Education of Environmental Awareness Based on Larung-Sesaji Ritual in Coastal Community of Bluru Village, Sidoarjo Sub-District, Sidoarjo District

by thriwaty arsal

Submission date: 20-Jan-2024 02:09PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2274419590

File name: 25. Education of Environmental Awareness Based.pdf (111.55K)

Word count: 3168
Character count: 17709



International Conference on Science and Education and Technology (ISET 2019)

Education of Environmental Awareness Based on Larung-Sesaji Ritual in Coastal Community of Bluru Village, Sidoarjo Sub-District, Sidoarjo District

Niswatin

Universitas Negeri Semarang Semarang, Indonesia

Universitas Negeri Semarang Semarang, Indonesia

Universitas Negeri Semarang Semarang, Indonesia

Thriwaty Arsal

Universitas Negeri Semarang Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract-Environmental awareness Education aims to print a wise generation against the surrounding environment, issues about the environment, both nationally and internationally never depart from the attention of World society. The impacts of human behavior or natural disasters caused by environmental education need to be implanted early. Learning activities related to environmental education can be done directly and indirectly, directly through school education while indirectly through traditions that exist in the community. Indirect learning can be done through local wisdom that is a guideline in the community. The role of all community elements is also needed for optimal result achievement. This research uses qualitative methods to answer the problem formulation, it is done to make a precise interpretation of the findings in the field. This research was conducted in Bluru village, Sidoarjo, Sidoarjo district. The subject of this study was the community of Bluru village consisting of fishermen family, local people, and students. This research sample is the family of fishermen, people around, and students. While the key respondents are community leaders, tourism agencies, and the parties related to the ritual implementation of the Larung offerings. Data collection techniques performed using indepth interview techniques, observations, and documents. Samples of fishermen, communities, and students were taken in purposive samples of 25 people. The analytical techniques used are interactive analysis of Miles and Hubberman for the descriptive analysis of FGD results and interviews with respondents.

Keywords: environmental education, rituals, offerings

INTRODUCTION

Sidoarjo including a district with many industry players, many industrialists who knowingly

dumping waste into the river is not in accordance with the procedures, not to mention the impact of the mudflow Lapindo spurt during the 13 years that also flows into the Porong whose existence 3 kilometers from the district center Sidoarjo. From research environmentalists Indonesian Environmental Forum (WALHI) these wastes have already resulted in biota rivers, ponds, and the polluted sea of lead and cadmium on the shrimp and scallops in Porong river which is very detrimental to the quality of life and public health.

Bluru village is one of the fishing villages that is located adjacent to the capital city of Sidoarjo regency, most residents in this village livelihood as fishermen, there are about 473 fishermen who every day go to sea to catch scallops. Rural coastal communities have local wisdom traditions Bluru ritual called float an offering. The existence of traditions and rituals is believed by supporting the community as a heritage that has value, meaning, and function to the preservation of the human environment. Besides functioning as a medium of education, in which tradition and rituals provide advice and orders in order to become a good human

Stem from earlier research that describes is local knowledge besides giving birth noble values also the foundation formation of zoning conservation economic benefit, welfare, and safety for the public (1), (2), (3) use of researchers as a way to conduct research advanced. Based on preliminary research on "changes the meaning of the ritual value float an offering from the older generation to the younger generation" of data found that the younger generation does not understand the younger generations the value and meaning of ritual float an offering, float an offering ritual traditions are regarded only as an annual tradition and the party of the people who are equipped with tradition and a boat ride to the tomb of Goddess Sekardadu regarded as the forerunner of the fishing village that is closest



to the sea. Researchers interested in conducting further research, given previous studies only describe the elements of Islamic tradition that accompanies the ceremony float an offering that was held five days and only emphasis on the inclusion of Islamic elements in the procession rituals, this research will reveal more about environmental awareness education as a contribution to the conservation of nature in which humans live.

Environmental awareness education based on local wisdom float an offering ritual becomes very important to keep this tradition is still preserved by the younger generation in the future in a sustainable future and should be built on the three pillars of sustainability, namely ecological, social and economic. It becomes part to educate and provide insight to the community that the preservation of natural and cultural heritage maintained by people who make choices based on knowledge and everyday traditions including local traditions for the sake of their own development and future generations. Cultural diversity, environmental preservation, and the tradition is the attraction that can be passed down from one generation to the next can be introduced through the discovery of hidden meanings and values that are part of a particular cultural identity.

One way to provide an understanding of environmental awareness education based on local wisdom ritual float an offering to the public and the younger generation is to be disseminated, Why is that? If the people especially the younger generation as heir to the nation's culture if it is equipped on the importance of education environmental awareness as a result of the progress of industrialization, it is expected that they become a generation of tough and sensitive to the negative impact of science and technology development and industrialization certainly took effect on environmental conservation, besides tradition float an offering ritual tradition laden with noble values remain and will not be extinct.

Departing from the above conditions the many people who strive to preserve this float an offering ritual both from the community, the village government, the government district, and the district government and the Tourism Office of Sidoarjo regency, but everything is still in the stage of the preservation of traditions and culture. Then the ritual-based environmental awareness education is the key to unlocking the float an offering so that the public and the younger generation understand the importance of protecting the environment both during rituals float an offering and in our daily lives. which eventually led to the understanding that followed up with the involvement and awareness to conserve and preserve the environment. Based on the above exposure focus of this study is the concept environmental awareness and education

strategies, and the factors that influence it. While the urgency of this research is the planting of environmental awareness, conservation, and economic. So the conclusion of a study conducted by the author entitled Education based environmental awareness to float an offering ritual in the village Bluru subdistrict of Sidoarjo.

II. METHOD

This study used a qualitative method with a case study approach, It is expected to reveal the importance of environmental awareness education to coastal communities Bluru village according to the particularities of subject and place of study.

A. Place And Time

This study was conducted at the City Bluru District of Sidoarjo regency, with the classification of youths aged 16-18 years the status of high school students, 19-21 years of student status, P3 23 -25 years of the status of youth who worked or are still looking for work. While the time the study started in December 2018 until the month of May 2019, the informant is a family of fishermen, community leaders, and the young men in the village Bluru District of Sidoarjo regency as many as 25 people.

B. Data Validity Technique

Mechanical validity of the data used is the triangulation of data, which compares the data observations to documents, data that has not been matched seta not necessarily discarded but is used as benchmark data that can later be recommended as a further study, while the same data means valid.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Environmental awareness education educates to be a good and responsible citizen. The main focus of environmental awareness education based on local wisdom of the offering tradition is young people aged 15-25 years, the reason Bluru Village Sidoarjo District Sidoarjo Regency is used as a research place because in this village Consistently carrying out rituals from year to year and the community's acceptance of the ritual ceremony is not limited to the people of Bluru Village but the people from the surrounding villages and even other districts are quite enthusiastic, besides this ceremony experiences the development of social, economic, and educational factors that have an impact separate for the community.

Dissemination of the importance of environmental awareness education was given together with the implementation of a series of ritual events in the form of celebrations that were attended by people from Bluru and surrounding villages. This was said by the Head of the Village on the first day, representatives from the Department of Tourism on



the second or third day, Mr. Regent in the closing ceremony, and religious leaders when delivering religious lectures in public recitation. This is done with the aim of growing awareness of preserving cultural heritage and at the same time developing awareness of love for the environment.

Table 1. Environmental Awareness Education Forms

number characteristics The findings in	The findings in the		
field			
 The potential of The emergence 	of		
voluntary work consciousness to			
awareness voluntary work f			
success of the ritus	al float		
an offering i			
important social			
owned by the			
village community			
Clean-up village For people atten			
party welcoming v			
from different re	_		
	turally		
cleaning the	home		
environment, do			
forget to clear			
ancestral graves an	a pray		
Cleaning the river The river becom	ac tha		
main facility in thi			
so that before the			
of guests and the			
procession begin			
flow along the rive			
Bluru Village	to		
Kepetingan Villa	ge is		
cleared			
 Planting River areas appro 	aching		
mangroves the sea are always	trying		
to plant mangrove	trees		
to prevent abrasion	1		
Delineation of In addition to man	igrove		
river trees to prevent ab	rasion,		
the community	makes		
river bank bour			
from sand placed in			
and then piled up	along		
the beach.			

The Dissemination is directly part of the education of the community, especially environmental awareness education is something that is valuable, meaningful, influencing the survival of other creatures on earth. Education does not only apply formally in schools but also applies informally, namely in the community who do not know the age level, including environmental awareness education, which needs to be encouraged every time.

A traditional education proved able to establish good manners (4), it is evident also that through the tradition of a hereditary good education from parents to children and from the public on the younger generation is still relevant in today's modern era. In the new millennium young son began to fade

mentality locality, they should soon be reinforced by the way the local mentality to reintroduce the local culture by offering the great value and wisdom of local ethnic (5) (6). The cultural heritage is a part of life but most people do not realize the value they represent our cultural heritage and the identity could slowly die if not properly maintained and inherited. One of the major challenges of the twenty-first century is to build a sustainable society, which means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (7).

Environmental awareness education is a form of education in society. Education is a conscious effort made in a planned and systematic and scalable to change the attitude of an individual, positive behavioral change is considered as a result of the learning process (8) (9).

The existence of traditions and rituals is believed by supporting the community as a heritage that has value, meaning, and function for the survival of mankind. Besides functioning as a medium of education, in which tradition and rituals provide advice and orders in order to become a good human being. Tradition can be understood as the behavior inherent in society with special symbolic meaning or meanings through the origin of the tradition (10). As recognized by the community that education not only in schools but also education formally made and received by the general public or non-formal (11) (12).

Float an offering ceremony is similar to the existing tradition in other areas considering the tradition practiced by the coastal communities, there are certain symbols that have special meaning in use (13) (14) (15) (16). Journey coastal communities automatically bring ritual practice is considered a form of gratitude and prayer for safety, a tradition to gain a sense of safety and comfort in traveling through life every day (17) (18) (19).

Environmental education is a learning process that the material he taught about the environment and aims to provide teaching in the form of environmental management as the most important tool in creating human resources who have awareness of and sensitivity to the environment (20). Environmental education as well as a barometer of human concern for the environment and all the problems that exist in it, and make a people who have understanding, ideas, and knowledge in the search for the problem-solving environment (21).

Float an offering ritual tradition is a sacred ritual performed solemn, which is associated with human beliefs and mutual relationship with nature (22) (23). This is because every ritual performed has value, meaning, and purpose. The values grow and develop in society through ritual tradition float an offering almost have in common with the values that



developed in the traditions that exist in Indonesia (24) (25).

The results of their education outreach environmental awareness are of 25 respondents interviewed 19 people have been carrying out other forms of environmental education, though not as a whole, while the second considers the forms of environmental education is only a routine in general, two people do not understand at all because the new follow for migrants and living in the housing, while the two people do not understand.

IV. CONCLUSION

Education environmental awareness can be both formal and non-formal education knows no age level and profession, with their education environmental awareness through the dissemination of relevant parties to the public is expected to society actors ritual either fishing or not, the villagers Bluru even around to maintain and preserve the environment natural surroundings for the sustainability of human life. The role of the youth will have a positive impact on the sustainability and environmental preservation amid threats of globalization.

REFERENCES

- Romadhon, Dicky Reza. 2013. Menelisik Nilai-Nilai Kearifan Lokal Dalam Upacara Tradisi Larung Di Sesaji Telaga Sarangan Desa Sarangan Kecamatan Plaosan Kabupaten Magetan. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan, Jurusan Hukum dan Kewarganegaraan, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Malang.
- [2] Adnyani, N. K. S. 2014. Nyepi Segara sebagai Kearifan Lokal Masyarakat Nusa Penida dalam Pelestarian Lingkungan Laut. Jumal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora, 3 (1).
- [3] Martini, S. D. R., & Tisngati, U. 2017. Kebudayaan Lokal Pacitan: Analisis Historis, Nilai-Nilai dan Sikap Konservasi Masyarakat. Semnas Unikama
- [4] Alwasilah, A. Chaedar (2009) Etnopedagogi Landasan Praktek Pendidikan dan Pendidikan Guru. Bandung: Kiblat.
- [5] Suarta, I. (2017). Revitalization of oral literature tradition of Balinese society based character values as deradicalism effort. International journal of social sciences and humanities, 1(3), 8-16.
- [6] Novitasari, Linda. 2017. Alms of the Sea at Teleng Ria Beach Pacitan: Alternative Literacy Ethnoscience for Junior High School. IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. Series 909 (2017) 012052 doi :10.1088/1742-6596/909/1/012052
- [7] Skoglund and S. Eva, —Discourses of nature conservation and heritage management in the past, present and future: discussing heritage and sustainable development from Swedish experiences,1 European Journal of Archaeology, vol. 13, pp. 368, 2011
- [8] M. J de Vries, 2013. Concept Learning in Technology Education, Journal of Technical Education, vol. l,pp.147-151
- J. Voogt, G. Knezek. 2016. Guest Editorial: Technology Enhanced for All Outcomes from EDU sum IT 2015. Educational Technology & Society Journal, vol. 19 pp. 1-4, 2016
- [10] Green, Thomas A. 1997. Folklore: An Encyclopedia of Beliefs, Customs, Tales, Music, and Art. ABC-CLIO. pp. 800-. Retrieved 5 February 2011.

- [11] T. Kromydas. 2017. Rethinking Higher Education and its Relationship with Social Inequalities: Past Knowledge, presnt state and future Potential, Palgrave Communication: Humanities Social Science, vol. 3 Issue: 1-12.
- [12] R. Laurie, Y.N. Tarumi R. Mckeown, C. Hopkins, 2016. Contributions of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to Quality Education: A Synthesis of Research. Journal of Education for Sustainable Development, vol. 10 issue: 2, pp. 226-242
- [13] Westherdahl, Christer. 2005. Seal on Land, Elk at Sea: Notes and Application of The Ritual Landscape at the Seabord. The International Journal of Nautical Archeology. 34.1: 2–23 doi: 10.1111/j.1095-9270.2005.00039 x
- [14] Wahyudi, Sarjana Sigit. 2011. Sedekah Laut Tradition For in the Fishermen Community in Pekalongan Central Java. Journal of Coastal Development ISSN: 1410-5217 Volume 14, Number 3, June 2011: 262-270
- [15] Abdurrahman, Muhammad. 2015. Memahami Makna-Makna Simbolik pada Upacara Adat Sedekah Laut Di Desa Tanjungan Kecamatan Kragan Kabupaten Rembang. Journal The Messenger Volume VII Nomer 1 Edisi Januari 2015
- [16] Ashadi. 2017. Function, Form, and Meaning of Ritual and Market in Historical Site of Kampung Luar Batang, Jakarta, Indonesia. International Journal of Research Granthaalayah a Knowledge Repository. Vol.5 (Iss.10): October, 2017] ISSN- 2350-0530(O), ISSN- 2394-3629 (P) DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1043202
- [17] Beatty, Andrew. 1996. Adam and Ev e and Vishnu: Syncretism in The Javanese Slametan. The Journal of the Royal Anthropological institut
- [18] Kistanto, Nurdien H. 2016. The Javanese Slametan as Practiced as Tradition and Identity. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 6, No.11; November 2016
- [19] Indrani, B. (2012). Importance of Value Education in Modern Time. Education India journal, A quarterly refereed journal of dialogues in education, (3), 2278-2435.
- [20] R. Alexander, G. Poyamoli. 2014. The Evectiveness of Environmental Education for Sustainable Development based on Active Teaching and Learning at High School Level- A Case Study from Puducherry and Cuddalore Region, India, Journal of Sustainability Education. Vol./pp. 1-20
- [21] M.Mbah. 2018. Can Local Knowledge Make The Difference? Rethinking Universities Community Engagement and Prospect for Sustainable Community Development, The Journal of Environmental Education, vol.0 No.0 pp. 1-12
- [22] C. Comberti, T.F.Thomton, V.W.Echeverria, T.Patterson. 2015. Ecosystem Service or Services to Ecosystems? Valuing Cultivation and Reciprocal Relationship Between Humans and Ecosystems. Global Environmental Change. Vol.34, pp. 247-262
- [23] D.R. Dangol. 2009. Reciprocal Relation Between Population and Environment: Innovation on Flora Data Collection. J. Inst Agric Anim Sci, vol. 30 pp. 143-149
- [24] Luardini, M. A. (2016). Socio-Cultural Values of Traditional Communities: A Case Study of the Dayak in Kalimantan. Asian Culture and History, 8 (2). https://doi.org/10.5539/ach.v8n2p1.

Education of Environmental Awareness Based on Larung-Sesaji Ritual in Coastal Community of Bluru Village, Sidoarjo Sub-District, Sidoarjo District

ORIGINA	ALITY REPORT			
7 SIMILA	% ARITY INDEX	5% INTERNET SOURCES	3% PUBLICATIONS	4% STUDENT PAPERS
PRIMAR	Y SOURCES			
1	Submitt Student Pape	ed to Universita	s Siliwangi	2%
2	docslib. Internet Sour			1%
3	toc.proc	ceedings.com		1 %
4	webcacl	ne.googleuserco	ontent.com	1%
5	sense of Indigend develop	g Li, Paichi Pat S f place through ous education fo ment curriculun on Research, 20	a place-based or sustainable n", Environmer	1 %
6	lib.unne			1%

Exclude quotes On Exclude matches < 10 words

Exclude bibliography On

Education of Environmental Awareness Based on Larung-Sesaji Ritual in Coastal Community of Bluru Village, Sidoarjo Sub-District, Sidoarjo District

GRADEMARK REPORT		
FINAL GRADE	GENERAL COMMENTS	
/0		
PAGE 1		
PAGE 2		
PAGE 3		
PAGE 4		