ANALYSIS OF LEVELS IN SCOUTING IN REALIZING A SENSE OF NATIONALISM

Khafifah Rahmawani Siregar[1], Setiyani Br Saragih[2], Padilah Hoiriah Harahap[3],

[123]Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training / UIN North Sumatra, Indonesia

khafifarahmawanisrgg@gmail.com , loyalysrgh@gmail.com , padilahhoiriah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

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 traiangulation. The results of the research. Nationalism at the scout level is a manifestation of national awareness or national spirit. How does nationalism develop? application of a national way of thinking. National thinking can also be antithetical to regional or group ways of thinking. New behavior occurs when there is something that is needed to cause a reaction, namely stimulation, then the stimulus will cause a reaction or behavior. A form of human behavior that is invisible or hidden (convert behavior) and visible behavior (overt behavior). nationalism at the scout level or nationalism within each paramuka member.

INTRODUCTION

Scouting is essentially an enjoyable educational process for young people, under the responsibility of adult members, which is carried out outside the school and family educational environment, with certain objectives, basic principles and educational methods. The Scout Movement is also an educational movement for young people, which is voluntary, non-political, open to all, without distinction of origin, race, ethnicity and religion, which organizes scouting through a value system based on the Satya and Dharma of Scouting.

Extracurricular activities are an important element in building students' personality and discipline, as stated in the objectives of implementing extracurricular activities in schools according to the Directorate of Secondary Education as follows: (1) Extracurricular activities must improve students' abilities in cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects. (2) Developing students' talents and interests in personal development efforts towards positive whole human development. (3) Can know, recognize and differentiate between the relationship between one lesson and another lesson. Scout extracurricular activities do not only provide knowledge and skills, but scouting also aims to form individuals, who always instill values, including the values of the Teaching and Learning Process in Schools of morals,

manners, ethics, aesthetics and character, so that when they grow up they become humans who are useful for themselves, society, nation, state and religion. The scout movement is not school education (formal), nor is it family education (informal), but it is more accurate to say that it is education that exists in society, but the scout movement is able to access any school educational institutions, because of its neutral nature from any political orientation. . Scout activities are expected to be able to take responsibility for giving birth to a future generation of young people who are creative, active, innovative, confident, honest and disciplined. The aim of the Scout Movement is to educate and develop young Indonesians in order to develop faith and devotion to God Almighty, so that they become: (1) Humans with noble character, personality and character, who are: a) high morally, spiritually, mentally strong, socially, intellectual, emotional and physical; b) High intelligence and quality of skills; c) Physically strong and healthy. (2) Citizens of the Republic of Indonesia who have the spirit of Pancasila, are loyal and obedient to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and are good and useful members of society, who can develop themselves independently and are jointly responsible for the development of the nation and state, have concern for others living and natural environments, both local, national and international

Scout extracurriculars are one of the right tools to use for building character to students. The educational process in scouting occurs when students are engrossed in activities that are interesting, fun, recreational and challenging. At that time, on the sidelines of the scouting activities, 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.

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. Scout education implementers must appreciate and realize that:

a. Work in the field of education is work to improve mental, moral, spiritual, emotional, social, intellectual and physical quality.

b. Education is different from teaching, the educational process is deeper in developing and forming values, attitudes, behavior and knowledge.

c. In essence, education is empowering students to be able to develop their potential optimally.

The basis and foundation of education is exemplary, for this reason scout education implementers are obliged to be role models. In Curriculum 13, scout extracurricular activities at school are included as self-development activities. This activity can be done in class for two lesson hours, but can also be done outside of class with two lesson hours per week. So it is clear that scouting education does not only provide skills and emphasize the knowledge aspect, but also provides the instillation of positive values. Scouting Basic principles are basic principles that form the basis of thinking and acting. Basic principles include values and norms in the lives of all members of the Scout Movement. The Basic Principles of Scouting (PDK) are the principles that underlie scouting activities in an effort to develop the character of students.

Nationalism comes from the words "national" and "ism", namely nationalism which contains the meaning of awareness and spirit of love for one's country, having pride as a nation, or maintaining national honor, having a sense of solidarity with the disasters and misfortunes of one's compatriots, compatriots and fellow countrymen. and unity According to the Indonesian Encyclopedia Nationalism is the political and social attitude of a group of nations that have a common culture, language and territory as well as similar ideals and goals by placing deep loyalty to their national group. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (Depdikbud, 1997:648), Nationalism is defined as awareness of membership in a nation which, potentially or actually, together achieves, maintains and perpetuates the identity, integrity, prosperity and strength of that nation, namely the national spirit. Nationalism can be formulated as an ideology that creates and maintains the sovereignty of a country (in English "nation") by realizing an identity that is shared as a common bond in one group.

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 open interviews and in-depth interviews to obtain valid data about the formation of a sense of caring through extracurricular scouting for students. Interviews were conducted with research subjects including scout leaders and scout members. (3) Documentation Study. This documentation method is used to obtain valid facts regarding the truth. This is because the object that is the target of research can be guaranteed answer with existing facts. In this research, the documents that are the source of data are work programs and photos related to student scouting activities.

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

Analysis of Levels in Scouting in Creating a Sense of Nationalism

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 activities consist of routine activities, camping/exploration activities, recreation/game activities and participation activities, all of which uphold character values. Coaches try to instill and foster an attitude of caring towards students. This is done by providing some sense of care to students through activities in extracurricular scouting. In providing a sense of care for students, the coach tries to accompany the student so that if the student experiences difficulties, the coach gives direction and encouragement to the student. From the results of research in the field, the various feelings of care that are instilled in students through scouting extracurriculars include students' feelings of care for themselves, care for others, care for nature and care for God Almighty.

Scouting embodies a sense of nationalism in the sense of a national spirit due to cultural similarities, meaning the main cultural similarities such as the same blood or descent, ethnicity, area of residence, belief and religion, language and culture. In the early growth of nationalism, it could be said to be a psychological situation in which a person's total loyalty was devoted directly to the state. Ties of nationalism grew in society when their thought patterns began to decline. This bond occurs when humans start living together in a certain area and do not move from there. At that time, the instinct of self-preservation was very important and encouraged them to defend their country, where they lived and depended on themselves. This is the origin of the growth of nationalist ties, which in fact are weak and of low quality and are a complement to school education and education in the family, filling the needs of students that are not met by these two educational environments. Scouting develops students' knowledge of interests and talents. In scouting, in essence, students are not only played as objects of education, in fact they are played more as subjects, so in scouting it is actually the students themselves who play an active role in the activity process. In an activity, the scout leader acts as a guide, companion

and facilitator who diligently provides motivation and provides stimulation for the emergence of the concept of the activity, which is equipped with the most appropriate method for carrying out the activity, while in the process of implementing the activity the participants are fully Educate yourself who plays an active role

DISCUSSION
Analysis of Levels in Scouting in Creating a Sense of Nationalism

Extracurricular activities are activities outside regular lesson hours (intracurricular) that are not closely related to school lessons. This program is carried out at school or outside school. This activity is intended to expand students' knowledge to increase skills, analyze relationships between various subjects, channel talents and interests, support the achievement of intracurricular goals, and complete efforts to develop Indonesian people as a whole. This activity is carried out periodically at certain times. When carrying out extracurricular activities, there are many things that must be considered, including: activity materials should be able to provide benefits for students' mastery of teaching materials. As far as possible, it is not too burdensome for students. Utilizing the potential of the environment, nature, cultural environment, industrial activities and the business world. Does not interfere with the main tasks of students and teachers. Extracurricular activities can take the form of individual activities or group activities. Individual activities are activities to channel the talents of individual students at school and in the community. So, extracurricular is an educational and useful activity outside of class hours which is followed according to talents and interests to develop students' talents and interests. Extracurriculars are also another option for boredom studying in the classroom during class hours. Extracurriculars are activities carried out by students outside standard curriculum learning hours as an extension of curriculum activities and carried out under school guidance with the aim of developing the students' personality, talents, interests and abilities. wider. From this explanation it can be defined that activities at school or outside school that are related to the task of studying a subject are not extracurricular activities. Scouting is essentially an enjoyable educational process for young people, under the responsibility of adult members, which is carried out outside. school and family educational environment, with certain objectives, basic principles and educational methods. The Scout Movement is also an educational movement for young people, which is voluntary, non-political, open to all, without distinction of origin, race, ethnicity and religion, which organizes scouting through a value system based on the Satya and Dharma of Scouting. The Indonesian Scout Movement is the name of a non-formal educational organization that provides scouting education in Indonesia. The basic principles of scouting and scouting methods whose ultimate goal is the formation of character, morals and noble character. Scouting is a scouting education system that is adapted to the circumstances, interests and development of Indonesian society and nation.

The scouting method is a progressive way of learning through: practicing the scout code of honor, learning by doing, group systems, activities that challenge and increase and contain education that is appropriate to the spiritual and physical development of students, outdoor activities, proficiency mark system, separate unit system for boys and girls, the among system. Scouting methods essentially

cannot be separated from the basic principles of scouting. This connection lies in the implementation of the code of honor. The scouting method is also used as a system. The level in scouting is a level determined by the abilities of its members. These abilities are called general skill requirements or SKU. For alert and raising scouts, each has three levels, enforcer scouts have two levels, and pandega scouts have one level.

1) Alert scout levels: initial alert, auxiliary alert, management alert.
2) Scout raiser levels: ramu raiser, raft raiser, applied raiser.
3) Scout enforcement level: intermediary enforcer, executive enforcer.
4) Pandega scout level.

There is also a special level called the Garuda scout, which is the highest level in each age group in scouting. Camping is an outdoor recreational activity. This activity is generally done to take a break from the hustle and bustle of cities, or from crowds in general, to enjoy the beauty of nature. Camping is usually done by staying overnight at a campsite, using tents, built primitively or without a roof at all. Nationalism will appear in reality if ordinary people as identity bearers imagine themselves as members of an abstract national community. The nation that depicts the existence of Imagined Communities rediscovers its history which binds various ethnic groups into one unity. Unity and unity can only be realized when the entire community has a strong sense of nationalism without having an excessive sense of ethnocentrism which can trigger divisions. This is what will create loyalty

CONCLUSION

Nationalism at the scout level is a manifestation of national awareness or national spirit. Nationalism develops through the application of national thinking. National thinking can also be antithetical to regional or group thinking. New behavior occurs when there is something that is needed to cause a reaction, namely stimulation, then this stimulation will cause a reaction or behavior. Forms of invisible or hidden human behavior (convert behavior) and visible behavior (overt behavior). Nationalism at the scout level or civil nationalism is nationalism where the state obtains the truth of the active participation of scout members who wish to create a state, recognize and defend their country. In civic nationalism, the people are active and participate in defending their homeland, race and common culture. The people will fully create an atmosphere of defense of the homeland in which they live

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