

THE ROLE OF SCOUT EDUCATION IN DEVELOPMENT SCOUT MEMBER

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ABSTRACT

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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 traingulation. Research results: The Scout Movement is an organization that pays great attention to education and self-development for all its members. In order to provide guidelines for Scout Movement quartirs and units to improve the abilities and skills of adult members so they can carry out their roles in the Scout Movement environment, the National Kwartir (Kwarnas) issued a Decree regarding the Scout Movement's Education and Training System (Sisdiklat). Kwarnas Decree No. 48 of 2018 is a refinement of the previous kwarnas decision as a form of system that synergistically integrates various components, input components, training process, results and impact of an adult member scouting training

INTRODUCTION

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

This scouting education is further explained in the 2013 Scout Articles of Association and Bylaws, namely in CHAPTER IV concerning Scouting Education, which is divided into five parts and several articles. In the first part, namely in article 7, it explains the values, the values in scouting include:

- a. Faith and devotion to God Almighty.
- b. Love for nature and fellow humans.
- c. Love for the homeland and nation.
- d. Discipline, courage and loyalty.
- e. Mutual help.
- f. Responsible and trustworthy.
- g. Be clear in thinking, saying and doing.
- h. Frugal, careful and unpretentious.
- i. Diligent, skilled and happy.
- j. Obedient and likes to negotiate

The next article, namely article 8, explains the basic principles of scouting, the basic principles of scouting include:

- a. Faith and devotion to God Almighty.
- b. Caring about the nation and homeland, fellow humans and nature.
- c. Caring about his personal self.
- d. Obey the Scout Code of Honor.

The next article, in article 9, explains the scouting method, namely:

1. Implementation of the Scout Code of Honor
2. Learn by doing
3. Group activities, cooperation and competition
4. Interesting and challenging activity
5. Outdoor activities
6. The presence of adults who provide guidance, encouragement, and support

Carrying out the Scouting Method as intended in paragraph (1) uses the Among System and Basic Figures

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.

The scout movement is an educational organization whose membership is voluntary, independent, and does not differentiate between ethnicity, race, class and religion. From the statement above it can be seen that the scout movement is a means of education that teaches human values. The learning system in scouting can be carried out in the open air, so this activity can be more fun and interesting because students can learn and interact directly with the natural surroundings. Even though scouts have non-formal education whose education is not tied to academic grades, scouts have their own regulations that regulate their members so that they remain neat and orderly.

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 add broader insight and knowledge to 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

The Indonesian Scout Movement changed its name to the Praja Muda Karana Movement or Scout Movement. In the end, the scouting organization merged into the Scout Movement and established Pancasila as the basis of the Scout Movement. The implementation of the Scout Movement is in line with democratic rules (the central government is in line with the National Quarter, the provincial government is in line with the Regional Quarter, and the Regency/City Regional Government is in line with the Branch Quarter and Branch Quarter). The Scout movement has become even stronger and cannot be separated from the Advisory Council (Mabi) system which is implemented at every level from the front group to the national level. KMD Editorial Team, (2014: 26-27).

The Scout Movement was organized with the hope of being able to educate young people with the principles and methods of scouting education as initiated by Baden Powell. In the Scout Movement there are five integrated elements, namely: 1) basic scouting principles, 2) scouting methods, 3) scout code of honor, 4) scout movement motto, and 5) basic metaphors of scouting education. Ministry of Education and Culture 2014 Regarding Scouting, scout is an abbreviation of (Praja Muda Karana) which means young people who like to work. Joko Mursitho (2010: 22) explains that

scouts are members of the scout movement which consists of young members, namely students, S, G, T, D (Siaga are young members of the Scout Movement aged 07 – 10 years, Penggalang are young members of the Scout Movement who aged 11 – 15 years, Enforcers are young members of the Scout Movement aged 16 – 20 years, Pandega are young members of the Scout Movement aged 21 – 25 years) and adult members namely Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters, Scoutmaster Trainers, Professional Leaders. SAKA and SAKA Instructors, SAKA Leaders, Mainstays, Mainstay Assistants, MABI Members, Kwartir Staff Employees, Partners. Meanwhile, the Scout Movement is the name of an educational organization outside the school and outside the family that uses the basic principles of Scouting and Scouting Methods. Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 number 131 concerning the Scout Movement states that the scout movement is an organization formed by scouts to provide scouting education.

Scouting is the name of the activities of members of the Scout Movement. Joko Mursitho (2010: 22) explains that scouting is an educational process outside the school environment and outside the family in the form of interesting, fun, healthy, orderly, directed, practical activities carried out in the open with basic scouting principles and scouting methods whose ultimate goal is character formation. .

Law number 12 of 2010 article 1 paragraphs 1,2 and 3 explains that the Scout Movement is an organization formed by scouts to provide scouting education. Scouts are Indonesian citizens who are active in scouting education and practice Scouting Satya and Scouting Dharma. Scouting is all aspects related to scouting. The 2013 Scout Articles of Association and Bylaws Chapter IV Article 8 point 5 explains that scouting education is broadly defined as a continuous development process for young people, both as individuals and as members of society.

DISCUSSION

Scouting education in schools teaches character values including: 1) spiritual, 2) national spirit, 3) independence, 4) social care, 5) honesty, 6) responsibility, 7) discipline, 8) tolerance (Nurdin, 2021 : 954). In this case, the role of education is

expected to maximize existing character education. The scout movement in an effort to shape the character of students requires management in the form of planning, implementation and evaluation so that the activity runs well and the goals of character education itself can be achieved.

Scout comes from the word Praja Muda Karana which means the soul of a young man who likes to work. In UU.RI no. 12 of 2010 stated that: "Scouts are Indonesian citizens who are active in Scouting education and practice Scouting Satya and Scouting Dharma. Scouting is all aspects related to scouting."¹ There needs to be an understanding of the differences between Scouting, Boy Scouts and the Scout Movement. Scouts are students who go through the scouting education process under the guidance of adults or coaches in order to become human beings with character. Scouting is an educational process outside the school and family environment which takes the form of interesting, fun, healthy, focused and practical activities carried out based on basic scouting principles and scouting methods whose aim is to form noble character, morals and manners. Meanwhile, the Scout movement is an organization formed to manage the scout education management system

The following are the types of education, training and meetings for adult members of the Scout Movement according to Kwarnas Decree No. 48 of 2018:

a. Education for Adult Members, consisting of:

1) Orientation Course; 2) Advanced Scout Leader Course (KMD) Siaga; 3) Advanced Scout Leader Course Basic Level (KMD) Penggalal; 4) Advanced Scout Leader Course Basic Level (KMD) Enforcer; 5) Advanced Scout Leader Course Basic Level (KMD) Pandega; 6) Advanced Level Scout Leader Course (KML) Siaga; 7) Advanced Level Scout Leader Course (KML) Penggalang; 8) Advanced Level Scout Leader Course (KML) Enforcement; 9) Coaching Course Advanced Level Scouting (KML) Pandega; 10) Advanced Level Scouting Trainer Course (KPD); 11) Advanced Level Scouting Training Course (KPL).

b. Training for Adult Members, consisting of:

1) Scout Skills Course; 2) Scout Method Application Course; 3) Saka Civil Service Course; 4) Saka Instructor Course; 5) Quarter Management Course; 6) Public Relations Course; 7) Gugusdepan Manager Course; 8) Education and Training Center Management Course 9)

Courses Other important and useful courses can be held quarterly through collaboration with other institutions.

c. Meetings for Adult Members, consisting of:

1) Karang Pamitran; 2) Trainer Pit; 3) Teaching Bracelet; 4) Trainer Refreshment.

As is known, Adult Members in the Scout Movement are Scout Leaders, Scout Leader Trainers, Saka Officials, Saka Instructors, Mainstays, Advisory Council, Community Unit Leaders and Darma Gugus Members.

CONCLUSION

As a vehicle for development for Indonesia's young generation, the Scout Movement has an important role in creating a strong, virtuous generation by prioritizing the spirit of unity and integrity as well as love of the homeland which is more focused on each of its activities. What is the role of scouts in education? These include becoming more independent individuals, training discipline, mutual cooperation and togetherness, increasing awareness, learning to love nature, learning organization and cooperation, training leadership and creativity. Scout leaders are adult members who have a high commitment to the principles of scouting. Therefore, he must be patient in motivating, guiding, helping and facilitating coaching activities

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