materials or tools in the first aid kit, made of materials that can protect the contents from dust, moisture and contamination with the external environment. OHS and Injury Management of The University of Melbourne (2012) recommends the contents of a first aid kit are as follows:

Table: General Standard Items*General Standard Items*

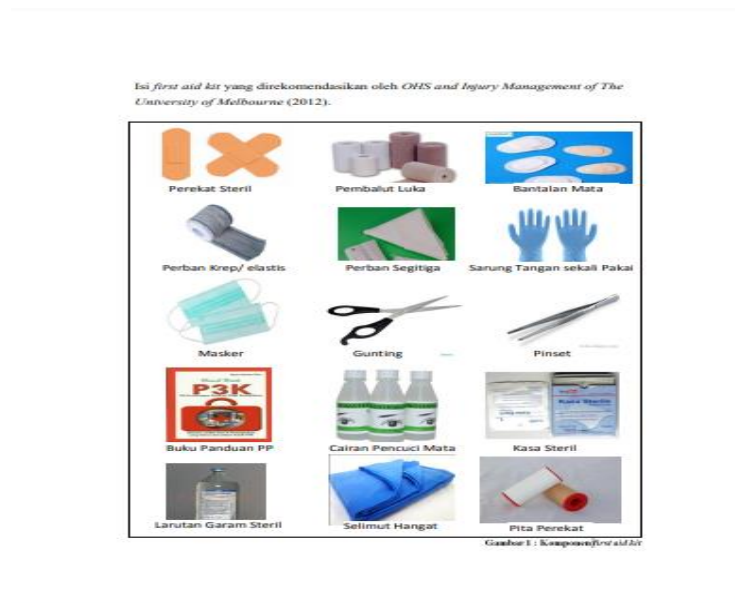
Amount	Type	Amount	Type
1xpk 100	Separate sterile adhesive	1	Plaster non allergy

6	Sterile dressing for serious wounds		1	Warm blanket
2	Great bandage for wounds		6	Solution guara ntee sterile 30 ml
2	Small bandages for wounds		1	Ice
2	Sterile small wound dressing		1	Face mask
3	Crepe bandage		1	Scissors
3	Triangular bandage		4	Tweezers
6	Sterile eye pads		1xpk	Pocket plastic
2 med, 2 large	Disposable gloves		1	Guidebook PP
1x pk	Pin		1	Book notes PP

Table: Eye Module *Eye Module (if applicable)*

Amount	Type		Amount	Type
3	Eye wash		1	Adhesive tape
6	Sterile eye pads		1	Notes PP(Fo r injury eye)

Fill in the first aid kit recommended by OHS and Injury Management of The University of Melbourne (2012). According to Government Regulation no. 55 of 2012 concerning Vehicles article 52 first aid equipment provided in a car consists of at least; antiseptic medicine, gauze, cotton, and plaster.



CONCLUSION

A first aid kit or first aid box is a place or container containing first aid tools that can be used in the event of an emergency or injury to someone and to prevent a higher level of injury severity. A first aid kit is equipment that should be ready at home, in the office or in a vehicle as first aid in an accident. These aid efforts are aimed at reducing pain, preventing the possibility and situation that will make the victim worse, providing a guarantee of safety for the victim's life and so on. First aid kits are not a means of treatment, the aim is to relieve the sufferer's wounds, keep the victim from getting worse, and supports healing. Victims of road accidents are often not treated properly, even though with a standard first aid kit, bleeding can be stopped, even temporarily. While waiting for first aid to arrive, if conditions permit you can provide first aid using the first aid kit in the car. Preparing first aid equipment (first aid in an accident) or first aid kit is mandatory for driving activities. First aid kits are generally only used when an incident occurs. This incident means that first aid kits are rarely touched by users. First aid kits need to be checked regularly at least once every 3 months, to check whether the contents inside are still in good condition or have expired. First aid is a temporary relief and care effort for accident victims before getting more perfect help. This means that the help is not a treatment or proper treatment. perfect, but only temporary assistance provided by officers. Providing first aid must be done quickly and precisely using the facilities and infrastructure at the scene of the incident. If the aid measures are carried out correctly and well, it will reduce disability or suffering to the victim and can even save the victim from death, but if the first aid measures do not work well then it is likely to make the situation worse and can even result in disability and death. The aim of first aid is to save life or prevent death, prevent more serious disability (prevent the condition from worsening), and support healing by reducing pain, fear and preventing infection.

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