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THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to identify The historical role of scouts towards Islamic Education The approach used in this research is a qualitative descriptive approach, observation, interview and documentation methods. The research results can be explained. The research results show that (1) role history of scouting towards Islamic educational institutions has a contribution scout activities, scouts have experienced developments in terms of the role and function of the organization, such as the historical appointment of scouts to Islamic educational institutions, unfortunately they have certification in providing a constructive contribution to better Islamic educational institutions in terms of teaching quality or anything extracurricular

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INTRODUCTION

Education is the main milestone in the progress of a nation. Education can improve the quality of human resources. One way that can be used to improve the quality of human resources is to improve the quality of education. Therefore, reforms in the field of education for the progress of a nation must always be carried out in order to create quality national education that is able to compete internationally. Education must adapt and be more responsive to changes and developments over time. This is because the realization of a quality society is the responsibility of education, especially

in preparing students to become subjects who increasingly play a role in displaying their strong, creative, independent and professional strengths (Mulyasa, 2004: 3).

Education is a process of human dignity towards the peak of optimizing their cognitive, affective and psychomotor potential. Education is the process of guiding, training and guiding people to avoid or escape from ignorance and ignorance. Education is a metamorphosis of behavior towards true maturity.(Danim, 2010)

Referring to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence , noble morals, and skills needed by himself, society, nation and state.(Law, 2011)

This means that education is a deliberate, systematically planned effort in which there is a certain vision and mission in order to make changes that are deemed necessary, thereby producing very good changes.

The basis, function and objectives of national education are based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that national education functions to develop abilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to make the nation's life more intelligent, aimed at developing the potential of students to become worthy human beings. have faith and devotion to God Almighty, have noble character, be healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and be democratic and responsible citizens.Law, (2011: 67)

Education is also a process and an institution that offers learning programs. As a process, education is an effort to provide guidance and guidance to the potential of each individual child who is experiencing development to achieve optimal maturity. In this context, education can last a lifetime in various situations, either by example, habituation, guidance, direction, learning, training, punishment, praise and so on. Meanwhile, as an institution, education can take place in households and community institutions (out-of-school education) and education can take place in schools as formal educational organizations. To achieve success in the world of education, there is a need for good and orderly management. Two or more people work together to carry out management, coaching and well-arranged plans.Syafaruddin, (2011: 7)

Management or effective management in educational organizations is increasingly gaining recognition from various parties. It turns out that research on school effectiveness and school improvement shows that the quality of leadership and management (management) is one of the most important variables in distinguishing between successful and unsuccessful schools. In this case, educational management in schools must be focused on serving the educational stakeholders themselves. School/madrasah stakeholders consist of at least students and parents, community leaders, government, madrasa founders and owners, alumni, teachers and employees. Syafaruddin, (2011: 67)

From the definition and explanation above,, education is an effort to influence individuals to improve their mastery of knowledge. The aim of science is not only to increase knowledge, but also to improve morals and encourage the achievement of desired goals and aspirations. Education also not only functions as a means to achieve goals, but also makes it possible to achieve a happy life and have a good quality of life in relation to fellow humans. Education has benefits for society, families, countries, individuals, religions and nations.

In essence, education is a means that has a big influence in forming quality human resources. Through education, a generation can be formed that has strong character and is able to apply itself as an agent of change in the progress of civilization. All of these things cannot be separated from the existence of a coaching process that can improve the quality of education so that it becomes better.

Scouts exist to offer a new perspective on how to help students develop their character in accordance with national education standards. This is so that by making scouting a mandatory after-school activity, students will have a platform to express their creativity and gain the leadership skills they will need in the future. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2014 concerning scouting education as a mandatory extracurricular activity in primary and secondary education states this. The aim of scouting education is to help children internalize the principles of independence, togetherness, love of nature, leadership and culture. In order for the anticipated improvement in character education to be fully realized, the values of attitudes and skills as the content of the 2013 curriculum and the content of scouting education can synergize in a convincing way and significantly

change the behavior patterns of students both at school and in their environment. The role of scouts in instilling the value of love for the country has gone well. This can be seen by the existence of a structured planning process. Attitudes that support the realization of the value of love for the country are an attitude of honesty, an attitude of discipline, an attitude of hard work and a creative attitude. Factors that influence the implementation of scout activities are institutions, foundations, coaches, learning and application methods, teaching aids, the environment, the students themselves, and also parents. Meanwhile, factors that hinder the instilling of the value of patriotism include students' lack of awareness of the importance of scout activities in instilling the value of patriotism, rainy weather, students who rarely participate in scout training activities or students who take part in activities.

To understand Scouting better, it is important to know the history of its founding and development. Understanding the history of the founding of Scouting cannot be separated from the life history of the founder, Baden Powel or Lord Robert Baden Powel Of Gilwell. Baden Powel was born in London on February 22 1857. His full name was actually Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden Powel, while his father, Baden Powel, was a professor of geometry at Oxford University, England. Unfortunately, his father died on October 11, 1880 when Baden Powel was still small, around 3 years old. Because he was an orphan as a child, he was used to living independently.

Baden Powel has an attitude that does not give up easily, he is a hard worker and likes helping other people. He completed his education at Charthuse School at the age of 19, and then decided to join the military service.

History is a mirror for current conditions, as well as a source of thought and learning in developing future goals. The history of the Scout Movement cannot be separated from the history of world scouting which was founded by Lord Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden Powell Of Gilwell, he was a British soldier who was born on February 22 1857. After Baden Powell founded the scouting organization in England, then many other countries founded scouting organizations, one of which is in Indonesia. The ideas initiated by Baden Powell were brought by the Dutch and taught in Indonesia under the name of the organization Netherland Indische Padvinders Vereeniging (NIPV) or the Dutch East Indies Scout Association. The role of the Scout

Movement in the form of Social Religious activities such as the National Movement for Eid Bakti, Christmas and New Year's Service. , which shows their commitment to maintaining ties with society in a religious context. And Environmental Care Character Building Activities such as Community Service Activities, Helping Brigade Training and Caring Scout Development, Caring Scout Task Force Training, Disaster Care Scout Action, Social Service for Community Victims of Natural Disasters, and Construction of a Simple Emergency Suspension Bridge. Supporting factors are support from the community, support from related agencies (as well as activity programs that have been structured and implemented. Inhibiting factors are Scout membership and lack of training which results in limited human resources. Furthermore, there are inhibiting factors such as limited budget funds for carrying out social activities in Kwarda Lampung. Through this role, the Lampung Regional Kwartir Scout Movement contributes the scouting training event he initiated. This collection of his writings was made into a book with the title "Scouting For Boys". This book quickly spread in England and other countries where a scouting organization was established which was originally only for men under the name Boys Scout. In 1912, with the help of her younger sister, Agnes founded a scouting organization for women called Girl Guides, which was later continued by her wife.

In 1916, an alert age scout group was established with the name CUB (wolf children) with the book *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling as a guide to its activities. This book tells the story of Mowgli the jungle boy who was raised in the forest by his mother wolf. In 1918 he created Rover Scout for those aged 17 years. In 1922 he published the book *Rovering To Success (Wandering Towards Happiness)*. This book describes a young man who has to paddle his canoe to a happy beach.

In 1920 the first World Jamboree was held at Olympia Hall, London. He invited scouts from 27 countries and at that time Baden Powell was appointed as the World Scout (Chief Scout of the World). In 1914 he wrote instructions for a Scoutmaster course and it was only implemented in 1919. From his friend, WF de Bois Maclarren, he received a plot of land in Chingford which was then used as a place for Scoutmaster education under the name Gilwell Park. In 1920 it was formed

Deewan International with 9 members and its Secretariat Bureau in London, England and in 1958 the World Scout Bureau was moved from London to Ottawa,

Canada. On May 1, 1968, the World Scout Bureau was moved again to Geneva, Switzerland.

From 1920 to 19 the Head of the World Scout Bureau was successively held by Hebert Martin (England). Colonel JS Nilson (England), Major General DC Spry (Canada) who were replaced in 1965 by RT Lund on May 1 1968 were replaced again by DR. Laszio Nagy as Secretary General. The Putra World Scout Bureau has 5 regional offices, namely Costa Rica, Egypt, Philippines, Switzerland and Nigeria. Meanwhile, the Women's World Scout Bureau is headquartered in London with 5 regional offices in Europe, Asia Pacific, Arabia, Africa and Latin America. The establishment of scouts in the world was not born easily but was a process that went through a long journey and process. The process of establishing scouts in the world began with the founding of Boys Scouts in 1908 by Boden Powell. Then in 1912, with the help of her younger sister, Agnes, she founded a scouting organization for women called Girl Guides. This continued until in 1920 an International Council was formed with 9 members and a Secretariat Bureau in London, England.

METHOD

The approach used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach, namely a research approach that attempts to describe a symptom, event, incident that is happening now, where this research photographs events and events that occur as the focus of attention and then describes them as they really are. Sugiono (2019:98)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Scouting is the term used for members of the scout movement, which includes alert scouts, raising scouts, enforcer scouts and pandaga scouts. There are also other member groups such as scout leaders, mainstays, trainers, pamong saka, quarter staff, and guidance councilors. Scouting Refers to activities carried out by scout members. The scout movement is an organization outside schools and families that applies the Basic Principles of Scout Education and Scout Education Methods. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2010 concerning the Scout Movement, "Scouts are Indonesian citizens who are active in scouting education and practice scouting and scouting dharma." According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (RI, 1996), scouts are youth organizations that educate their

members in various skills, discipline and self-confidence. Scouts do not look at age, all members have similarities in seeking knowledge, knowledge, experience and learning from each other.

Scouting education in Indonesia is an important aspect of national education because it is part of the history of the struggle of the Indonesian nation (Sarkonah, 2013: 10). Lord Baden Powell's brilliant and interesting idea eventually spread to various countries including the Netherlands under the name Padvinder. Then this idea was brought to Indonesia by the Dutch and founded an organization called NIPV (Nederland Indische Padvinders Vereeniging or Association of Dutch East Indies Guides).

Discussion

With the Dutch Hindu government prohibiting using the term Padvinder, KH Agus Salim used the name Pandu or Scouting. In 1930 scouting organizations such as IPO, PK (Panduan Sultanate) and PPS (Panduan Pemuda Sumatra) merged to become KBI (Indonesian National Scouts). Then in 1931, PAPI (Indonesian Scout Association) was formed which changed to BPPKI (Central Body for Indonesian Scout Fraternity). In 1961, Indonesian scouting was split into 100 scouting organizations which were grouped into 3 organizational federations, namely IPINDO (Indonesian Scout Association) and PKPI (Indonesian Girl Scout Association). Then the three merged into one under the name (Indonesian Scout Association). The birth of the scout movement in Indonesia was marked by a series of interrelated events, namely: the speech of the president/mandate of the MPRS in front of figures and leaders representing scout organizations in Indonesia on March 9, 1961 at the State Palace. This event was later referred to as Scout Movement Shoots Day. On May 20, 1961, Presidential Decree (Kepres) Number 238 of 1961 regarding the scout movement was issued which established the Scout Movement as the only scouting organization tasked with providing scouting education for Indonesian children and youth, as well as ratifying the Articles of Association of the Scout Movement in carrying out its duties. . May 20 for the scout movement has a special meaning and is a historical milestone for education in the third world, this event became known as Work Year Start Day.

The issuance of this presidential decree encouraged various scouting movements that already existed in Indonesia to unite their determination to merge into a large scouting organization by holding a meeting of representatives of scouting organizations at the Senayan Sports Palace on July 30 1961. At that time it was agreed that all scouting movements would merge into one in one scouting organization, namely the Scout Movement. This event is known as Scout Movement Pledge Day. The Scout Movement was officially introduced to all Indonesian people on August 14 1961. This introduction was not only carried out in Jakarta, but in big cities throughout Indonesia. Furthermore, every August 14th is celebrated as Sarkonah Scout Movement Day, (2013:13).

From the definition above, it can be interpreted that scouting is an activity outside class hours which is not included in the curriculum, but is a fun, interesting and healthy activity with the aim of forming students' character. Scout activities focus more on outdoor activities, so that every scout activity has two values, namely the formation

of attitudes in children and its practical value. However, it cannot be denied that the activities contained in scouting have a big influence on the formation of attitudes in children. The scout movement is one of the movements in the field of non-formal education. The scout movement provides scouting education for young people to grow the nation's buds so that they become a better, more responsible generation, capable of fostering and fulfilling independence and building a better world in accordance with the articles of association and bylaws of the scout movement, article 4. So far, the term scout movement , scouting, scouting education and scouting are 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.

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, Scouting 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 that 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 Scout Movement, according to Republic of Indonesia Law Number 12 of 2010, is an educational organization that has legal status and is based on Pancasila. Meanwhile, members of the scout movement are scouts consisting of young members and adult members. The young members are the Siaga, Penggalang, Penegak and Pandega scouts. Meanwhile, the adult members are, Scout Leaders, Assistant Scout

Leaders, Scout Leader Trainers, Professional Guides, Pamong Saka, Saka Instructors, Saka Leaders, Mainstays, Mainstay Helpers, Mabi Members and Kwartir Staff Employees. Scout activities are activities which contain character values which are carried out outside school hours through activities carried out in the open air which aim to form the character of scouts based on the Basic Principles of Scouting and Scouting Methods.

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. 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.

Firmansyah (2014: 11) stated that the scout movement is a forum for guidance and development for members of the scouts who are alert, raisers, pandega, coaches, coaches, supervisory councils, mainstays, and so on which are based on the basic principles and methods of scouting and based on the among system. This is in line with the opinion expressed by Metroprawiro (1992: 51) who explains that the scout movement is an association of scouting educational movements which focuses on education using the among system.

CONCLUSION

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

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