

Implementation of the *Pendidikan Generasi Muda dan Kepramukaan* (PGMK) for New Students as an Effort to Build the Spirit of State Defense Towards Advanced Indonesia

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Abstract

The Scouting Young Generation Education or *Pendidikan Generasi Muda dan Kepramukaan* (PGMK) is an indoor and outdoor course conducted by new PPKn UNNES students. In practice, the subject is in the form of scouting education, which is held every Saturday. The implementation of PGMK activities is based on a scouting code of ethics. PGMK is an educational innovation in terms of strengthening character, especially concerning awareness and the spirit of defending the country. This study seeks to examine how the implementation of the Youth and Scouting Education practices; and the extent to which the Youth and Scouting Education practices are the spirit of defending the country in supporting the Advanced Indonesia Program. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach and the research location is in Semarang State University. The results showed that the Youth and Scouting Education is a compulsory subject education intended for new students. Apart from being held indoors, in practice, this education course is held every Saturday outdoors. In each activity, PGMK must be based on a scouting code of ethics. The PGMK curriculum contains highly relevant materials on the values of state defense for the younger generation. This research also formulates that the cultivation of values and characters of the spirit of state defense through Youth and Scouting Education is an actualization of the Nawa Cita program, namely policies that encourage and support advanced Indonesian programs.

Keywords

State Defense; Advanced Indonesia; New Students; PGMK

INTRODUCTION

According to Law Number 20 of 2003, concerning the National Education System, education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious, spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, as well as the skills needed by himself, the community, the nation, and the state. Then, according to

the Minister of National Education (2011: 6), one of the goals of national education is to build character, which in essence, education is an effort to humanize humans. In other words, education makes humans have good character and have a sense of responsibility towards the nation and country in efforts to defend the country.

Article 27 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that "Every citizen has the right and

obligation to participate in the defense and security of the country, and Article 30 paragraphs (1 and 2), every citizen has the right and obligation to participate. As well as in-state defense and security (Republika, 2016), Then Law Number 3 of 2002 Article 1 paragraph 1 emphasizes that state defense is carried out to defend the sovereignty of the country, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. As the largest archipelagic country globally, located between two oceans and two continents, Indonesia has a unique and strategic geographical position. This position places Indonesia directly adjacent to the sea and land with ten countries in the Southeast Asian region. Indonesia has waters as one of the lifeblood of international trade, which makes Indonesia vulnerable to border disputes and security threats that impact instability both within the country and around its region.

These conditions also impact environmental changes and developments in the emergence of a complex and implicative spectrum of threats to national defense. The complexity of these threats is classified into multidimensional patterns and types of threats in military threats, non-military threats, and hybrid threats categorized as accurate and not yet real threats. Military threats are faced by building a complicated spectrum of state defense in the form of basic military training and service as a voluntary or compulsory TNI soldier and members of the reserve component and members of the state defense support component. In contrast, dealing with non-military threats is carried out through the soft spectrum through their respective citizen professions. Thus, future national defense requires integrated military defense and non-military defense through efforts to build solid and respected

national defense forces and capabilities with high deterrence.

At present, the threat to national defense comes from abroad and from within the country. The problem of integrity, state sovereignty needs to be addressed simultaneously by all citizens. A survey by The Pew Research Center in 2015 revealed that there are 4% or around 10 million Indonesians supporting ISIS in Indonesia, most of them are young people (Handoko, 2015). Not only that, but the results of LIPI's research also show the existence of a radicalization movement in Indonesia which indicates that the danger of radicalism is spreading among youth, especially on campuses under the guise of religion and left radical movements with a new style of communism and separatist groups who rebelled against the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. This is a threat to the integrity and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which the government must follow up to maintain the nation's integrity in accordance with national goals and national interests of Indonesia as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution Aline IV.

Government policies and strategies are formulated in a universal defense system to achieve national goals, a defense that involves all citizens according to their roles and functions. Citizen participation is an effort to defend the state, which is the constitutional right and obligation of every citizen through the embodiment of attitudes and behaviors that are imbued with love for the nation and state. This can be emphasized in No. 3 of 2002 article 9 paragraph 1 that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state, which are manifested in the implementation of state defense. To support the government policy, it for solutions that can make an exceptional contribution to national defense. Students

who are identical to the younger generation as agents of change and social control have an alternative to deal with these threats.

As a preventive effort against threats from within Indonesia and abroad, the younger generation implements state defense by forming activities that educate cognitively, affective, and psychomotor based on a sense of nationalism and patriotism. So far, implementing the practice of defending the state that is carried out in Indonesia is still very conventional. The practice of defending the state so far is only through promotion, solicitation, and socialization, which are very limited by space and time. This study seeks to examine how the implementation of state defense practices by new students through Youth and Scouting Education (PGMK); and the extent to which the Youth and Scouting Education (PGMK) practices as a spirit defend the country and support advanced Indonesian programs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Youth Education

According to Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, article 1 emphasizes that education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious, spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills, what he needs, society. According to the law, the purpose of education can be broadly defined as an order of individual behavior in his role as citizens to shape society to become good citizens. Because education is guidance for human development towards certain ideals by developing all the potential students, have through the learning process (Azizu, 2017). In article 4, it is emphasized that students

are members of society who try to develop their potential through the learning process. Meanwhile, education can be interpreted as all efforts and efforts to make the community develop students' potential to have religious, spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills needed as members of society and citizens (Rini, 2016).

According to Daoed Joesoef, education contains two aspects: a process and a result or product. It is meant by the process of assistance, assistance, guidance, teaching, and training. Meanwhile, what is meant by results or products is a human being who is mature, has a noble character, is responsible, and is independent. Meanwhile, Ki Hadjar interpreted education as a process of guiding to develop children's potential. In terms of guidance, it is illustrated that the goal of education is to assist children in improving their behavior order. Ki Hadjar argued that the goal of education is the perfection of human life so that it can meet all the physical and mental needs obtained from the nature of nature (Musanna, 2017).

Meanwhile, the young generation is an identity with great potential for a nation. The younger generation is the foundation and hope of a nation. The younger generation compares the old generation or "Old Age." The younger generation can be interpreted as the nation's next-generation that the nation hopes can provide change for the better. The proper education for the younger generation will produce strong generations and have a spirit of patriotism and nationalism for their nation (Tijan & et al., 2018).

Youth education can be interpreted as all efforts to enable the younger generation to develop their best potential. These potentials are very open, allowing every young individual to explore their

knowledge and desires in an educational forum. One form of youth education is Youth and Scouting Education (PGMK), one of the compulsory courses in the Pancasila and Citizenship Education Study Program (PPKn), State University of Semarang.

Defending the State as a State Defense Effort

The mandate of the Indonesian state constitution, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, emphasizes that every citizen has the right and obligation to carry out efforts to defend the country. The practice of defending the state in a broad sense does not look at gender, age, or profession. It should be noted that defending the state is the attitude and actions of citizens based on love for the country, awareness of the nation and state, the belief in Pancasila as the ideology of the nation and state, willingness to sacrifice in order to face every threat, challenge, obstacle and disturbance both coming from internally and from outside which endanger the survival of the nation and the State, territorial integrity, national jurisdiction and the noble values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This definition provides the broadest possible opportunity for every citizen to carry out state defense activities (Widodo, 2011). The effort to defend the state is intended as a way to provide an understanding of the rights and obligations of citizens to defend the state, by fostering a love for the country, awareness of the nation and state, believing in Pancasila as the state ideology, willingness to sacrifice for the nation and state, as well as providing the initial ability to defend the state, both psychologically and physically (Abidin et al., 2014).

Then explained in the law RI No. 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense. This law states that state defense in article 9 paragraph 2 (participation of citizens in

efforts to defend the state). The article explains, "Efforts to defend the states are attitudes and behaviors of citizens who are imbued with love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the nation and state. Efforts to defend the state apart from being a basic human obligation are also an honor for every citizen which is carried out with full awareness, responsibility and willingness to sacrifice in the service of the state and nation".

Defending the state is defined by "the determination, attitude, and behavior of citizens who are animated by their love for the Republic of Indonesia, which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival and glory of the nation and state."

- a. As a constitutional obligation;
- b. Noble values that are necessary for all areas of the life of the nation and state;
- c. Must be socialized and empowered authentically.

Defending the state is an effort to maintain national security and defense carried out by all social elements to seek national defense from various threats that cause national defense to be threatened, both domestic and foreign sources. This defense includes the ability to maintain unity and integrity and face various aspects of social issues that can shake national security and defense.

Scout Movement

The Scout Movement is an educational movement for young people, voluntary, non-political, open to all, regardless of origin, race, ethnicity, and religion, which carries out scouting through a value system based on Satya and Darma Pramuka. Referring to Permendikbud Number 81A of 2013, concerning Implementation of the 2013 Curriculum, attachment II explains

that the scouting movement's function in academic units has four functions. It includes the development function, which is an activity that functions to support the personal development of students through expanding interests, developing potential, and providing opportunities for building character and leadership. Then the social function that scouting activities serve to develop students' abilities and sense of social responsibility. Social competence is developed by providing students opportunities to expand social experiences, practice social skills, and internalize moral and social values (Mulyana, 2014).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research approach, namely the method used to examine the object's condition to produce descriptive data about the description of the object with data in the form of descriptive words, according to Sugiyono (2009: 13). Qualitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on positivism philosophy. It is used to research a particular population or sample. The sampling technique is generally carried out randomly. Data collection uses research instruments, and data analysis is qualitative to test predetermined hypotheses. The data from this research will be presented in the form of descriptions or descriptions using words.

Moleong (2005: 10-11) describes eleven characteristics of a qualitative approach, namely: (1) using a natural setting, (2) using humans as the first instrument, (3) using qualitative methods (observation, interviews, or document study) to capture data, (4) analyzing data inductively, (5) developing grounded theory, (6) analyzing data in descriptions, (7) prioritizing process rather than results, (8) limiting research problems based on research focus, (9) using

different criteria (such as triangulation, peer checking, detailed descriptions, and so on), to validate the data (10) using a provisional design, which can be adjusted to the results in the field, (11) the results of the research are negotiated and mutually agreed upon by humans who are used as the data source. The research approach used in this research is a case study approach. The case study approach is practical when one needs to understand a particular situation in great depth. With this approach, researchers can identify rich information because a big problem can be learned from several phenomena in questions (Petton, 1991: 24). In a case study, a case can be a person, event, program, time, critical incident, and community. According to Yin (2002), case studies also attempt to describe the research unit in-depth, detail, and holistically. Case studies are very suitable for use in a study that contains how (how) or why (why). Besides, Yin (2002) also explains that case studies are very suitable for research if the researcher has little opportunity to control the events to be investigated and if the cases studied are contemporary and occur in real life (Yin, 2002: 1).

This study focuses on the implementation of the Youth and Scouting Education practices for new students and the extent to which the Youth and Scouting Education practices as a spirit to defend the country support the Advanced Indonesia Program. Meanwhile, the technique of determining informants in this study used purposive and snowball techniques. The purposive technique takes data sources with specific considerations by selecting informants who know best about what we expect. Simultaneously, the snowball technique is a snowball technique, which is the informant's determination based on the previous informant's consideration, which leads to the next informant.

At the data collection stage, the case study approach includes six sources that can be used to support research, including documentation, interviews, archival records, direct observation, participant observation, and physical devices (Yin, 2002: 101). However, this study did not use these techniques as a whole but only took some considered relevant techniques to the situation in the field. So that researchers only took three techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation.

According to Arikunto (2010: 175), data collection techniques are used by researchers to obtain the required data. In using data collection techniques, researchers need instruments, namely tools, to make data collection easier. Based on the approach used in obtaining data, the data collection techniques used are Literature Study Techniques, Documentation, and Observation. Data analysis in qualitative research consists of testing, tabulating, combining evidence to designate the initial proposition. The case study approach has three essential techniques in determining data analysis, namely pattern matching techniques, making explanations, and time series analysis techniques (Yin, 2002: 133). In this study, researchers used pattern matching techniques by comparing patterns based on empirical concepts built by researchers with data obtained from the field results. Validity testing can be done by extending field observations, making observations more carefully, triangulation models (time forms, techniques, or sources), negative case analysis, or conducting member checks (Sugiono, 2010: 122-129).

This study tested the validity of the data by triangulation. Triangulation is an effort to check data's validity by utilizing things other than data for checking or comparison purposes (Sugiono, 2010: 125). According to Moleong (2005: 330), triangulation is a data

validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or comparing the data. According to Denzine in Moleong (2005: 330), there are four triangulation kinds as an examination technique that utilizes the use of sources, methods, investigators, and theories. This triangulation is carried out based on data sources, data collection techniques, time, and theory. Data triangulation is carried out by testing and matching secondary data from various sources such as village archives, the internet, scientific journals, and so on, with primary data obtained during direct field research through observation, interviews, and documentation. Then the researcher will match the results of field observations conducted by the researcher with the results of interviews with informants. Then at the last stage, it will draw a research conclusion. (Creswell, 2016).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Youth and Scouting Education Practices

Youth and scouting education is compulsory education for new students. In practice, scouting education courses are held every Saturday outdoors. In each activity, PGMK must be based on a scouting code of ethics. Scouting code of ethics is contained in the promises and Darma scouts. Scout promises and principles used as a code of ethics are promises or what is often referred to as Tri Satya and the ten Darma scouts. In Darma Pramuka, there are ten principles that a scout must-have. Applying these ten principles is necessary to apply various scouting activities that are very supportive so that these activities directly or indirectly provide inculcation of the characters contained in the ten basic principles of scouting. The Young Generation, Education, and Scouting have an excellent disciplinary principle through

discipline, public speaking, firefighting, clothing, appearance, and implementation time.

As a compulsory subject for new students of the Pancasila and Citizenship Education study program Semarang State University, Youth and Scouting Education is an authentic actualization of state defense for students where the PGMK activity contains the ethical values of scouting. Pramuka is a scouting movement that contains the values of responsibility, leadership, discipline, and always being loyal to the nation and state. Every Youth Education and scouting activity always emphasizes character education. Scouting activities include outbound activities (games) and camping. Both of these activities are suitable activities to build character. In an outbound in a scouting game, there is always a good character that the player indirectly feels. For example, the game "crazy ball" instills a character of cooperation and mutual trust between fellow players. In addition to games, there are also camps, where the camp is an excellent character formation for independence.

PGMK as the Spirit of Defending the State to Support Advanced Indonesia

Youth and Scouting Education (PGMK) is a compulsory subject for new students whose activities are carried out outdoors or in nature every Saturday once a week, with 16 meetings. PGMK is an effort to instill the younger generation's character to have an attitude of patriotism and nationalism, which is very relevant to state defense so that in practice, PGMK has its curriculum that is prepared by taking into account the needs of today's young generation.

The PGMK curriculum contains materials that are highly relevant to the values of state defense for the younger

generation by equipping the spirit of building the country with the spirit of defending the country for the young generation towards advanced Indonesia. It includes the first week filled with UN material (line rules) and scouting ceremonies (opening and closing of exercises), bonfire management, which contains disciplinary teachings. The second week of material on rigging, pioneering, ten things, and bivouac, this material contains skills teaching. It makes the most of everything around us when we are in certain places to survive. Week 3 about hours, maps, compass, track marks, and other natural signs in the odyssey, week four about scouting and stick colone. Week 5 First aid accident. Week 6 about Code, morse, semaphore, and estimate (height, width, speed, and weight). Week 7 of Bushcraft, survival, and throwing. The 8th week is held scientific paper material. The 9th week is filled with material on becoming a front group administration. The 10th week is filled with material on public speaking, leadership, and paper review (observation reports). In the 11th week of Protocol, gardening, and cooking, the 12th-week material is filled with SAR (Search and Rescue). Furthermore, at the end of the Youth and Scouting Education activities, an evaluation camp called PAC (PGMK Adventure Camp) was held.

The inculcation of values and character of the spirit of defending the country through Youth and Scouting Education is the Nawa Cita program's actualization. It is a policy that encourages Indonesia to advance, which is mentioned in point 8, namely carrying out a national character revolution through a policy of restructuring the national education curriculum by prioritizing aspects of citizenship education. It places aspects of education such as teaching the history of nation

formation, values of patriotism and love for the country, the spirit of defending the country, and character in the Indonesian curriculum proportionally.

In practice, Youth and Scouting education implements the Nawa Cita program that the government has launched to welcome an advanced Indonesia. PGMK contains character education teachings of responsibility, honesty, care, leadership, and teachings that contain the values of state defense that are very much needed by today's young generation to support advanced Indonesia. Currently, the character of youth who have the spirit of defending the country is infrequent.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, this study concludes on two main things. First, Youth and Scouting Education (PGMK) is education and training in compulsory courses intended for new PPKn UNNES students. In practice, this course is held indoors and outdoors. The implementation of PGMK must be based on a scouting code of ethics. Second, the PGMK curriculum contains highly relevant materials to the values of state defense for the younger generation. The inculcation of values and characters in the spirit of defending the country through Youth and Scouting Education is an actualization of the Nawa Cita program. It is government policies that encourage an advanced Indonesia's achievement.

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