

The Extracurricular Role of Hizbul Wathan in Shaping the Nationalist Character of Students at Ma Muhammadiyah 1 Medan

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the role of Hizbul Wathan extracurriculars in shaping the nationalist character of students at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Medan. This research was conducted using qualitative research methods. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews and documentation. This research was conducted at the Hizbul Wathan (HW) MA Muhammadiyah 1 Medan cohesive organization, the research subjects were the supervisors, administrators and members of HW. The findings in this study show that; 1) The HW scout leaders and members do not yet have a complete understanding of the concept of nationalism, but implicitly in running the organization the management and members have actually demonstrated the seeds of the spirit of nationalism in every planning and implementation of activities. 2) Strengthening the organization with a foundation of nationalist spirit based on state ideology and Muhammadiyah values. Through strong organizational commitment, the spirit of nationalism will flow within the HW scout members. 3) HW scout members will become nationalists. This was demonstrated in HW's scouting activities at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Medan through respecting the flag, avoiding the spread of fake news, and not being involved in negative activities. To encourage the development of national values and a sense of nationalism in students, HW coaches, Civics teachers, and Social Sciences teachers use varied methods supported by flag ceremonies, sports competitions, and local arts events

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalization, it is feared that the future of the Indonesian nation will decline due to the lack of a sense of nationalism among students and youth which has an impact on the decline in the spirit of nationalism. At a time when the momentum of the Youth Pledge which was the beginning of the birth of nationalism among young people was increasingly ignored, only a few cared, even though it was only ceremonial. For example, there are no special events to commemorate Youth Pledge Day, so the sense of nationalism embedded in the Indonesian nation will decrease.

Many of Indonesia's young generation, especially among students, have forgotten their identity as Indonesians, this is shown by the symptoms that appear in everyday life from the way most teenagers in Indonesia dress who dress up like celebrities who tend to lean towards western culture. . The assumption that using domestic products will look outdated and lacking in quality means that domestic products are no longer valued. Not many teenagers want to preserve the nation's culture by wearing polite clothes that match the nation's personality. Judging from their attitudes, many teenagers behave without manners and tend not to care about the environment.

Another impact of globalization is the emergence of an individualistic attitude within oneself, resulting in them ignoring the interests of others. Students feel that advanced technology makes it easier for them, making them feel that they no longer need other people in their activities. Sometimes they forget that

they are social creatures. With an attitude of individualism, people will not care about the conditions of decline that have hit this nation. With conditions like this, Indonesia will lose its identity, the spirit of nationalism that has been fought for in gaining independence will be wasted, as a result of the rapid flow of globalization and weak filtering capabilities (filtering) in students.

The formation of nationalist character can be done through extracurricular activities. This activity is expected to be able to shape the character of students. Extracurricular activities are educational activities outside of subjects for character development in order to optimally expand students' potential, talents, interests, abilities, personality, cooperation and independence. Extracurricular activities are implemented with the aim of maximally increasing students' potential, talents, interests, skills, character, collaboration and independence in order to support the achievement of national education goals (Permendikbud Number 62 of 2014 Article 2).

By participating in extracurricular activities, students can hone their potential. One of the extracurricular activities at the Medan 1 Muhammadiyah Madrasah School is Hizbul Wathan or HW activities. This activity is an extracurricular activity in Muhammadiyah schools. This activity is an activity that is equivalent to a scout movement. Hizbul Wathan Scouting prioritizes Islamic principles in it. Hizbul Wathan Scouting is recognized as a forum for educating generations to have nationalist character.

One of the extracurricular activities at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Medan is the Hizbul Wathan (HW) activity. This activity is an extracurricular activity at Muhammadiyah schools. This activity is an activity equivalent to the Scout movement. HW Scouting prioritizes Islamic principles in it. HW Scouting is recognized as a forum for educating the younger generation as someone who has a nationalist character. L. Stodard's Character of Nationalism (in Pipit Widiatmaka, 2016: 27) is an instinct and a belief, adhered to by the majority of each human being as a result of which they build a nation. The erosion of the nationalistic character of the nation's next generation which is influenced by western nations, in various ways such as destroying the morals and character of the nation's generation. Apart from that, pitting fellow nationals against each other will continue to be hostile to each other, anti-religious and anti-ethnic. So the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia collapsed and was carried away by the current interests of globalization (Edy Suparjan, 2019: 75). Students often forget important things such as feeling proud of their nation and country.

There are many other things that are often ignored, which then leads to the erosion of students' nationalist attitudes. Often they are more proud of products from outside the region or even abroad. As is the case, today's students prefer songs originating from abroad such as K-POP rather than Indonesian regional and national songs. Apart from that, many cases have also been found that exemplify the fading nationalism of the nation's next generation, namely being directly involved in oil smuggling, acting apathetic during state ceremonies, loving foreign products and flags. This certainly reflects the young generation's love for Indonesian culture. This is because young people have been influenced by foreign cultures.

Based on the author's observations at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Medan, students were not enthusiastic about participating in the flag ceremony for various reasons, such as being tired of standing, being hot. Apart from that, many cases have also been found that exemplify the fading nationalism of the nation's next generation, namely in terms of attitudes, many teenagers whose behavior does not know good manners and tend not to care about the environment.

Another impact of globalization is the emergence of an individualistic attitude within oneself, resulting in them ignoring the interests of others. Students feel that advanced technology makes it easier for them, making them feel that they no longer need other people in their activities. Sometimes they forget that they are social creatures. With an attitude of individualism, people will not care about the conditions of decline that have hit this nation. With conditions like this, Indonesia will lose its identity, the spirit of nationalism that has been fought for in gaining independence will be wasted, as a result of the rapid flow of globalization and weak filtering capabilities (filtering) in students.

As for other problems, students often forget important things such as feeling proud of their nation and country, for example today's students prefer songs from abroad such as K-POP rather than Indonesian regional and national songs. To overcome the waning of students' nationalist character, Hizbul Wathan extracurricular activities with various activity programs are implemented to form students with a Nationalist character. In this problem, character building is needed for students, both in classroom learning activities, even in the open air, one of which is Hizbul Wathan's scouting activities.

Hizbul Wathan wants to increase nationalist feelings and attitudes by strengthening national unity and integrity in a broad sense, not just for its cadres. Efforts to internalize the spirit of nationalism are carried out through a coaching process that has been formulated systematically through various methods.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research methodology is a systematic and rigorous approach used to scientifically collect empirical data, with the aim of achieving specific goals and applications. According to Sugiyono (2017:2), researchers used descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach, according to the problems studied. The descriptive method is a research approach used to provide a comprehensive overview or summary of the subject or object being studied. This is achieved by collecting data or samples in their natural state during the research process. Next, the collected data is processed and analyzed to obtain meaningful conclusions.

Satori (2011: 199) emphasizes that qualitative research, also known as naturalistic research, is an approach used to answer research questions that require a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the subject being studied. This method aims to produce research findings in the context of the particular time and situation under consideration.

Based on expert opinions, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research methodology is able to provide a general picture or understanding of a subject or object by utilizing samples and then analyzing research findings to draw conclusions.

In this research, the data and information collection techniques used are qualitative data collection techniques, which include:

- **Observation**

Observation is the main data/information collection technique in naturalistic inquiry research, by directly observing activities carried out by supervisors, administrators and HW members.

- **Interview**

Lincoln and Guba, (1985:268), define an interview as a conversation that aims to obtain information about individuals, events, activities, feelings, motivations, concerns, in addition to experiencing the world of the respondent's thoughts and feelings.

By using interview techniques, unclear data in the form of words, thoughts, ideas, feelings and actions from the supervisors, administrators and HW members can be revealed by researchers accurately. To obtain information that is related to the research being carried out, questions and answers are conducted with the supervisors, administrators and HW members as reliable sources or related parties who can provide input for the research. In this case the researcher asked several questions directly to the source and obtained further answers

- **Documentation**

To complete the data in order to analyze the problem being researched, we need information from documents that are related to the object being studied. The documents in this research include the HW scouting organizational structure, vision and mission, as well as other documents relevant to the research.

- **Literature Study**

Literature study, namely a data collection tool to reveal various theories that are relevant to the problems being faced or researched as material for discussing research results. Literature studies are carried out by studying books that are related to the problem being researched, relevant journals and/or articles, newspapers, both printed and electronic.

The data analysis process in this research was carried out continuously from the beginning to the end of the research. Nasution (1988:129) states that: there is no particular method that can be used as a guide for all research, one method that can be recommended is following the following steps: 1) data reduction, 2) data presentation, 3) drawing conclusions and verification .

The chart above can explain that the three main types of data collection activities (data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions/verification) are interactive cycle processes.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The supervisors and members of Hizbul Wathan still do not have a complete understanding of the concept of Nationalism

The understanding of students who are members of HW is still quite simple in understanding the concept of nationalism, their understanding tends to be limited to nationalism in a practical form. quoted by Renan (F. Ijswara, 1992: 126), "nationalism is a strong sense of consciousness based on awareness of the sacrifices that have been suffered together in history and the willingness to suffer similar things in the future."

However, efforts continue to be made to increase knowledge about nationalism. Knowledge about nationalism in schools is developed for MA Muhammadiyah 1 Medan students in social studies and PPKn learning, in print and electronic media and in HW. Students get and understand a lot of material about nationalism in social studies and PPKn and HW learning. According to the supervisor of HW MA

Muhammadiyah 1 Medan, nationalism is important because love for the homeland is part of the integrity of the country which gives birth to a sense of patriotism.

This opinion was conveyed by students that the concept of nationalism had been heard by the head of HW from the School, then the Community, HW and news in printed and electronic newspapers, while at school itself the concept of nationalism was found in Social Studies and Citizenship Education. Then in HW knowledge about the concept of nationalism is more focused on its application or practice.

In line with the views of Aziz (2018) who sees that the role of Hizbul Wathan is in many sectors instilling the spirit of love for the country in young people. From these seeds a force emerged that was determined to take part in seizing independence from the hands of the colonialists. Apart from that, scouting exercises played a big role in training the nation's cadres in dealing with the colonialists who were currently clawing their way through Indonesia. These exercises turned out to produce good results among the youth. From the ranks of Hizbul Wathan emerged a number of quite reliable figures, such as Commander-in-Chief General Sudirman, KH. Dimiyati, Surono, Ki Bagus Hadikusumo, Abdul Kahar Muzakkir, Kasman Singodimedjo, Adam Malik, Suharto, M. Sudirman, Sunandar Priyosudarmo, and others

The results of the activities, which gave birth to great figures, are indeed in accordance with HW's objectives, which are to prepare and develop children, teenagers and young people who have strong faith, mental and physical beliefs, are knowledgeable and technological and have good character with the aim of realizing a true Muslim personality. -right and ready to become a cadre of the organization, people and nation. HW Scouts channels their education in introducing HW whose main learning is:

- a. Moral education (the period of forming personality traits).
- b. Education of hand dexterity and maintaining the period of joy.
- c. Physical education, health maintenance and body agility.
- d. Devotional education for the community (Muhammadiyah, 1961:49).

The picture above shows that HW always shows efforts to instill both knowledge and attitudes of nationalism in a structured manner, both in terms of strengthening understanding and habituating behavior, but in running the organization, sometimes the administrators and members are less aware of the seeds of nationalism that are present in every plan. and implementation of activities.

Strengthening the Organization with a Foundation in the spirit of Nationalism

The research results show that HW has nationalism based on the values of Pancasila and loves this country as loving himself with good character, correct worship and tolerance. HW's nationalist practices include respecting the flag, avoiding spreading hoaxes, and not engaging in negative activities. Providing understanding to all HW members about building a culture of nationalism, namely by telling them that Indonesia was built by the struggle of the martyrs, and that love for this country must be instilled as early as possible, starting with self-discipline.

Growing awareness of nationalism is not an easy matter, because nationalism must be built from the idealism inherent in a person. As long as people do not have the idealism of a nation that is united in the reality of its diversity, then awareness of nationalism still needs to continue to be formed. However, the formation of awareness of nationalism must go through certain phases, which Sartono Kartodirdjo (1993: 24) says are as follows:

"Nationalism at the stage of its formation, such as during the national movement, is more tied to subjective elements, such as group consciousness, sentiment, corporate will, and various other mental facts. Nationalism at this phase does not yet include these elements objectives from concrete historical realities, such as country, territory, language and traditions. The objective factors of nationalism during this period have not yet become historical realities, but are only conceptual facts. Thus, discussions about nationalism in this period of its formation more focused and emphasized on the subjective elements."

The entry of ideas that are considered new into organizations has resulted in several organizations experiencing an ideological shift. Therefore, in the view of the management and supervisors, HW explains that concretely, in anticipating new understandings, of course strengthening and adjusting the draft of the Articles of Association/Bylaws (AD/ART) so that these understandings are not inserted. AD/ART as a pillar of the organizational movement must show and represent the spirit of the ideology of Pancasila and Muhammadiyah as the spirit and basis of the struggle.

The Spirit of Togetherness as a form of implementing the spirit of Nationalism

The diversity of the Indonesian nation and state in various aspects of life is a gift from the Almighty. The founders of this nation were aware of differences and did not instill hatred in them. It is precisely these differences that prevent this country and nation from being divided. A strong spirit of nationalism is essential to building unity, and because of this spirit, the country is able to survive despite its differences.

"Nationalism is a belief held by most individuals in which they express a sense of nationality as a feeling of belonging together in a nation," said L. Stoddard (Abdulkarim, 2004).

Nationalism grows because of a shared history where they were both colonized by foreign nations, so a feeling of shared destiny arises. Putro, a researcher at LP3ES Jakarta, discussed nationalism in the Kompas opinion section, Wednesday 11 June 2003, through an article entitled "Fourth Wave Nationalism". Widodo defines nationalism as the attitudes and behavior of individuals or communities that refer to loyalty and devotion to their nation and state. Therefore, HW, as part of the struggle to develop the country, always carries out the basic values of the country in every step of the organization.

Currently, HW has reached all regions of Indonesia. Hizbul Wathan Scouting is a system of educating children, teenagers and youth, outside the family and school environment, in forming useful citizens of Islamic society with noble character, using scouting methods. So awareness of nationalism at the beginning of its formation was based on consciousness groups, sentiments (feelings), and group will expressed in various forms of action. Sartono (1993) calls nationalism at this stage a "socio-psychological fact".

Furthermore, the most essential elements during the development of group consciousness regarding nationalism are elements of shared aspirations that support each other in achieving common goals as a nation. So that nationalism at the beginning of its formation must be built from a collective consciousness based on strong national idealism from individuals and groups, which synergize dynamically, and in turn will produce a great national strength, namely; "Unity and Oneness"

Meanwhile, feeling (we-sentiment), which is also the beginning of the formation of nationalism, is intended as a socio-psychological condition that is inherent in the souls of individuals and groups, regarding subjective facts as a nation. Feelings which in a review of social psychology are called social prejudice can be expressed as follows:

"Social prejudice is the attitude or feelings of people towards certain groups of people, racial or cultural groups, which are different from the group of people who are prejudiced. Social prejudice consists of negative social attitudes towards other groups, and influences their behavior towards groups of people social prejudices, which were initially negative prejudice attitudes, gradually expressed themselves in discriminatory actions against people belonging to the prejudiced group (W.A. Gerungan, 1996: 167). is formed within a person, when a negative social attitude or attitude is embedded towards the person who is prejudiced, this social prejudice then forms the group that is prejudiced.

Sartono calls this social prejudice, which contains feelings of group sentiment, a period of formation of nationalism, which was like being together when facing colonialism and shared aspirations were emphasized on subjective elements, which in turn could direct shared destiny, to create a free life. and not under pressure from the oppression of the colonialists. By having this element of shared feeling, bonds emerge that are attached to individuals and groups of people, which in turn will form a spirit of national unity and integrity. From here the spirit of nationalism is structured as an energy force that has an awareness of national solidarity, fighting conflict situations created by other groups, which result in suffering, and the living conditions of society become very depressed.

As a logical consequence of the reality as stated above, it will give rise to a new force to resist these pressures, which in turn can give rise to collective aggressive action from the social groups in question, to carry out resistance against other groups or forces. which is pressing. Therefore, this shared feeling can give rise to the selective attitude of the social group and be ready to fight back. This then becomes a force of social energy that can encourage existing individuals and social groups to raise the spirit of nationalism, this is how the struggle to expel the colonialists can be carried out. Without this nationalism, it is very possible that the Indonesian people would have been colonized for much longer.

Furthermore, the will or will of the group (corporate will) is also the beginning of the formation of nationalism. This means that group will is the collective desires of a group, which are dynamically synergistic, to fight for the group's wishes. The group in question is the extended family of the Indonesian nation, and not small groups divided into certain ethnicities. The will of a group expressed in the form of real collective action to reflect elements of group consciousness and group feelings is a real expression of nationalism. Therefore, the group's actions, which are an expression of nationalism, are also the group's desire to realize the spirit of nationalism. As a group action, nationalism, according to Sartono (1993: 245), has three aspects that can be distinguished, namely: "Cognitive aspect, value or goal orientation aspect, and affective aspect".

Sartono further explained these aspects of nationalism as follows: "The cognitive aspect shows knowledge or understanding of a situation or phenomenon. The value or goal orientation aspect shows the situation that is considered valuable by the perpetrators. Meanwhile, the affective aspect of group action shows the situation with a pleasurable or validating effect on the perpetrators."

So nationalism at its formation stage is more tied to subjective elements, such as group consciousness, group feelings (we-sentiment), and group will or will. Furthermore, nationalism is manifested in the form of expressions of group action which can be differentiated into three cognitive aspects, value or goal orientation aspects, and affective aspects. As explained in the quote above, the cognitive aspect is meant as knowledge of the facts of social phenomena, the value orientation aspect is meant as goals that are considered valuable, and the affective aspect is meant as situations that are pleasant or, conversely, troublesome.

All of these aspects are internalized socio-psychologically, which is then realized in an expression of group action, which is called nationalism. So in implementing the spirit of nationalism, it is the most fundamental thing both in the structure and in the practice of running the HW scouting organization which is supported by the values of religiosity. mature from all members and in accordance with the breath and spirit of Muhammadiyah's struggle.

4. CONCLUSION

1. The administrators and members of the HW scouts still do not have a complete understanding of the concept of nationalism, but implicitly in running the organization the administrators and members have actually demonstrated the seeds of practicing the spirit of nationalism in every planning and implementation of activities. It is also strengthened through Civics and Social Sciences learning which is carried out which makes a significant contribution in forming students' sense of nationalism in schools which is marked by the direction of achieving learning success which does not only look at cognitive aspects, but also focuses on affective and psychomotor aspects which contain national values. and a sense of nationalism.
2. Strengthen the organization with a foundation of nationalist spirit based on state ideology and Muhammadiyah values. Through strong organizational commitment, there is enthusiasm
3. HW scout members will become nationalists. This was demonstrated in HW's scouting activities at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Medan through respecting the flag, avoiding the spread of fake news, and not being involved in negative activities. To encourage the development of national values and a sense of nationalism in students, HW coaches, Civics teachers, and Social Sciences teachers use varied methods supported by flag ceremonies, sports competitions, and local arts events.

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