



Building Maritime Awareness Society for Student in the Islamic Boarding School of Raudlatul Hasanah, Medan

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Abstract

Forming awareness of the maritime nation is carried out by being the responsibility of all elements of the state both in government, stakeholders and in the world of education and all Indonesian people. Santri is one of the agents of change who will lead this country in the future. The general view of the audience is that students only study religion (especially Islam) and are unable to master other general knowledge. This view is one of the obstacles and barriers for santri to be able to participate in carrying out national goals coupled with the absence of Citizenship Education lessons in class, even though santri are Indonesian citizens and will become leaders in the future so they must be aware that they are a maritime nation. The purpose of this research is to build the character of maritime nation awareness for students as one of the components of agents of social change. This research was conducted at the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic Boarding School because it is one of the modern Islamic boarding schools with a large number of students so it is hoped that the formation of maritime nation character can be instilled in the students and become a provision of knowledge when returning to carry out social behavior in society. The research method used was field research with a qualitative approach and direct observation at the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic boarding school in Medan. Observations made were socialization by educating students in grades 4, 5, 6. The output resulting from this research is to produce students who have the character of a maritime nation and have an obligation to protect the sea and marine resources as citizens.

Keywords: *Maritime Awareness; Citizenship Education Islamic Boarding School*

Introduction/Background of Problem

The Indonesian nation has the ideals of the state as stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely to form a government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and Indonesia's

bloodshed, advances public welfare, educates the nation's life, and participates in carrying out order, eternal peace and social justice.

In realizing the ideals of the country, it is necessary to understand that Indonesia is an archipelagic country that is recognized by the world in accordance with the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which was ratified on December 10, 1982, subsequently ratified by Indonesia and the existence of the Indonesian National Law. Number 17 of 1985. The world's recognition of the concept of the state for Indonesia is one of the awards to Indonesia and must be maintained and preserved by creating awareness among the Indonesian people that they are a maritime nation with an area of waters equal to 2/3 of the entire territory of the country.

Forming awareness of the maritime nation is carried out by being the responsibility of all elements of the state both in government, stakeholders and in the world of education and all Indonesian society in general. The vastness of the islands and seas that Indonesia owns is a calling for its people to maintain and protect the condition of the seas, islands and resources in the sea. In its implementation, the utilization of human resources has an important role, not only for coastal human resources, but also to encourage Indonesia's young generation to become agents of change in the future in realizing Golden Indonesia in 2045.

Indonesia's young generation is the successor of the nation's leaders who will continue the struggle of the heroes and governments before them. The good or bad of a nation is judged by the quality of the young generation in that country. Santri is one of the agents of change who will lead this country in the future. The general public's view of santri is only as a student who lives in a boarding school and only studies religion (especially Islam) and is unable to master other general knowledge. This view is one of the obstacles and barriers for students to be able to participate in carrying out state goals.

In fact, not all Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia teach only religion, one of which is the modern Islamic boarding school Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah which has a mission to prepare individuals who master the basics of leadership to contribute to society. As an educational institution, it is necessary to hold learning about nationalism as a form of national character education and in the future it will shape the character of students who are aware that they are a maritime nation. The reason for the need to hold this national insight is that students are the young generation of Indonesia and are expected to have pride and have distinctive character traits as a maritime nation, namely building behavioral values related to God Almighty, oneself, fellow human beings, the environment, and national values. contained in thoughts, attitudes, feelings, words and actions based on religious norms, laws, culture and customs. However, santri are Indonesian people who will become democratic leaders, so it is necessary to form the character of nationalism, possess global insight, social sensitivity, and participate in nation building.

The large number of activities and lessons in Islamic boarding schools have an impact on the curriculum which does not meet their needs due to the elimination of Citizenship lessons as compulsory learning taught in class. Even though Citizenship lessons should be delivered in the classroom for Junior High School (SMP)/equivalent and Senior High School (SMA)/equivalent levels. Citizenship Lesson is an education that reminds us of the importance of the values, rights and obligations of a citizen so that everything that is done is in accordance with the goals and ideals of the nation and does not deviate from what is expected.

Citizenship education is learning to provide democratic education that aims to prepare citizens who think critically and act democratically through activities that still awareness in new generations about awareness that democracy is a form of social life that best guarantees people's rights.

This policy of the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic Boarding School Education Institution pays attention to researchers to further examine the formation of the character of students as a maritime community by eliminating civics education lessons.

A. Maritime Community Awareness

The concept of maritime community awareness refers to a social unit that fully or mostly depends on its social-economic life directly or indirectly on the utilization of marine resources and marine services (Madjid, 2018). In the past, understanding the concept of maritime society was only intended for people who have professions in the maritime field such as fishermen, sailors, the Navy and Maritime Security task force, mining workers, marine industry entrepreneurs, traders of marine products and others. But basically the awareness of the maritime community is an obligation for all Indonesian people from Sabang to Merauke as the heirs and supporters of maritime culture in Indonesia.

B. Civic Education

Education based on National Education Law No. 20 of 2003 Chapter 1 Article 1 is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and the skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state.

Furthermore, citizenship education is an effective learning to foster awareness of the nation and state so that citizens have a high understanding and appreciation of the importance of participating in efforts to defend the country in the practice of daily life. This can be said with the aim of providing civics education in accordance with the mandate of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This mandate is contained in the vision and mission of citizenship education which is used as a guide in learning. The vision and mission of Citizenship Education are as follows.

1. Vision

Building a strong and consistent commitment to the principles and spirit of nationalism in the life of society, nation and state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in order to provide a deep understanding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. Mission

Avoid Indonesia from an authoritarian government system that restricts the rights of citizens to carry out democratic principles in the life of society, nation and state (Prospective Teacher for Government Employees with Work Agreement (PPPK), n.d).

Citizenship Education can be used as an effort to defend the country which is the obligation of every Indonesian citizen. According to Soemantri as quoted by Tina Septiana that learning Citizenship Education is educating citizens to become good citizens, which can be described as citizens who are patriotic, tolerant, loyal to the nation and state above personal or group interests. (Septiana, 2020).

Thus Citizenship Education can be used as a vehicle for carrying out state defense with the intellectuals of students including students. This is very useful for students when they socialize with the wider community, especially when they become national leaders in the future.

C. The Definition of Santri

The definition of santri contained in Clifford Geertz's research quoted by Muhammad Yunus has broad and narrow meanings. Santri in a narrow sense is a student at a religious school who lives in a place that has been provided or is commonly called a pesantren (Yunus, 2015).

In terms of etimologically, santri comes from the word "sastri" which is a Sanskrit language which means literacy. This understanding is in accordance with the opinion of Nurcholish Madjid.

Furthermore, Zamkhasyari Dhofier argues that the word "santri" is found in Indian language which means a person who knows the holy books of Hinduism, or an expert on Hindu religious scriptures. Meanwhile, according to Muhammad Yusuf, students come from the Javanese language "Cantrik" means someone who follows the teacher where the teacher lives (Yunus, 2015). According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the meaning of the word Santri is a person who studies Islam and worships sincerely (kbbi.web.id).

From the above understanding it can be concluded that santri are students who study and study religion (Islam) who live in a place, namely a pesantren. Pesantren is an Islamic educational institution that has a history of social-religious movements and is the oldest Islamic institution in Indonesia.

Basically, Islamic boarding schools are not only educational institutions but as a place for students who are in them to form character, morals and culture in social life (Satori, Kusmayadi, 2018). This character building is carried out so that the students can face threats, disturbances, obstacles, challenges when completing their education at Islamic boarding schools and mingle with the life of the wider community and remain an Indonesian nation that obeys Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Research Method

This study uses a qualitative research method, which is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be carried out using statistical procedures or other quantification methods. This research was conducted by identifying social phenomena that occur and problems that exist in human life (Murdiyanto, 2020). In this study, researchers used qualitative methods by using interviews with the Head of Education of the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic Boarding School and the Principal of Madrasah Aliyah Islamic Boarding School of Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah to gather information about Citizenship Education which is not implemented formally in Islamic boarding schools. In addition, the researchers also socialized with the students to gather information related to their knowledge about the national insights of the students.

Result and Discussion

A. Building Maritime Awareness for Santri

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country with characteristics of ethnic, linguistic and cultural diversity. In plain view, the cultures in Indonesia are distinguished from the islands that stretch across Indonesia. However, in the maritime context, the islands and seas in the Indonesian Region cannot be used as a differentiator, but as a unifier between ethnic groups and cultures towards Indonesia's interests as a maritime nation.

In this case, the Indonesian people can be divided into two groups, namely groups of people who live in coastal areas and inland areas. If explored further these two groups of people are dependent on the sea to meet their needs. But judging by the fact that there is still sectoral ego between the two groups which wants to control their own territory and exploit the territory of other groups. This can happen because there are still many people who do not have awareness of the importance of forming a single unit, namely the maritime community which consists of coastal communities and inland communities.

The maritime community in general is a society that makes the marine sector their livelihood, such as fishermen, fish cultivators, sand mining, oil drilling and sea transportation. but coastal residents still have a hard life with a low level of education. The fishermen's environment is also still classified as slum and not well organized. The hard life of fishermen and coastal communities has an impact on the current generation, commonly referred to as the millennial generation, who do not pay attention to the

Indonesian seas. Including the students of the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic boarding school where they have no desire to become fishermen because they have been instilled in them that fishing is a dirty job and cannot guarantee their future. This is one small example which if it continues in the future will result in a threat to the management of marine resources which will be abandoned and result in exploitation by other nations.

From the results of the researcher's interviews with several grade 4 and 5 students at the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic boarding school in Medan, it can be seen that maritime awareness has not been found in them as the nation's successors. Many of them do not know the importance of protecting Indonesia's oceans. For them, the sea is only a tourist destination to visit when they have free time with their family. Knowledge about maritime within the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic boarding school is still very little because the students consider they are not coastal communities so they can be indifferent to the maritime environment.

Therefore, it is necessary to hold maritime education for the students of the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic Boarding School as a millennial generation who have nationalism traits. Maritime education has an important role in Indonesia's national development in order to achieve the prosperity and glory of Indonesia as a maritime country. Maritime education in question is to form a mindset (pattern of thought), a perspective on oneself and the environment as a maritime nation that will influence the students when they think, act and behave and will eventually form maritime awareness in the students.

Some things that can be done to shape the maritime character of the millennial generation, including students, are as follows:

- 1) Providing public education about the beauties of Indonesia's maritime potential both in terms of the beauty of beaches in Indonesia and the diversity of marine life. This is done to awaken maritime insights and maritime culture for students (Prasetya, 2017). This education can be realized by providing formal learning in the classroom and informal. One of the formal lessons provided is Citizenship Education lessons in accordance with the curriculum provided by the government and applied to students from grade one to grade six. While informal learning can be obtained by students outside the classroom by holding seminars on maritime affairs organized by Islamic boarding schools by presenting experts in their fields as one of the provisions for students when they graduate from Islamic boarding schools and live in society.
- 2) Accustom students to like eating fish, so they are aware that the potential for fisheries in Indonesia is large and is felt by the millennial generation as leaders of the nation to be able to maintain the sustainability of fish resources in the sea (Asrini, 2019). Based on the results of interviews between researchers and students, there are still many students who are bored with eating fish because it is too often. The habit that is carried out by Islamic boarding schools in procuring fish as a side dish is most often provided as a way to train students to like eating fish. In the socialization carried out to students, researchers said that by eating fish the intelligence of students would increase because fish is rich in protein and vitamins which are very useful for a student.
- 3) Building maritime awareness for students can be realized by getting students used to disposing of trash in its place. This is an example of reducing waste that is scattered and transferred to rivers which will have an impact on sea water pollution. Reporting from detiknews, Indonesia is the number two producer of plastic waste in the sea after China in 2015. For this reason, the ban on littering applied at the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic boarding school to its students will have a pretty good effect and will provide insight that waste is disposed of carelessly. will endanger the Indonesian sea territory.
- 4) Get used to students to reduce the use of plastic. As we know that plastic is the most difficult waste to decompose. For this reason, pesantren can reduce the use of plastic in the daily lives of

students, among others, by replacing plastic shopping bags with reusable shopping bags, not using plastic straws, replacing plastic bags with paper bags. Crushing plastic bottles before throwing them into trash cans, etc.

B. The Urgency of Citizenship Education for Santri

The following is a statement by the head of the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Private Madrasah Aliyah Islamic Boarding School regarding the subject of Citizenship Education which is not taught in the classroom and its constraints. Citizenship Education Learning is not taught in class because of the many hours of Islamic boarding school lessons so it is not possible to hold learning in class. But during the Final School Examination period for class XII there will still be a Citizenship Education Examination. The pesantren prepares Civics books in the library which can be accessed by students, but in fact the books provided are also not in accordance with the large number of students in the pesantren.

As previously explained, Civics lessons have a function to help students understand their rights and obligations as citizens, form responsible national character, and foster students' sense of nationalism towards the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Procurement of Civics learning aims to make students think critically, creatively, intelligently, so that in this lesson students do not only need intellectual strength but prioritize morality. Citizenship Education is also a place to defend the country for all students, because as we know that defending the country is the duty of all Indonesian citizens. According to the Head of Education at the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic Boarding School, to form the morality of the pesantren, this can be done by means of education and teaching outside the classroom and directly applied to the daily life of the students. Without civics lessons being held in the classroom, the students can shape the character and personality of Indonesian people by following the discipline given by the pesantren and the pesantren rules.

In general, learning has an approach consisting of teacher centered learning and student centered learning. Teacher centered learning is a learning approach whose learning activities are centered on the teacher or educator. Meanwhile, student centered learning is learning with a student approach that is more dominant so that it provides a large space for students to develop their existing potential (Fibriana, 2018). From this understanding it can be seen that the pesantren instills a sense of responsibility, nationalism in students by practicing it directly in everyday life. Some examples are holding a ceremony to commemorate the santri day where this activity can be used as a means to arouse a sense of nationalism. The rules and policies made by the pesantren are also based on government rules and policies and do not favor any Islamic organization.

Through the informant's statement above, the authors conclude that in general, pesantren have provided informal citizenship education to their students. The drawback is that the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic boarding school students do not study the theory contained in Citizenship Education learning so it is still difficult to understand that as the successors of the nation they must think critically, creatively, innovatively but not deviate from Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Therefore, the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic Boarding School should hold Citizenship Education lessons in the hope that it will form a complete and comprehensive personality as the Indonesian nation and state by building high national awareness and insight into the rights and obligations of students in social, national and state life (Fibriana, 2018).

The Conclusion and Recommendation

There are still many students who do not understand how important maritime is for Indonesia in the future and how important is the role of students as the next generation of the nation to advance Indonesia and make Indonesia a World Maritime Axis. For this reason, it is necessary to realize several

efforts that must be made by the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic Boarding School in building maritime awareness for students as a maritime nation as a provision for students when devoting themselves to society and the country.

Eliminating Civics lessons in the classroom and applying national values in everyday life is a method used by the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic boarding school to deal with the constraints of very busy class hours for students. The student centered learning approach is carried out to provide space for students to shape the character of students who are responsible, especially in terms of nationhood and homeland.

Building maritime awareness by conducting civic education lessons in theory and practice should be carried out by educators at the Ar-Raudlatul Hasanah Islamic Boarding School. This is done as a provision for students to face Threats, Disturbances, Obstacles and Challenges in the future in order to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and make Indonesia a World Maritime Axis.

During junior high school/equivalent and high school/equivalent, Citizenship Education lessons are compulsory lessons in the classroom. Besides that, Citizenship Education can be one of the debriefing materials for final grade students which are held every year.

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