

MODEL OF SOFT SECURITY DEVELOPMENT (PATRIOTISM CHARACTER AND NATIONALISM) THROUGH LEARNING OF SCIENCE OF OUTDOOR LEARNING SYSTEM MODELS AND UTILIZATION OF LOCAL QUALITY FOR SCHOOLS IN STATE AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Efforts to empower and foster communities in the outer regions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) must be integrated with efforts to foster soft securities, especially aspects of patriotism and nationalism. Potential threats to the integrity of the country's sovereignty area need to be given priority in handling, especially by including it as part of the implementation of the curriculum at the school level. For this reason, we need a model of soft security development through science learning in the outdoor learning system and the use of local mutants for schools in disadvantaged areas. The national security component included in the soft security group is; political security, economic security, environmental security, and energy security. While the soft security that will be studied because it is related to science learning directly is: (1) attitude to maintain unity in the midst of diversity, (2) knowledge of limited natural resources, (3) the importance of cooperation in the economy (4) environmental care attitude, (5) energy saving attitude, (6) proud of Indonesian biodiversity. The purpose of this study is: (1) to produce a model of soft security development (the character of patriotism and nationalism) through science learning in the model of outdoor learning systems and the use of local mutants, (2) testing the effectiveness of the model of soft security development (the character of patriotism and nationalism) through science learning in the outdoor learning system model and the use of local mutants through a series of limited trials in schools in disadvantaged areas involving students from the Science Education Study Program. This research uses research design development type "Prototypical Studies" as put forward by Akker (1999) and Plomp (2001). The important thing to note in development research is the quality of the learning model (product) that is produced. Plomp (2001), provides product quality criteria, namely: valid (reflecting state-of-the-art knowledge and internal consistency), has added value, practical, and effective. The score estimated based on the WD scoring model and NR will then be seen whether there is a change in the score ratings of students due to the application of different scoring models. This can be seen by looking at the intraclass correlation coefficient.

Field research trials were conducted at Kampung Laut State Junior High School 2 located in Lempong Pucung Hamlet RT 01 RW 07, Ujung Alang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap Regency. This school is very remote because the trip to Kampunglaut 2 Middle School must be taken by boat in approximately 1.5 hours which is very much determined by the condition of the water flow. The results showed that there was an increase in soft security in the experimental class students and the average standard gain in the experimental class in the "high" category was significantly different from the control class in the "medium" category. From these results, it can be said that the average results of soft security questionnaires and tests of understanding the experimental class concept are higher, both from the average value and seen from the standard gain average.

Kata Kunci: *soft security, outdoor learning system, patriotism, nationalism*