

The Relationship between Scout Activities with the Attitude of State Defend Student's SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang Sragen Academic Year 2018/2019

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to: 1. Describe the activeness of students in scouting activities, 2. Describe the attitude of the state defends, 3. Explain the relationship between the activities of scouting with the attitude of the state defends. The study was conducted by survey method. The population was all students in class XI. The research sample was taken by a random sampling technique totaling 60 students. The analysis technique is done by product-moment analysis. The results showed that students who actively participated in scout activities were moderate. Likewise, the attitude of defending a student's country is moderate. The results of the analysis obtained an r count of 0.585 with a significance of $0.001 < 0.05$. The activeness in participating student activities is included in the moderate category, as well as the defensive attitude of students including moderate. The contribution of active participation in scouting activities towards the defense of the state was 34.2%. Then it can be concluded that students who are active in scouting activities have a high state defense attitude compared to students who are not active in these activities.

Keywords

scout activity, state
defends attitude



I. Introduction

The struggle of the heroes in the past did not stop only after the state declared its independence (Yurdakal, 2019). Because after independence, the threat to state sovereignty continues. This threat does not only come from the outside but can also come from within. Threats from the outside are easier to see, while threats from the inside are very difficult to know. Various kinds of threats to state sovereignty must be immediately anticipated so that the state is not controlled by other parties. The threat to state sovereignty is not only the responsibility of the government but also the responsibility of citizens. All citizens have the obligation to defend their country from various kinds of threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances. For this reason, all citizens must be willing to defend their country.

One of the government's tasks is to provide provisions for citizens to become citizens who have the willingness to defend their citizens. One of the government's tasks is carried out through education, both formal and non-formal education. Formal education is done through education in schools. Education in schools is organized based on a curriculum set by the central government through the ministry of education. In addition to activities based on the curriculum, the school also organizes activities called extracurricular activities. These activities are many kinds with more specific objectives. One of the extra-curricular activities organized by the school is scouting.

II. Review of Literature

Scout activities or in other terms called scouts are activities that teach various skills. As stated: "Venturing is a Scout program that focuses on high adventure activities, usually with more opportunities for rafting, rock climbing, etc. The Venturing Crew can have both male and female members - and also young adults - because the program is for, "Young men and women aged 14 to 20 years (and not yet 21 years old), or 13 years old and have completed 8th grade ... Although outdoor activities are a major part of Venturing, the program also displays life skills such as leadership development, public speaking, interviews, and guidance" (Fast Facts, 2012). From these explanations, it shows that scouting activities are activities that provide provision to individuals in various life skills to children aged less than 21 years. Age as in the above limits is school age up to high school level. This means that scouting activities are held for children in formal schools up to high school level, with the aim of providing life skills to children.

A variety of life skills that are taught in scouting activities will form a positive attitude in the child. This attitude will support the creation of strong personalities in children. One of the attitudes that can be generated from scouting activities with various life skills being taught, will be able to form attitudes related to state life, namely the attitude of nationalism and patriotism. According to the author, scout activities will be able to improve the attitude of defending the country in students who participate in scouting activities as well as possible.

State defense, as stated above, is one of the attitudes that must be possessed by every citizen, especially its youth. But lately, the attitude of defending the country in the children themselves becomes a special concern. This is because children prefer to play gadgets rather than doing positive activities. Can be seen in various places, including in schools, many students who fill their free time by playing gadgets. This is very unfortunate, because these activities can lead to unfavorable attitudes in socialization. Especially lately a lot of information shows that some hospitals both public hospitals and mental hospitals found patients who experience physical and psychological disorders due to excessive gadget play. From this incident it can also be predicted that they do not care about the life around them, including in the life of the state. Furthermore, the incident was also alleged that the students who were still within the age limit of these children experienced a crisis related to the attitude of defending the country.

The attitude of defending the country is the attitude of citizens in defending the sovereignty of the country that has been usurped by the heroes from the clutches of the invaders. The attitude of defending the country did not stop after the state declared its independence. This is because state sovereignty does not only disappear from the hands of the invaders, but at any time state sovereignty can be threatened by foreign power in all aspects of state life which includes sovereignty in terms of ideology, politics, economics, social, and defense and security. As citizens must have a defensive attitude of the state to fight the mastery of various things so that state sovereignty is fully realized without being influenced by foreign powers.

Related to extracurricular activities at school, scouting is an alternative so that students are not disturbed by information technology that can be done with information technology called gadgets. Scouting activities are extracurricular activities that are systematically performed as a vehicle for strengthening psychology-socio-cultural (reinforcement) attitudes and skills manifestation in the 2013 curriculum which is psychopaedagogically coherent with

the development of attitudes and skills in scouting education (Putri, 2015). Achieving the core competencies of spiritual attitudes (KI-1), social attitudes (KI-2), and skills (KI-3) gain meaningful learning through the adaptive systemic facilitation of scouting education within the educational unit (Permendikbud, no. 63 tahun 2014).

From the explanation, it can be stated that scout activities are activities aimed at forming attitudes and behaviors that include spiritual, social, and skill attitudes and behaviors. These various attitudes and behaviors are intended to make students able to maintain their lives later on. To maintain one's life one must be able to behave and behave well, towards oneself, towards the social environment, and also to the country. Each is an individual responsibility in life in this world.

The description of the condition of children associated with extracurricular activities above shows that technological development can affect children's activities. These effects can cause negative effects that make children less attention to their environment so that children can also forget the attitude of patriotism. In this regard, this study will discuss the effect of scouting extracurricular activities on the defending attitude of state students of SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang.

Talking about the activeness of students in scouting, students who are active in activities at school will certainly get many benefits, especially for themselves and can also be useful for people in their environment. As stated by Packham (2008) that "enabling learning environments and processes is an essential tool for community workers, particularly those who are involved in supporting active citizenship type activities in communities". This opinion provides an understanding that the activeness of students in organizations will make students obtain life values that might not be obtained through learning activities in the classroom.

Scouting is the largest youth organization in the world with national associations found in more than two hundred countries in the world. Scouting was founded by Robert Baden-Powell, designed as an informal citizenship training scheme. Scouts have values that are about to be instilled in youth. These values include loyalty, efficiency, clear thinking, and obligations (Robinson & Mills, 2012). Students, who participate in scouting activities are expected to be able to do their best, understand how to survive, be independent, and be able to help others. After participating in scouting activities students are able to become independent youth - help friends / neighbors - communities - to be able to defend the nation and state.

It was stated by Aqib and Sujak (2011) that the scout movement was an education movement of young people who organized scouts with the support and guidance of adult members. As an educational movement, the scout movement effort cannot be separated from the basic pattern of national education and is one of the educational facilities, in addition to other educational facilities (family, school, peer group, work environment, and society). Scouting is an educational process outside of school and outside the family environment in the form of interesting, fun, organized, directed, practical activities carried out in nature.

In general, extracurricular activities have a function in their implementation. According to Muhaimin (2008), there are several functions of extracurricular activities, namely first, the development function. This development function is a function of extracurricular activities that are useful for developing students' abilities and creativity according to their potential, talents and interests. Second, social functions, apart from being a student talent developer, another function of extracurricular activities is to develop students' abilities and sense of social responsibility. This social function puts more emphasis on the personality aspects of

each individual. Third, the recreational function, the function of extracurricular activities, which subsequently is to develop a relaxed, joyful and enjoyable atmosphere for students who support the development process.

Character education can be developed through scout activities. In this activity, students are guided to prepare for the future by being given skills such as leadership, patriotism, creativity, personality, and noble character. This is in accordance with the purpose of the scout movement. Scouts aim to support young people physically, mental, and spiritual development, so they can play a constructive role in society by focusing on life in the open and survival skills (Mislia, Mahmud, & Manda, 2016).

Scout extracurricular activities can provide direct experience to students, so that it will shape the positive personality of students. As expressed by (Vick & Garvey, 2016) that "Scouting is important in terms of giving young people learning experiences that go beyond learning terms and facts." Many benefits are obtained by students through Scouting activities. One of the benefits is related to this research, which is forming spirit, soul, and patriotic attitude. Therefore, with the obligation for elementary and middle school students to take part in Scout extracurricular activities, it is hoped that patriotic attitudes will be embedded in students.

Regarding the attitude of defending the state, modern countries have created an education system that plays an important role in shaping the citizens of the future. In addition to forming the rational competencies needed for economic progress, the state also prepares schools to build the affective attitudes of their future citizens needed to create a feeling of belonging and national identity (Kello & Wagner, 2014). The state defense attitude is also called a patriotic attitude. This attitude is the attitude of a citizen about patriotism. Patriotism is an attitude of someone's love for his homeland or country (Gusacov, 2019; Livi, Leone, Falgares, & Lombardo, 2014). The attitude of defending the country or patriotism is an attitude that is brave, unyielding and willing to sacrifice for the nation and state. Patriotism reflects affective ties positively with a country that is characterized by a sense of love and pride (Satherley, Yogeeswaran, Osborne, & Sibley, 2019).

The problem of patriotism has always been the subject of discussion by experts because patriotism is a characteristic of society. Patriotism is needed to maintain the existence of a country. Patriotism is a different matter. The community has an awareness of the need to interact with other communities to survive. Integration has been developed as an ideological and community structure as a basis for uniting shared understanding (Uzakbayeva, Zhalgasova, Beisembayeva, & Kosherbayeva, 2014). Youth as a community power must have a strong patriotism attitude for the country so that the country is able to achieve strategic development goals (Tolen, Tulenova, Assyltaeva, & Aitymbetov, 2014).

Kurniawan (2012), mentions the characteristics of patriotism, among others: 1) Preserving the nation's culture, 2) Carrying out a study tour to the museum that contains the history of heroism, 3) Cultivating trash in its place, and preserving the culture of shame ". These characteristics are intended so that citizens can understand the struggle of the predecessors of the nation and its efforts to protect the environment and the state from things that are detrimental. Another opinion regarding the characteristics of patriotism was expressed by Lemhanas (2001), among others: 1) A sense of patriotism, 2) Willing to sacrifice for the benefit of the nation and state, 3) Having the spirit of renewal, 4) Not giving up easily, 5) Placing unity and safety nation and state above personal and group interests.

Based on the opinion above, that the first opinion is more directed towards real behavior, while the second opinion is still abstract. However, both of them revealed an agreement on the characteristics of citizens' patriotism towards their people.

III. Research Method

This research takes place in SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang Sragen. When the study was conducted in the second semester of the 2018/2019 school year. This research is quantitative research. The method used is the survey method. According to Sugiyono (2012) "The survey method is used to get data from a particular place that is natural (not artificial), but researchers do the treatment in data collection, for example by distributing questionnaires, tests, structured interviews and so on".

The population in this study is the eleventh-grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang with a population of 230 students divided into seven. Samples were taken by proportional random sampling of 60 students.

Data collection techniques in this study refer to several opinions, including Usman and Akbar (2004) suggesting that "data collection techniques consist of (1) observation, (2) interviews (3) questionnaire and (4) documentation". Another opinion put forward by Idrus (2007) that the data collection techniques consist of "questionnaires, interviews, observations, tests, and documentation". From various kinds of data collection techniques, according to the research needs, this study uses data collection techniques, namely questionnaires and documentation.

Data analysis used simple regression analysis which was used to see the relationship between activeness in scouting activities and state defending of SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang students. Correlation test is used because the independent variable is one, and the independent variable data and the dependent variable are metric.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 The Activeness in Participating Scout Activities

The results of research on active participation in scouting activities are illustrated in the table below.

Table 1. Distribution of activeness frequency following scout activities

Interval Class	Category	Frequency	Percentage
60-69	Low	23	38,33
70-79	Middle	26	43,33
80-89	High	11	18,33
		60	100%

From the above data it can be seen that the average value of activeness in scouting activities is 72.1, the highest score is 87, the lowest score is 60, and the standard deviation is 7.2. From the distribution data above, it can be described in the histogram below.

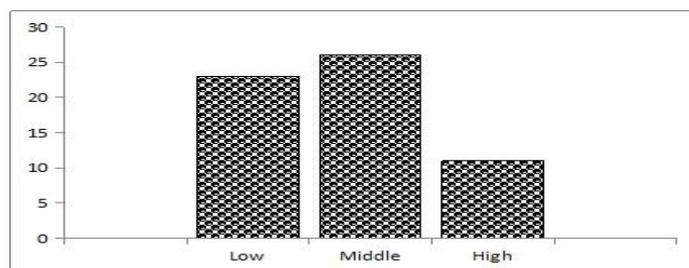


Figure 1. Histogram of Data Distribution

Based on the graph and table above, it can be seen that the most frequent score is the score between 70-79, which is the interval score occupied by an average of 72.1 or in the medium category. This shows that the students on the score have the highest number, which is 43.3% or as many as 26 of 60 students. So it can be said that most students take part in scout activities with scores of 70-79. This shows that the activity of participating in student scout activities is moderate. The current activeness is caused by various things, among others, because they are lazy, do not know the benefits of scouts, prefer at home or play, and so on. Scout activities are extra-curricular activities that are currently required to be followed. Although required, some students did not attend scout activities. In addition to not being present, students who also attended scouting activities also seemed to lack enthusiasm. Absence and also lack of enthusiasm of students in scouting activities certainly have a cause. But in this study does not discuss the causes of absence and lack of enthusiasm of students, but this study discusses the activity of scouting. In scout activities taught various skills related to life in various natural conditions. In addition, scouting activities also train students to be disciplined so as to form strong characters. Scouting activities also provide national knowledge, namely knowledge about nationalism and patriotism. Therefore, scout activities are very important activities in educating the nation's generation.

Findings about student activeness in scouting activities in this study indicate that currently many students are less eager to participate in scouting activities which are characterized by absence and lack of enthusiasm in participating in various scouting activities. This condition does not support the government's efforts to discipline students and also educate students to love their country and nation and have an attitude in defending their country. Scouting activities also teach students about various things that are innovative, so that as a young generation, students can become pioneers in building their environment, including building their country. This is consistent with the explanation given by Fredric W. Rohm Jr. and Bramwell Osula, "The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the education of young people, through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society. This is achieved by: a) involving them throughout their formative years in a non-formal educational process, b) using a specific method that makes each individual the principal agent of his or her development as a self-reliant, supportive, responsible and committed person, c) assisting them to establish a value system based on spiritual, social and personal principles as expressed in the Promise and Law". From this statement it can be explained that Scouting has a mission to provide education to young people, through a value system based on the promises and scouting laws. Young people are expected to be able to help in building a better world where people can meet their own needs and play a constructive role in society. For this reason, scouting activities can be achieved through various things, including: a) involving them throughout their formative years in the non-

formal education process, b) using special methods that make each individual the main agent of development as an independent, supportive, responsible person, and is committed, c) helping them to build value systems based on spiritual, social and personal principles as stated in the Promise and Law.

4.2 The Attitude of State Defend Student's

Defending the country also known as patriotism is an attitude that must be possessed by young people as the next generation of the nation. The attitude of defending the country is the attitude in defending the nation and country. The attitude of defending the country is expected to be carried out every day as a citizen in defending his nation and country from threats and interference, both from abroad and from within the country. The state defense attitude must be possessed by every people of a country, including young people. The attitude of defending the country must be established as early as possible so that after they mature and live in a society they can be individuals who are always ready to defend the sovereignty of their nation and state.

The results of the study of state defending students in SMA Negeri 1 Sumberlawang can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 2. Distribution data about student's attitude of state defends

Interval Class	Category	Frequency	Percentage
52-60	Low	11	18,33
61-69	Middle	34	56,67
70-78	High	15	25,00
		60	100%

From the above data it can be seen that the average value of students' state defending attitudes is 65.5, the highest score is 76, the lowest score is 52, and the standard deviation is 5.47. From the distribution data above, it can be described in the histogram below.

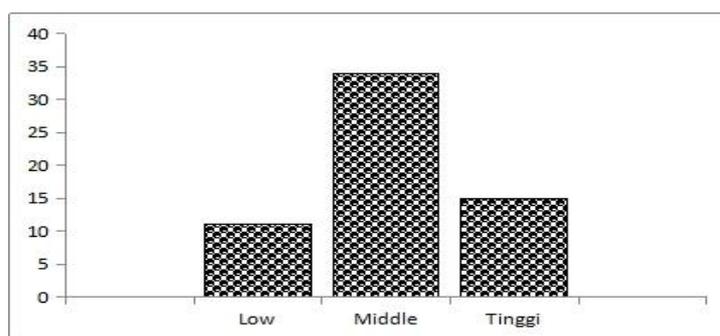


Figure 2. Histogram of Students' Attitude of State Defends

Based on the table and graph above, it can be seen that most students have a state defense attitude with a score between 61-69 or in the medium category. If seen from the average value of 65.5, it can be said that the average student has a moderate state defense attitude. From 60 students it is known that as many as 34 students or 56.67% of students have grades in the group containing the average. Thus the attitude of defending the student state can be said to be moderate.

The attitude of defending the students' country is needed by the state in protecting the country's sovereignty from various threats. With the attitude of defending the country it is expected that citizens have a foreign attitude, meaning that citizens are prepared to be willing

to fight to defend the country from various threats and disturbances. As the next generation of the nation, students must have a high state defense attitude. Students must have a patriotic attitude in defending their nation and country. By having a high state defense attitude, every time as a citizen is willing to fight to defend the countries sovereignty if there are threats and interference. This is in accordance with the statement of Suwarno Widodo (2016) that defending the country is the attitudes and actions of citizens based on the love of the motherland, national and state awareness, Pancasila beliefs as the ideology of the nation and state, willingness to sacrifice to face any threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances (ATHG) both from inside and outside that endanger the survival of the nation and state, territorial integrity, national jurisdiction and noble values of the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This understanding gives the widest possible opportunity to every citizen to carry out state defense activities. From this statement it is very clear that the defense of this country must be instilled early on in the younger generation so that later it becomes ready to continue the struggle of the nation's predecessors.

4.3 The Relationship Between the Activeness in Scout Activities with the Attitude of State Defend Student's

Based on the results of data analysis, the correlation analysis results are known to be 0.585 with a significance of 0.001. The results of this analysis are then interpreted by comparing the significance level of 0.001 with the level of significance set at 0.05. From the results of the analysis note that the significance level of the results of the correlation analysis obtained a value of 0.001 which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Because the significance value is $0.001 < 0.05$, it is stated that there is a significant relationship between the activities of participating in scout activities with the attitude of defending the country.

The relationship between the activities of participating in scout activities with the attitude of defending the country can be an important clue for schools so they can know the activeness of students in participating in scouting activities. As explained above, scout activities are one of the extracurricular activities aimed at educating students with a variety of life skills, discipline, and leadership. Scouting education materials like the above means that scouting activities are activities that are very supportive in shaping the character of students. This is in accordance with the educational curriculum, one of which is trying to shape the character of students who are smart and skilled.

Scout activities as one of the extra-curricular activities are very in accordance with government policies that make scouting activities an activity that must be followed by students. With this government policy, schools can impose disciplinary penalties on students who do not participate in scouting activities, because there is a legal basis. With the formation of discipline in students, the student's attitude will support other activities including curricular education activities. This means that indirectly, scouting activities can support student achievement in the academic field. Discipline attitude that is instilled in scout activities becomes part of the effort to discipline students in other fields of activity. In addition to discipline, leadership is also instilled, so students are able to become leaders who can be pioneers in developing their environment, including in developing their country. From this goal students are expected to be able to have an attitude of nationalism and patriotism, namely the attitude of loving the motherland and also the attitude of defending the country.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that the activeness of students in scout activities including moderate. This can be seen from the number of students who have scores between 70-79, the scores included in the medium category. The attitude of state defends student's is moderate. This can be seen from the number of students who have scores between 61-69, the scores included in the medium category. There is a significant relationship between activeness in scouting activities with the attitude of defending the country. This can be seen from the results of the correlation analysis of 0.585 with a significance of $0.001 < 0.05$. The contribution of activeness in scouting activities to the attitude of defending the country amounted to 34.2%. These conclusions indicate that active participation in scouting activities is very important in shaping the attitude of defending the young generation. The activity in participating in the scout activities can be seen in the presence and various activities related to scouting. The responsibility of the government to form a state defense attitude for the younger generation can be done through extracurricular activities. For this reason, some extracurricular activities need to be required for students so that students also get education outside the curriculum material

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