

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR SCOUTING AND THE ENHANCEMENT OF DISCIPLINE A CORRELATIONAL STUDY IN PUBLIC VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine student extracurricular participation through scouting activities in relation to the level of discipline in Public Vocational High School East Jakarta City. Using quantitative approach, the researcher collected data from 364 student respondents by means of Likert scaled questionnaires. This study involved 12 vocational high schools in East Jakarta. To ensure the representativeness, the sample was proportionally randomized out of 6701 student population. Prior to data collection, the instruments were validated to 30 respondents. The study concluded that there was a moderate positive correlation between the level of student involvement and discipline at Public Vocational High School in East Jakarta.

Keywords: extracurricular scouting; correlation; and discipline.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan antara keikutsertaan siswa dalam kegiatan ekstrakurikuler kepramukaan dan tingkat kedisiplinan siswa di SMK Negeri se-Jakarta Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan menggunakan kajian korelasional. Pengambilan data penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan angket atau kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada siswa sebanyak 364 sebagai sampel dari populasi sebanyak 6701 siswa yang tersebar di 12 sekolah. Sebelum pengumpulan data, peneliti melakukan uji validitas instrument terhadap 30 responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang moderat antara tingkat keikutsertaan siswa dalam kegiatan ekstrakurikuler kepramukaan dan tingkat kedisiplinan siswa di SMK Negeri se-Jakarta Timur..

Keywords: ekstrakurikuler pramuka; korelasi; dan disiplin.

INTRODUCTION

Extra-curricular scouting is an activity that becomes compulsory in every school. This activity is designed to develop student character, good citizenship and discipline. The implementation of scouting

is based on “2013 Curriculum”. Scouting activities are practiced once a week. No wonder scouting is attached in the school activity as an integral part of the curricula. The implementation of scouting is not always running smoothly. Many students do not seriously participate in this extra-curricular scouting activities. In the meantime, one can find many subject matters that are less oriented to shaping student discipline. Therefore, the government enacted new curriculum obligating schools to implement extra-curricular scouting as a means of shaping strong discipline as well as improving academic and nonacademic achievement. To achieve this objective, the school implements in-school and out-of-school activities to strengthen student discipline and student loyalty to Pancasila (The Five Principle of State Philosophy). Scouting education will produce spirit of mutual help, responsibility, and good character both in school and out of school.

According to Gilang (2014) the implementation of scouting as extra-curricular activities are obliged by Ministry of Education Regulation Number 63 - year 2014 about scouting was intended to develop skills, dignified national character and civilization in the framework of a nation building program. Also, scouting was designed to develop student potentials in order to educate the life of the nation. Simultaneously, scouting activities are expected to develop student potentials in order to have strong belief and devotion in One God the Almighty, and noble morality. They are intended also to shape healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, disciplined, democratic and responsible citizen. The consequence of the Ministerial Decision is that the schools, so far must have been implementing the regulation in order to shape good student behavior in schools since good behavior is necessary for improving student achievement.

One of several strategies to achieve the school vision, the school must make use of good student management. In relation to this, Imron (2012) reminded that all forms of school activities must be oriented to education mission. All activities liked or disliked by must be solely directed to the development of students.

It is mentioned on scouting article of association/bylaws in the national headquarter that scouting movement is intended to make education relevant to local conditions, community interest as well as the level of development. Scouting activities are also intended to make students:

1. Have noble personality, mentality, intelligence, skill, health and devoted to One God the Almighty.
2. Have good, obedient, independent Indonesian citizen which are loyal to Pancasila (the five principle of State Philosophy) and be responsible for the development of state and nation.

According to Azwar (2012) the functions of scouting movement are:

1. To provide children and youth with interesting activities, anything like games that are joyful and educating. They must be purposive and contain rules not just entertaining. That is why the researcher labels them as interesting activities.

2. To provide adults with forum for dedication. To adults, scouting is not just a game to play but an activity to function their roles in the community with responsibility, sincerity, and dedication for the sake of organizational objectives.
3. To provide community and organization with a means for taking actions. Scouting is a tool that can be used to satisfy local community with their needs and a medium for organizations to achieve their goals. In this context, scouting activities are considered as an instrument and not an end.

Based on the background mentioned above, the researcher is interested in examining the relationship between extra-curricular scouting and student discipline. The purpose of this research is to inquire whether the level of student's discipline and the extent of student's participation in extracurricular scouting has close relationship at public the vocational high schools in East Jakarta. The reason the researcher took vocational high schools in his study was the fact that vocational graduates were directly go to labor market right after graduation. Current employment needs not only skillful workforces but also disciplined workers. Discipline is badly needed in industry since it affects the quality of product and services.

There were many studies on scouting that has been done so far. One of them was the study conducted by Ferris et al. (2016). And study conducted by Polson et al. (2013). , However, this correlational study differs from other existing studies in the sense that this study tried to involve wider population involving public funded vocational high schools which its accountability is monitored by the community. The study was conducted in East Jakarta Municipality examining discipline behavior of students resulting from the implementation of extra-curricular scouting in schools.

METHOD

This research used quantitative analytical approach which focused itself on a correlational study. Data collection was designed to describe the correlation of extracurricular scouting and student discipline of public vocational high schools in East Jakarta Municipality. Using Krejcie & Morgan table, 364 students were involved in the study. They were proportionally randomized out of the total population of 6701 students. Data were collected using four-option Likert scaled questionnaires. Prior to data collection, the instruments were pretested to 30 students to ensure their validity. The questionnaires have four alternatives: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). To analyze data, the researcher focused himself on (1) descriptive analysis which is intended to delineate class interval and percentage of each variable which is meant to give brief picture of frequency distribution of the two variables; (2) the test of normality which is intended to make sure that the data were normally distributed. In this test the researcher used Kolmogorov Smirnov formula; (3) the test of linearity, which is intended to examine whether the correlation of two variables are

deviating from linearity; and (4) the test of hypothesis which is intended to accept or to reject null hypothesis

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Student participation in Extra-Curricular activities

The analysis on how intensive the student participation in extracurricular scouting was based on 49 items of 339 returned questionnaires. Using three categories of low, medium, and high criteria of participation it was found that the highest score was equal or greater than 168 and the lowest score was 120 and the mean was 154.56.

More detailed information can be seen in the following table and pie-diagram.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Student Participation in Extracurricular Scouting

No	Criteria	Interval classes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	120-143	78	23 %
2	Are	144-167	191	56 %
3	High	≥ 168	70	21 %
	Total		339	100%

The table shows that 23% of students are low (78 students), 56 % of students are medium (191 students) and 21 % are high (70 students) in the scale of their extracurricular scouting participation.

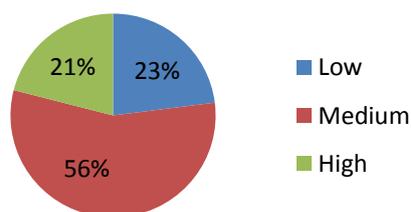


Figure 1. Pie Diagram of student participation in extracurricular scouting

Student Discipline

The analysis on how high the student level of discipline was based on in extracurricular scouting was based on 19 items of 339 returned questionnaires. Using three categories: low, medium, and high criteria of discipline it was found that the highest score was equal or greater than 67 and the lowest score was 42.

More detailed information can be seen in the following table and pie-diagram.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Student Level of Discipline

No	Criteria	Interval classes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	42-54	23	7 %
2	Medium	55-66	171	50%
3	High	≥ 67	145	43%
Total			339	100%

The table shows that 7% of students are low (23students), 50 % of students are medium (171 students) and 43 % are high (145students) in the scale of discipline.

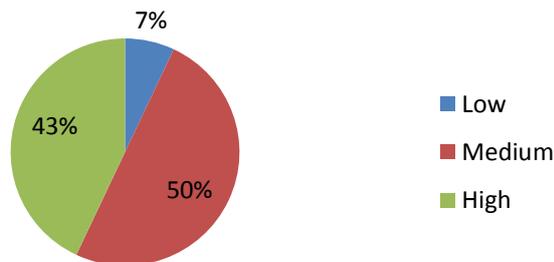


Figure 2. Student Level of Discipline Diagrams

Test of Normality

The table below shows that data are normally distributed as indicated by one-sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test.

Table 3. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Extra-curricular		Student Discipline	
N		339	339
Normal Parameters	Mean	154.56	65.24
	Std. Deviation	14.864	7.487
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.048	0.047
	Positive	0.048	0.047
	Negative	-0.028	-0.044
Test Statistic		0.048	0.047
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.054 ^c	.064 ^c

According to the above table, the data were normally distributed since both Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) or p value of extracurricular and discipline are bigger than ($>$) 0.05.

Test of Linearity

The table below shows that variables are linearly correlated.

Table 4 Test of Linearity Student participation and discipline ANOVA

			Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Student Discipline Extra-Curricular Scouting	Between Groups	(Combined)	7282.232	62	117.455	2.779	0
		Linearity	4706.719	1	4706.719		0
		Deviation from Linearity	2575.512	61	42.222	0.999	0.485
Within Groups			11666.45	276	42.27		
Total			18948.68	338			

This table shows that the correlation of these two variables is linear since the sig. value of *Deviation from Linearity* is equal to 0.485 or greater than .05.

Test of Hypothesis

The purpose of this hypothesis testing is to examine whether the correlation worked from sample can be significantly generalized to the population. Using Pearson product moment, as shown in the table 5 below, it can be concluded that null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 5. Correlation between Extra-Curricular Scouting and Student Discipline

		Extra-curricular Scouting	Student Discipline
Extra-curricular Scouting	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	1	.498**
	<i>Sig. (2-tailed)</i>		0.000
	<i>N</i>	339	339
Student Discipline	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	.498**	1
	<i>Sig. (2-tailed)</i>	0.000	
Total		339	339

This table tells us that after the schools implement extracurricular scouting program as stipulated by the Ministry of Education’s Decision the correlation between scouting and discipline is medium (consult table 6 below). Since the sig. value equal to .000 or less than 0.05, it concludes that there is a significant positive correlation between Extra-Curricular Scouting and Student Discipline (it is also indicated by a two-star positive coefficient correlation .498**). According to the table below the correlation between the two variables is moderate.

Table 6. Degree of Correlation

Coefficient Correlation	Degree
0,00 – 0,25	Low
0,26 – 0,50	Moderate
0,51 – 0,75	High
0,76 – 0,99	Very High
1.00	Perfect

DISCUSSION

The above research findings tell us that the schools in general have implemented the scouting program and “Dasa Darma Pramuka” (The ten scouting principles of dedication) well enough. The ministry of Education’s regulation has obliged schools to implement extracurricular scouting through the implementation of 2013 Curriculum. Gilang (2014) mentioned that the purpose of scouting is to develop student capabilities and shape personalities in the framework of nation building and educating the life of the nation. This finding is consistent to the previous study conducted by Alam (2017) examining the scouting in Public Vocational School 2 in Wonsari. Other similar study was conducted by Saraswati (2017) in Public Junior Secondary School Banjarsari revealing that the implementation of extracurricular scouting result in high student social skills. The reason of this achievement is that the school implement extracurricular scouting in a more intensive way. In fact, the previous studies conducted by Alam and Saraswati were limited to individual schools, while this study have wider scope of observation up to the population of the whole Public Vocational School at the level of East Jakarta Municipality.

Student Discipline

Discipline is a form of orderliness of prescribed behavior. It enhances learning and student achievement at school. Without discipline the school will be in chaos. According to Imron (2012) discipline is an orderly behavior demonstrated by students without committing violations and harms directly or indirectly to other students.

This study revealed that student discipline is moderate meaning that student level of discipline in public vocational high schools is fair enough. This finding is supported by Indrakusuma (2002) study stating that the purpose of discipline is to control student behavior either in school or out of school which sooner or later discipline will grow from within.

Correlation between student participation in extra-curricular scouting and student level of discipline. The correlation of the two variables is obvious in explaining that if student participation in extracurricular scouting increases, it will be followed in the increase of student discipline (Suryani, 2017). This indicates that the two variables have positive correlation. This also means that if the student participation in extracurricular goes down, it will be followed by a decrease in student level of discipline (Kurniawan, 2017). Even though this statistical information is significant at the alpha of .01 (two starred correlation coefficient) it does not indicate the two variable have a causal relationship in the sense that student participation in the extracurricular scouting will have effect on student discipline in their population. The above correlation study is held up by Fitri (2012) mentioning that through scouting activities the students can be trained to develop student personalities. Similar finding is also acknowledged by Hudyono (2012) citing that scouting is a medium for developing character, discipline, honesty, obedience, devotion, emotional maturity as well as physical strength.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the data, in spite of the implementation of scouting activities has been done carefully by public vocational high schools at Public Vocational High School in East Jakarta Municipality, there is only a medium correlation between student participation in extracurricular scouting and student discipline. This is due to the students are not interested in participating the scouting program. This is also true for the degree of student discipline that are not too much affected by their participation in scouting since the content is lack of practical activities that leads to the establishment of character building. Eventually the researcher recommend that school principals need to evaluate the implementation of scouting activities and identify implementation problems so that the scouting program can be improved in the future. In addition, coordination among the whole team should be promoted in line with the improvement in the allocation of funds and resources to achieve the predefined

goals. The researcher recommends other researchers to study possible variables affecting students, and level of discipline.

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