

The Relationship of Scouting Extracurricular Education and Parenting Patterns with Student Discipline Characters

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Abstract

This study aims to test and prove whether there was a relationship between scouting extracurricular activities and parenting styles with the formation of disciplinary character for the 5 grade students of the Gugus Mawardhi. The method used in this research is correlation. Data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, documentation and questionnaires. The prerequisite tests carried out were the normality test, linearity test, reliability test, and multicollinearity test. The data analysis technique used descriptive analysis, simple correlation, multiple correlation, and the F-test. The results showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between scout education extracurricular activities with the formation of disciplinary character in grade 5 elementary school students. The results showed that r_{count} was greater than r_{table} , namely $0.529 > 0.179$ with a significance level of 5%. The results showed that r_{count} was greater than r_{table} , namely $0.637 > 0.179$ with a significance level of 5%. These results indicate r_{count} is greater than r_{table} , namely $0.677 > 0.179$ with a significance level of 5%, the relationship between the scouts extracurricular education variables and the formation of disciplinary character is in the moderate category. The results of the percentage of student questionnaire responses showed a very positive relationship between scouting extracurricular activities, parenting styles, and the character of student discipline simultaneously.

Keywords: scouting, parenting style, discipline

1. INTRODUCTION

Permendikbud Number 63 of 2014 explains that extracurricular activities as referred to in this Permendikbud are grouped into mandatory extracurricular activities and optional extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities

Mandatory is an extracurricular activity that must be carried out by the education unit and must be followed by all students. In the 2013 curriculum, extracurricular activities that must be carried out by educational units and must be followed by every student are Scouting Extracurriculars "Scouting education is carried out as a mandatory extracurricular activity in primary and secondary education". Presidential Decree No. 24 of 2009 article 5 concerning the management of scouting which is managed by the Scout Movement also explains that "the Scout Movement has the main task of organizing scouting for young people in order to grow the nation's buds so that they become a better, responsible, capable generation.

fostering and filling national independence and building the world which better" Thus, Scouting Education must be followed by students both from education units at the elementary school level and from educational units at the secondary school level as the easy generation of Indonesia who will carry out their obligations as good citizens in accordance with the Presidential Decree above. This is in line with Hadiyanto's opinion (in Kokom 2017:121) which states that "Extracurricular activities are activities carried out during holidays,

outside of school hours that can be carried out inside or outside school at a certain time on a regular basis according to the ability of the school."

From The statement said scouts are very appropriate if placed as a mandatory extracurricular in the 2013 curriculum because according to researchers it can improve the character of students, especially the character of discipline in students. The formation of children's character does not only come from formal education in the form of intracurricular, cocurricular and extracurricular activities, but the role of the family, especially parents, is very influential in the formation of children's character as general education that can be done in the family environment. Thus the family plays an important role that can participate in developing tasks for achieving the goals of general education, namely character building.

According to Moh. Sochib (2010:2) parents can provide general education by creating conditions according to the child's personality and can be felt and lived by the child in order to have a basis for developing self-discipline. This is supported by the opinion of Wayson in Moch. Sochib (2010:3) children who have self-discipline have rules based on religious values, cultural values, views of life, social rules, and life attitudes that are meaningful for themselves, society, nation and state. Thus, parents who can behave above are parents who have participated in seeking and forming virtuous characters in children. Thus, it can be concluded that the role of parenting is very

important in the effort to form a child's character after formal education at school.

Rachman (in Tu'u 2008:32) explains that discipline is a way of controlling oneself and the mental attitude of individuals or communities in developing obedience and obedience to rules and regulations without coercion and comes from encouragement and awareness that grows from themselves. Discipline is an attitude of being obedient, orderly and obedient to the values and norms that have been set and being around the environment as an individual responsibility. Thus the child will not be able to do all these things on their own, here the help of parents is needed by the child as a form of parental attention in an effort to build the disciplined character of Moch's child. Sohib (2010: 12) Parental assistance in laying down the development and basis of children's self-discipline, namely creating situations and conditions to encourage children to have basic self-discipline and in their development, children involve two subjects, namely: (1) children as educated, and (2) parents as educators . Assistance given by parents to children to have self-discipline in the form of duties and work from educators as facilitators to educators.

Based on this background, the purpose of this study is to provide information to educational units and parents regarding how to shape and improve the disciplined character of children. Due to the formation and improvement of student discipline can be done with the cooperation of both parties, namely the school and parents. Scouting extracurricular education can improve student discipline in the school environment while parenting can improve student discipline in the family environment. This research is intended to further improve student discipline in the Mawardhi Group.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is included in the type of quantitative research, called quantitative because the research data is in the form of numbers and analysis uses statistics. Quantitative research can be defined as research based on the philosophy of positivism, to examine certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2015:14). The approach used in this study is a correlational approach. Correlation or correlational research is a study to determine the relationship and level of relationship between two or more variables without any attempt to influence these variables so that they cannot manipulate the variables. Data collection techniques in this study used interview techniques, questionnaires or questionnaires, and documentation. Interviews

were used when identifying problems at SDN Gugus Mawardhi. The questionnaire test was conducted at SDN 1 Kutoharjo with a total of 31 children as respondents. While the research subjects involved 4 elementary schools in the Mawardhi Cluster with a total of 244 children as respondents. The questionnaire test was conducted at SDN 1 Kutoharjo with a total of 31 children as respondents. While the research subjects involved 4 elementary schools in the Mawardhi Cluster with a total of 244 children as respondents. The questionnaire test was conducted at SDN 1 Kutoharjo with a total of 31 children as respondents. While the research subjects involved 4 elementary schools in the Mawardhi Cluster with a total of 244 children as respondents.

The prerequisite tests carried out in this study were the normality test, linearity test, and multicollinearity test. Data analysis was carried out with descriptive data analysis, simple correlation test, multiple correlation test, and F test. The results of the research in the form of a questionnaire were then proven normal by the above test by knowing how strong the relationship was between the three variables in this study.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Taking data carried out using a questionnaire/questionnaire for variables extracurricular scouting education, parenting and student discipline. The data were analyzed using the one way ANOVA hypothesis test, which had previously been tested for the validity and reliability of the data as a prerequisite for using parametric statistics. The research data also described each variable to determine the level of student discipline when viewed from the extracurricular scouting education and parenting patterns of fifth graders at SDN Gugus Mawardhi, Kaliwungu District, Kendal Regency.

Descriptive Analysis

The extracurricular variable of scouting education is known that the mean score (mean) is 100.35, the mean (median) is 100.5, mode (mode) is 100, standard deviation (std. deviation) is 13.86, data range (range) of 71, the lowest score (minimum) of 56, the highest score (maximum) of 127, and the total score (sum) of 12042. While for the parenting style variable it is known that the mean score (mean) is 93.43, the mean (median) of 94.00, mode (mode) of 94, standard deviation (std. deviation) of 11.55, data range (range) of 55, lowest score (minimum) of 64, highest score (maximum) of 119, and a total score (sum) of 11211. As for the student discipline variable, it is known that the mean score (mean) is 93.43, the

median value (median) is 94.00, the mode (mode) is 94, the standard deviation (std. deviation) is 11.55, the data range (range) is 55, the lowest score (minimum) is 64, the highest score (maximum) is 119, and the total score (sum) is 11211.

Prerequisite Test

The first step in testing the correlation of this research is to test the requirements of the analysis, namely to find out whether or not a group of research data is feasible to be analyzed using statistical techniques. The analytical requirements test used is the normality test and the linearity test.

Normality test

Normality test is used to determine whether the population is normally distributed or not. The normality test of the data in this study used SPSS IBM Statistics 22.0. obtained the significance value

Kolmogorov-Smirnov table Test of Normality $0.200 > 0.05$. Thus, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed because the significance is more than 0.05 and fulfills the analysis requirements test.

Linearity Test

The linearity test was conducted to determine whether the variance between samples was homogeneous. If it is not homogeneous, then hypothesis testing cannot be done. The homogeneity test of the data in this study used SPSS IBM Statistics 22.0. The results of the homogeneity test analysis on scouting extracurricular variables, the test results found that $F_{count} = 0.74$. Therefore, the value of $sig > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the variance between groups is linear. And the results of the linearity test analysis on the parenting style variable. The test results found that the significance = 0.181. Therefore, the sig value > 0.05 , it can be concluded that the variance between groups is linear or the same. So it can be concluded that the variance between groups of scouting extracurricular variables and parenting patterns is linear or the same.

Multicollinearity Test

From the results of the multicollinearity test, it shows that the value of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for scouting education extracurricular variables and parenting patterns is 1.380 ($1.380 < 10$) and the value of

Tolerance is 0.725 ($0.725 > 0.1$), so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables.

Final Data Analysis

After conducting the prerequisite test as above,

the data obtained showed that each variable was normally distributed, linear, and there was no multicollinearity relationship between the two independent variables, namely the extracurricular scouting education variable and parenting patterns so that it could be continued with the final data analysis. The final data analysis in this research is using simple correlation analysis and multiple correlation analysis.

Simple Correlation Test

The final data analysis carried out was hypothesis testing. After the prerequisite test is met, then hypothesis testing can be carried out to determine the accepted hypothesis. Hypothesis testing in this study used analytical testing with the help of the SPSS 22 program. The analysis of the hypothesis test carried out was a hypothesis test of the relationship between extracurricular scouting education with the formation of student discipline character and parenting pattern with the formation of student discipline character..

The Relationship of Scouting Extracurricular Education with Disciplined Characters of Class V SDN Mawardhi Elementary School, Kaliwungu District

Based on the calculation results of the analysis of the relationship between scouting education extracurriculars and the formation of student discipline characters, it can be seen that a simple correlation between scouting education extracurriculars and the formation of student discipline characters is obtained from rcount of 0.529. These results show a positive number or in the same direction, which means that the better the extracurricular scouting education, the better the formation of student discipline character. The significance level of 5% obtained a significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$) so that the correlation is said to be significant. Based on the calculations that have been carried out, it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted with a positive and significant relationship between extracurricular education scouting with the formation of student discipline character.

Table 1. Scout Extracurricular Correlation Test Results and Discipline Character

rcount	level Error	Sig.
0.637	0.005	0.000

The Relationship between Parenting Parenting Patterns and Disciplined Characters of Class V SDN Mawardhi Gugus Elementary Schools, Kaliwungu District

Based on the calculation results of the analysis of the relationship between parenting parents and the

formation of student discipline characters, it can be seen that a simple correlation between parenting patterns and the formation of student discipline characters is obtained from rcount of 0.637. These results show a positive number or in the same direction, which means that the better the parenting style of the parents, the better the formation of the student's disciplined character. The significance level of 5% obtained a significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$) so that the correlation is said to be significant. Based on the calculations that have been done, it can be concluded that $H_a 2$ is accepted with a positive and significant relationship between parenting patterns person old with the formation of student discipline character.

Table 2. Correlation Test Results Parenting Parenting and Discipline Character

rcount	R Square	Category
0.677	0.458	0.60-0.799

Multiple Correlation Test

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the correlation between scouting education extracurricular and parenting patterns with the formation of student discipline character is obtained rcount of 0.677. These results show a positive number so that it shows a positive and unidirectional relationship, meaning that the better the extracurricular scouting education and parenting patterns of parents, the better the disciplined character of students. The magnitude of rcount 0.677 indicates the magnitude of the correlation coefficient is included in the strong category, namely in the range of 0.60-0.799.

So it can be concluded that $H_a 3$

accepted that there is a significant relationship between scouting extracurricular education and parenting patterns simultaneously with the formation of student discipline character.

Table 3. Multiple Correlation Results

Error RateFtable	Fcount
0.005	49,446

Based on the double correlation calculation above, it can be seen that the Fcount value is 49.446 and Ftable is 3.074. So that $Fcount > Ftable$, thus the multiple correlation is said to be significant and can be applied to the entire population.

Table 4. F . Test Results

Error RateFtable	Fcount
0.005	49,446

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis of the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between extracurricular

scouting education and parenting patterns simultaneously with the formation of the discipline character of the fifth grade students of SDN Gugus Mawardhi, Kaliwungu District, Kendal. The results show that rcount is greater than rtable, namely $0.677 > 0.179$ with a significance level of 5%, the relationship between extracurricular variables. Scouting education and the formation of disciplined characters are included in the medium category for students.

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