

# Group Communication of Registration Division Committee in the Third Indonesia Bi-Union Pathfinder Camporee “Niscala”

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## **Abstract**

*Indonesian youth play an important role in social change. They promote progress, improve education, and fight inequality. Youth are often referred to as agents of change and regarded as the hope of the nation. This study analyses communication inside the Registration Division Committee of the Third Indonesia Bi-Union Pathfinder Camporee, "Niscala." The study focuses on modifying youth involvement across social, educational, economic, and religious activities to improve communication styles and work methods. Its goal is to better understand the communication dynamics in youth groups. The study examines the committee's interactions and communication tactics using qualitative approaches, such as observations and interviews, to determine how they affect coordination and efficiency. The results emphasize that effective event planning required regular updates and clear, organized communication. Efficient communication improved coordination, reduced miscommunication, and made registration easier, all of which contributed to the camporee's overall success. To further advance registration and improve event administration, recommendations include strengthening interdepartmental collaboration and implementing digital tools for real-time information sharing.*

**Keywords:** *Group Communication, Youth Community Movements, Niscala*

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## **Abstrak**

Pemuda Indonesia memegang peranan penting dalam perubahan sosial. Mereka mendorong kemajuan, meningkatkan pendidikan, dan melawan kesenjangan. Pemuda sering disebut sebagai agen perubahan dan dianggap sebagai harapan bangsa. Studi ini menganalisis komunikasi di dalam Panitia Divisi Registrasi Perkemahan Pathfinder Indonesia Bi-Union Ketiga, "Niscala." Studi ini berfokus pada modifikasi keterlibatan pemuda dalam berbagai kegiatan sosial, pendidikan, ekonomi, dan keagamaan untuk meningkatkan gaya komunikasi dan metode kerja. Tujuannya adalah untuk lebih memahami dinamika komunikasi dalam kelompok pemuda. Studi ini meneliti interaksi dan taktik komunikasi panitia menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, seperti observasi dan wawancara, untuk menentukan bagaimana hal tersebut memengaruhi koordinasi dan efisiensi. Hasilnya menekankan bahwa perencanaan acara yang efektif memerlukan pembaruan rutin dan komunikasi yang jelas dan terorganisasi. Komunikasi yang efisien meningkatkan koordinasi, mengurangi miskomunikasi, dan mempermudah pendaftaran, yang semuanya berkontribusi pada keberhasilan perkemahan secara keseluruhan. Untuk lebih memajukan pendaftaran dan meningkatkan

administrasi acara, rekomendasinya meliputi penguatan kolaborasi antardepartemen dan penerapan perangkat digital untuk berbagi informasi secara real-time.

**Kata Kunci:** Komunikasi Kelompok. Gerakan Komunitas Pemuda, Niscala

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Youth play a pivotal role in preserving the traditions of courage and creativity, which are essential for the progress and development of any nation. In Indonesia, approximately 64.1 million young people are actively involved in fostering economic and social development, significantly contributing to social change. Indonesian youth promote progress, enhance education, and combat inequality (BPS, 2023). Their active participation in social activities fosters inclusiveness and justice, inspiring future generations. The spirit of "gotong royong" among Indonesian youth strengthens national harmony and progress.

The involvement of youth in various organizations is crucial for accelerating the development process. The social capital within youth organizations is instrumental in transforming societal dynamics. Indonesian youth contribute positively to the nation by advocating for human rights, education, and environmental sustainability. Technology aids them in raising awareness and building inclusive communities, which further supports a just and sustainable future. Activities like studying diligently, participating in community service, and engaging in extracurricular activities help the younger generation become pillars of the nation. Youth participation in events like the Y20, part of the G20 Summit, highlights the importance of young people working together and engaging in societal matters. Such events provide opportunities for learning and collaboration. Indonesian youth also engage in sports and esports, showcasing their potential as both consumers and creators. Their involvement in activities at schools, colleges, and religious institutions underscores their significant role in social change (Rachman et al., 2020).

The role of youth as agents of change is evident in their participation in political processes, such as the 2024 General Election, where they organize and lead various socialization events. Movements like "Bijak Memilih" exemplify youth-led initiatives that foster political engagement and innovation. Youth also play a vital role in organizing large events, and demonstrating professionalism and creativity. In large events like the Third Indonesian Bi-Union Pathfinder Camporee "Niscala," group communication is key to successful organization and execution. Pre-research interviews and semi-structured interviews with event organizers highlighted the importance of effective communication in managing group dynamics and resolving conflicts. The "Niscala" event, attended by over 5,000 participants, exemplifies how youth leadership and collaboration can create significant positive impacts.

Youth in Indonesia are actively involved in various religious and cultural activities, contributing to their communities' spiritual and social development. Their participation in leadership development activities, retreats, and social services showcases their commitment to societal improvement. The success of the "Niscala" event and other youth-led initiatives underscores the importance of group communication and collaboration in achieving common goals and fostering a sense of community among young people. Research on group communication within youth organizations is essential for understanding how these dynamics support the goals and effectiveness of such activities. The "Niscala" Camporee event provides valuable insights into how effective communication and collaboration among youth can lead to successful event management and significant contributions to society.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Communication

Communication, derived from the Latin term "communis" meaning common, involves generating mutual understanding through the exchange of messages. It is a linear process where messages are sent from a source to a recipient, encompassing various elements and patterns. Effective communication relies on shared views and references to achieve clear understanding. In group settings, communication helps accomplish shared objectives, build relationships, and perceive each other as group members. Examples include families, debate groups, and committees, where interpersonal communication is crucial.

Communication can be primary (using symbols like language or body signals), secondary (using tools or advanced technology), linear (a direct path of message delivery), or circular (involving feedback). The characteristics of communication include intentionality, participation, symbolism, and being transactional. It is fundamental for human interaction, facilitating the exchange of ideas, emotions, and information, and is essential for collaboration, coordination, and relationship building. The functions of communication include informing, instructing, entertaining, and influencing, with goals aimed at changing attitudes, opinions, behaviors, and fostering social change. Effective communication bridges gaps, resolves conflicts, and enables meaningful exchanges for shared understanding and positive outcomes.

## **2.2 Group Communication**

Group communication refers to the process of sharing information, concepts, and emotions among group members, forming intricate interpersonal relationships and distinctive communication styles. Effective group communication fosters strong relationships, group identity, and collaborative decision-making. Experts define group communication in various ways, but common themes include interaction for mutual satisfaction, role assumption, and face-to-face communication. Effective group communication is crucial for fostering collaboration, problem-solving, and interpersonal relationships, ultimately contributing to the achievement of common goals and group cohesion.

Group communication involves several stages: opening (getting to know each other), feedforward (identifying tasks and roles), business (working on tasks), feedback (evaluating progress), and closing (focusing on individual lives and exchanging final comments). Group communication culture involves norms, which are rules of behavior that identify appropriate and inappropriate actions, and the distinction between high-context (implicit) and low-context (explicit) cultures. Various formats, such as round tables, panels, symposiums, and symposium-forums, facilitate group communication. Power dynamics within group communication influence relationships, resource management, conflict resolution, and decision-making, reflecting the group's role in society.

## **2.3 Youth Community Movements**

Youth community movements empower young people to take the lead in transforming their communities. In Indonesia, these movements have driven social, environmental, and political reforms. Youth bring unique perspectives and skills to the development and implementation of projects, significantly benefiting their communities. By actively participating in these movements, young people gain knowledge and skills that are transferable to other areas of their lives. These initiatives also help rejuvenate activities perceived as dull or irrelevant, making them more appealing and impactful. Utilizing social media and digital platforms, youth movements expand their reach, gather support, and connect with like-minded individuals globally. These projects not only address immediate issues but also foster youth empowerment and societal engagement. By placing young people in leadership roles, these movements cultivate future leaders who are dedicated to societal improvement. Integrating youth-guided care into these initiatives enhances their effectiveness, leading to better outcomes through active involvement and support.

One of the most notable youth community movements in Indonesia is the Youth Oath (Soempah Pemoeda) during the Dutch colonial era. This 1928 event marked a significant step towards Indonesian independence, uniting young Indonesian nationalists across linguistic and ethnic lines. The Youth Oath laid the groundwork for future political and social activism, symbolizing the youth's commitment to the nation's future. Another prominent movement is the Indonesian Student Movement, which played a crucial role in the struggle for democracy in the late 20th century. In the 1990s, Indonesian students led protests against President Suharto's authoritarian regime, culminating in his resignation in 1998 and the country's transition to democracy. Additionally, contemporary youth movements in Indonesia, such as the Indonesian Youth for Climate Action (IYCA), focus on environmental sustainability. IYCA conducts public events, educational campaigns, and projects to address environmental issues, demonstrating the growing influence of youth on environmental discourse and policy reform. These movements exemplify the significant impact of youth on societal change and the promotion of activism, solidarity, and civic responsibility.

### **III. RESEARCH METHOD**

To understand communication patterns within a division of an event committee, the researcher identified several individuals from diverse cultural and group backgrounds. Consequently, a qualitative method using a case study and observation approach was employed. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018), qualitative research methods involve exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems. This method requires planning questions and techniques, gathering information in the participants' environment, analyzing information to identify major themes from specific facts, and interpreting the findings inductively. Qualitative research focuses on the meaning individuals attach to their experiences, aiming to communicate the complexity of situations. This approach emphasizes understanding the 'what' and 'why' of a research topic through dialogue and honest communication. Essentially, qualitative research can be seen as a verbal framework. The research subject comprises a group of individuals selected as informants based on the study's objectives and specifications. In this study, the subject is the Registration Division Committee, represented by five members who provide valuable information and answers to the research questions. These participants offer data, experiences, and insights to help formulate scenarios, identify problems, and generate responses related to the research topics.

### **IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The study, "Group Communication of Registration Division Committee in the Third Indonesia Bi-Union Pathfinder Camporee 'Niscala'," spanned seven months from January to July 2024. Five informants were selected for their familiarity with the Registration Division Committee and their suitability for the study's requirements. Additionally, an Expert Informant was included to assess the research process and results. In-depth interviews were deemed the most effective method to capture respondents' knowledge, perspectives, and actions regarding the phenomenon studied. The researcher used a mix of prepared and impromptu questions in unstandardized interviews to elicit more detailed information. The research findings have been divided into sections aligned with the sub-analyses that have been identified as necessary to achieve the objectives of the research questions in this study, including the following.

#### **4.1 Stages of Communication**

The stages of communication during the "Niscala" camporee activities can be broadly divided into preparation, implementation, and closing. The preparation stage involves comprehensive planning, including selecting committee members, coordinating needs with internal and external parties, and ensuring all requirements for the camp are met. Effective communication is crucial in this stage to prevent issues during implementation. Communication flows from the Chief Executive to the Division Leads and then to Section Leads and division members. The implementation stage features more direct, less formal communication, often necessitating immediate interactions to ensure tasks are completed efficiently. By the closing stage, communication becomes more relaxed as the event's success becomes apparent, fostering a positive atmosphere among the committee members.

Primary Informant 1, Jessie, highlighted the importance of clear communication in the preparation stage, often conducted via Zoom and WhatsApp, to ensure tasks are understood and executed efficiently. Challenges in communication, such as miscommunication in online platforms, can disrupt the preparation process. Primary Informant 2, Raffael, emphasized the structured communication flow from the Chief Executive to Division Leads and Section Leads, ensuring the accurate delivery of messages. However, adjustments in communication flow are sometimes necessary for efficiency. Primary Informant 3, Sandrina, noted the shift to two-way communication during the implementation stage to address issues promptly. According to the Chief Executive, Osvald, and Expert Informant, Sir Shihab, effective communication stages—planning, message delivery, feedback, and adjustments—are crucial for achieving the event's objectives and ensuring the overall success of the "Niscala" camporee.

#### **4.2 Formats of Communication**

The communication format during the "Niscala" activities varied across the preparation, implementation, and closing stages to suit different circumstances. Initially, the preparation stage relied heavily on online communication through platforms like Zoom and WhatsApp due to the dispersed locations of committee members. As the event progressed and members gathered in closer proximity, particularly in Jakarta and Bandung, the communication shifted

to more direct, offline interactions. This allowed for more immediate and effective exchanges, especially necessary during the fast-paced implementation stage. DeVito (2016) highlights that communication formats must adapt to the needs of the situation, and this was evident as the committee utilized a Symposium-Forum pattern for two-way communication throughout most stages but switched to a Roundtable format for more egalitarian discussions when all members were present.

Primary informants Jessie, Raffael, Sandrina, and Grace provided insights into these communication shifts. Jessie emphasized the detailed and effective nature of online communication during the preparation stage, while noting the challenges of rapid, in-person exchanges during implementation. Raffael discussed the importance of chemistry-building face-to-face meetings among committee members from different areas. Sandrina highlighted the benefits of both formats, using online media for detailed messages and direct communication for quick, effective exchanges. Grace pointed out that the shift to offline communication during implementation was partly due to poor internet connectivity at the event location. The Chief Executive, Osvald, and Expert Informant, Sir Shihab, underscored the importance of choosing the appropriate communication format based on the team's needs, urgency, and clarity, ensuring effective, clear, and efficient communication among the registration committee team.

### **4.3 Culture of Communication**

Culture symbolizes diversity, fostering a strong sense of togetherness within groups or organizations despite varied backgrounds. It complements individual differences to achieve ultimate unity. Cultural influences shape communication styles and behaviors, varying based on individual backgrounds. Effective communication requires clear conveyance of cultural nuances to avoid misunderstandings. Miscommunication due to cultural differences can impact group dynamics, highlighting the need for a solid communication foundation. Norms or rules within a group act as standards guiding permissible actions, ensuring effective communication. These norms must be inclusive, reflecting the group's diverse cultural backgrounds to maintain unity and a positive working environment. Feeling accepted within a group is crucial, fostering trust and respect, which in turn contributes to productive collaboration.

The committee of the "Niscala" activity, comprising members from diverse backgrounds across Indonesia, illustrates the impact of cultural differences on communication. While online meetings during preparation stages posed challenges, face-to-face interactions at the campsite facilitated better cultural integration. Leaders like Jessie and Raffael emphasize the need for adaptation to group culture, ensuring clear and effective communication. Norms within the Registration division, such as honesty and openness, create a conducive working atmosphere. Good communication and character are vital, particularly in handling external parties. Despite cultural and age differences, the "Niscala" committee's success demonstrates the importance of cohesion, unity, and effective communication culture in achieving common goals.

### **4.4 Power of Communication**

In a group setting, especially within an existing structure, leadership plays a critical role in delineating responsibilities and ensuring effective outcomes. A leader's primary function is to oversee and research existing conditions, find solutions, and guide the group toward achieving common goals. This entails distributing responsibilities among members, fostering a collaborative environment, and maintaining a vision that aligns with the group's objectives. Leaders possess broader authority than members and must balance this power by providing direction while remaining open to feedback. Effective leadership is characterized by integrity, a strong character, and the ability to inspire and maintain a positive atmosphere even during challenging times. A conducive environment where everyone feels comfortable and valued is essential for the group's success.

The "Niscala" activity demonstrates the importance of structured communication and power dynamics in a group. Communication flows smoothly from the Chief Executive to Division Leads, Section Leads, and then to division members, ensuring clear and effective exchanges. However, during implementation, flexibility in communication becomes necessary to address urgent matters efficiently. Leaders at various levels, such as Division and Section Leads, play pivotal roles in directing and assisting members, emphasizing the importance of information power. Despite potential obstacles like cultural differences, the shared age factor among members fosters comfortable communication. Overall, the structured yet adaptable communication and the effective use of power by leaders contribute significantly

to the success of the "Niscala" activity, highlighting the crucial role of leadership and communication in achieving group objectives.

## V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research on "Group Communication of the Registration Division Committee in the Third Indonesia Bi-Union Pathfinder Camporee 'Niscala'" highlights the critical role of effective communication in ensuring the success of large events. The study, which utilized qualitative methods such as observation and interviews, found that clear, organized communication and regular updates are essential for successful event planning. Efficient communication enhances coordination, minimizes misunderstandings, and simplifies processes, contributing to the overall effectiveness of the camporee. Recommendations for future events include improving inter-departmental collaboration, adopting digital tools like WhatsApp and Google Sheets for real-time updates, and fostering an inclusive communication culture. For academic improvement, it is suggested to further explore informal communication networks and employ triangulation methods to validate findings. Researchers should also consider cultural differences and technological proficiency as potential communication barriers. Providing specific, contextual recommendations supported by case studies could enrich the literature and help develop more effective communication strategies for managing large events.

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