
DEVELOP THE CHARACTER OF THROUGH SCOUTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NAHDLATUL ULAMA SURABAYA

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Abstract

This study adopted qualitative approaches fenomenologis .This study are using the 4, planning, the implementation of the act, observation and reflection .Studies conducted in Nahdlatul Ulama University of Surabaya aims to reveal and explain the role in the formation of the scouts and constraints develop the character of the student through the scouts .The activity of the scouts and the activities of students obtained by observation .The findings of the research indicated that develop the character in Nahdlatul Ulama University Of Surabaya through the scouts built exemplary method of scouts and scouting .Obstacles in character building through the scouts were the limited personnel and supervision of coaching .Reducing the solution was adding the personnel , use a varied exercise , and looking for material the morale students in following the scouts.

Keywords: *Scouts, character*

Introduction

Character education according to Freud (in Rahayu, 2013: 03) suggests that, character is striving with underly behavior. Character is a set of values that are manifested in a system of driving force that underlies thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors that can be displayed steadily. Education aims to enable individuals to develop all the potential that exists in students. The new education world is able to produce graduates with sufficient academic abilities. Academic ability tends to only be intellectual (cognitive) ability, not yet balanced with personality that can show strong character. High intellectuality and strong character will determine one's dignity. If someone has high intellectuality and strong character, then he will become a dignified human. Dewantara (1977: 14) states that education is an effort to foster children's character, intellect and body. All three should not be separated, so that children can grow perfectly. Departing from this statement it can be seen that character education and character are an important part that is inseparable from the content of national education.

According to Samani (2011: 6) education can be understood in three ranges, namely short-term, medium-term, and long-term. Short-term education is understood as a learning process which means emphasizing how learners learn. Medium-term education is understood as preparation for work, meaning that it emphasizes what is learned during learning so that it has the provision to walk life after graduation. The long term of education is understood as a process of civilization, meaning that education must also instill the values of life to build the character of students Formal education has a very important role in character building. Through student education is equipped with the ability and skill for life provision in the future. It's just that for now education is felt only as a transfer if Konowledge alone compared to giving examples.

An indication that character is very important here is that the increasing number of behaviors in the community are increasingly distant from the values of noble characters. Many fanatics occur in the community that show the loss of the nation's noble values, such as politeness, honesty, and discipline. In other cases negative behaviors such as destruction, rape, murder, drug abuse are increasingly happening in the lives of teenagers today. Efforts that can be made for character building in educational institutions include maximizing the quality of education in the classroom and with extracurricular activities that support the cultivation of character values such as Scouting.

Extracurricular activities provide meaningful role in fostering character. Characters cannot be formed instantly but must be done through a process. In general scout activities are accommodated in a movement called the scout movement which has several objectives including: (1) so that its members become human beings with personality and noble character and high mentality, morals, manners, and strong variety of beliefs.

(2) its members become human beings with high intelligence and skills, (3) its members become physically strong and healthy human beings; and (4) its members become Indonesian citizens with the spirit of Pancasila, seti,

obedient to the Republic of Indonesia so that they become good and useful members of society who are capable and able to carry out national and state development (Essence Team, 2012: 9).

This study aims to describe various forms of character building for students through scouting activities at the Nahdlatul Ulama University of Surabaya and examine what obstacles arise in character building and what efforts are being made to overcome them.

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative research approach, Nasution (2003: 5-7) suggests that qualitative research emphasizes the observation method in the field and the data is analyzed in non-statistical ways. Qualitative research emphasizes the use of the researcher as a tool. Researchers must be able to express social symptoms in the field by mobilizing all their sensory functions. Thus, the researcher must be accepted by the respondent and the environment in order to be able to reveal hidden data through speech language, body language, behavior and expressions that develop in the world and the respondent's environment. What qualitative researchers do is similar in many ways to detectives or journalists who jump into the field to study certain humans by collecting large amounts of data. according to Pidarta (2008: 19) research is evaluative, which aims to assess the objects to be studied. Pidarta (2006:18) suggests that the research design by testing consists of several steps, namely:

1. Conduct initial studies; all the focus studied was surveyed in the field.
2. Determine how to develop. (1) the results of the initial study are shown to the head of the institution or the head of the school where the research is conducted. (2) the chairperson of the institute is invited to work together to develop the above focuses by applying concepts or theories related to those focuses discussed in the chapter on theoretical studies.
3. Development: (1) the concepts used to develop are applied in the field for at least six months, (2) after completing the trial / development, the developed focus is assessed or measured by measuring instruments such as in the initial study.
4. Compare the results of the initial study with the results of the development, usually with a matrix. The design of the research to test the concept can be described in the chart as follows:

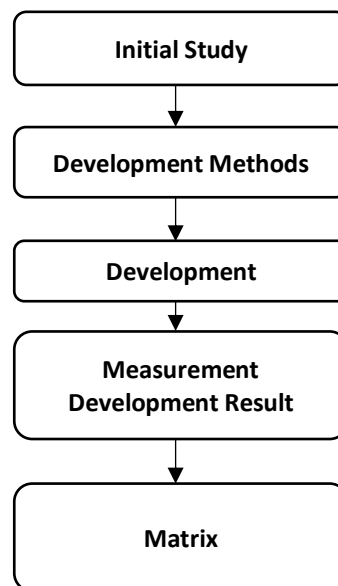


Figure 1. Research Design Tests the Concept (Modified from Pidarta, 2006: 18)

The data collected is generally in the form of descriptions or narratives, pictures and most are not numbers. Even if there are numbers the nature is only as a support. When collecting descriptive data, the researcher approaches the situational in accordance with the location at the research site in a patient way (with packing way). This means that qualitative research approaches all problems with the assumption that none of the things that are not important are all but meaningful.

Research Result and Discussion

Scouting activities at Nahdlatul Ulama University Surabaya are compulsory extracurricular activities which must be followed by all PGSD Study Program Students. For this reason, of course scout builders must also

have careful preparation in carrying out quality scouting activities. According to the History Dwi Susiana, as a female unit coach, the implementation of scouting education at the Nahdlatul Ulama University in Surabaya has used a syllabus (the results of the interview on 05 Feb 2018). The syllabus was made at the beginning of the service period. In principle, the pandga scout coaching pattern is from, by, and for Pandega itself so that the coach in carrying out coaching is only as a driver, motivator, and giving guidance to the scout members. It is they who seek the implementation of scouting activities to be held so that the RPP will be adjusted according to what training activities they will hold for students of Surabaya Racana Nahdlatul Ulama University KH Hasyim As'ary-Nyai Khodijah with the support of scout coaches.

Scout coaches as people who are directly involved in the scout education process certainly have an important role, so that through this role what is the objective of scouting activities can be realized. Moreover, the Nahdlatul Ulama University of Surabaya is a campus characterized by Islam, and even in the implementation of activities it cannot deviate from Islamic values. It was also in line with the first norm that became the code of honor for scouts, namely Takwa To God Almighty. Of course the activities to be held actually strengthen the religious value of each member.

The role of scout coaches through scouting activities in shaping character in the Nahdlatul Ulama University of Surabaya is as a partner. Partners here are as mentors and advisers when there is a problem in the organization that cannot be solved by students themselves. Not the role of superiors or subordinates, but play the proper role of brother to his sister so that when students face a problem they will not hesitate or hesitant to tell a story and consult with the problem at hand. From the cross check, observation data can be seen that the coach has carried out his role as a partner. One method of education in scouting is learning by doing.

So, they must be more active in making their own efforts in the form of their activities. For example outdoor activities such as rigging they do themselves and the coach only provides examples. Forms of active participation can be built and enhanced by conducting activities that interact with nature, in groups, learning by doing.

There are many activities that can be done to carry out character education and educate discipline through scouting activities at the Nahdlatul Ulama University of Surabaya, for example by lines lined up and educating people with deliberation. The way scout builders carry out character education through scouting is through various activities such as deliberation. Through a variety of deliberation activities, there are many characters that can be formed by coaches, including democratic, respecting the opinions of others, receiving criticism, and so on.

Another way is through assistance to students who have more interest in scouts. This will make it easier for coaches to carry out cadre, value cultivation, provision of skills and knowledge. In addition, another way is to instill a spirit of kinship and care so that when students have passed the mentoring process in running the organization towards their younger siblings who are still active, it can still be done.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the results and discussion of the research as described above, some conclusions can be stated as follows. First, the role of scouting activities in shaping the character of students is carried out through the role of scout coaches as partners, namely as mentors, providing support and facilitating students with activities that are modern, interesting, and challenging. While the implementation of the wheels of the organization and activities is handed over by Pandandega based on the Moto Pandega from, by, and for enforcement. Scout education methods implemented by scout trainers at the Nahdlatul Ulama University of Surabaya include: practice of scouting honor codes for each activity; learning activities while doing, grouping, working together, and competing; Outdoor activities like campgrounds.

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