Evaluation of Preparedness Senior High School 1 Sikur in Responding The Changes of Islamic Character Due to Development of Halal Tourism in East Lombok Regency

Hutri Rizki Amelia
Graduate Student of Geography Education
Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Padang
Email: hutriamelia1992@gmail.com

Abstract
The purpose of the research is to evaluating the preparedness of Senior High School 1 Sikur in responding the changes of Islamic character affected by development of halal tourism at Lombok Timur regency, Nusa Tenggara Barat province, Indonesia. This research used Qualitative, Observation collecting data technic, interview and documentation. Data analysis in this research was used data reduction technic, data interpretation and taking of conclusion. The result of this research is the preparedness of Senior High School 1 Sikur in responding the changes of Islamic character affected by development of halal tourism seems good enough. Either of school programs for spiritual character building through Imtaq, Tilawah and religion lectured that has been told by Tuan Guru Haji (TGH), and Dhuhur Pray congregation everyday. The late students will be punished by stand in the field around 30 minutes. The characteristic of environmental care showed with mutual activity is held once a month, and planting trees in cooperation with the Department of agriculture.

Keywords: Development of Islamic Character, Halal Tourism

Introduction
Lombok Timur regency as a part of regencies in Lombok islands which is located at 1160-1170 East longitude and Latitude 80-90 South with territorial boundaries as shown in table 1, an area of East Lombok Regency 2,679.99 km² which consists of land covering an area of 1,605.55 km² (59.91% wide East Lombok Regency) and the oceans covering 1,074.33 km² (40.09% wide East Lombok Regency). The high of to topography in Lombok regency is quite varied, ranging from 0 meters above sea level (mdpl) which is the coastal plain in the South East Lombok regency to 3,775 mdpl which consist mountainous area (Rinjani Area) in the North. Basically, the capital of East Lombok regency Selong has an altitude of 148 meters above sea level. Physically, Lombok has an incredible nature landscape, Lombok have unique and beautiful beaches. Such as Pink beach, for the pink sand coloured in the afternoon and Kuta Mandalika beach with the legend story of Mandalika princess, as well as having rough sand seems like pepper. In addition, Lombok has also famous tourism area Sembalun regions located at the foot of Mount Rinjani. With all the potential of the natural beauty, Lombok certainly attracts tourists to come to visit Lombok.

Halal tourism discourse seems to have become a trend in the promotion of the tourism sector in Indonesia. West Nusa Tenggara which is very famous for its natural beauty and wealth of the very exotic certainly attract domestic travelers and abroad to enjoy the thrill of vacation in an area famous for its called the area a thousand mosques (Awalia, 2017). Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries that provide services and sales of goods for visitors who came from outside of the destination area for a period of more than 24 hours and less than one year. It is strategically important industry that is directly linked to the long term prosperity of a country. According to World Tourism Organization (2005), tourism is an activity of human beings moving and staying in places outside their permanent residence and environment for
recreation, business and trade purposes. Now a day, tourism is increasingly becoming an important economic sector in many developing countries (UNCTAD, 2007 in Amenu et al., 2017).

Tourism is a large industry that supports and contributes to the economic development of many developing countries. For many developing countries tourism is the main source of foreign exchange which exceeds 80% of their total income. Moreover, it has also a high contribution for the GDP, employment rates and in improving the socio-economic conditions of the countries. Since the industrial revolution, bring the new sector known as the smokeless industry; tourism. Industrial revolution made things easier and easier; because it helps over production of goods and reduces the need of too much labor force. The beauty of nature lies in its variety which indeed is endless. So is the timeless desire in the human beings to appreciate the nature from the bottom of their heart. This is why since ancient times explorers, discoverers and travelers undertook adventurous journey in spite of all difficulties they came across. The underlying idea of visiting new places to appreciate their beauty, in course of time, has given birth to a modern industry called tourism (Amenu et al., 2017).

In general, tourism agents are grouped into three main pillars, which are: (1) people, (2) private sector, and (3) government. Community in question is the general public that there are at destination, as the rightful owners of various resources and become tourism resources such as cultural tourism. Added to these communities are also public figures, intellectuals, NGOs, and media. Furthermore, the private group is an association of tourism enterprises and entrepreneurs, while the government is on different areas of the administration, from the central government, state, provincial, county, and so on (Pitana and Gayatri, 2005). Halal tourism is a culture basic tourism which proposes norms and Islamic Syariat values as it basic foundation. As a new concept in tourism industry, halal tourism need more expanding and comprehension understanding collaborated with Islamic values pinned in tourism activity. Muslim tourist is the highest number of tourist in Indonesia, that is the biggest Muslim population around the world, the halal tourism is the answer of the incredible potential which never maximum managed before. In fact of that, Indonesia could be the biggest halal tourism industry around the world and it should be realized by tourism business-man in Indonesia, because the development of halal tourism sustainabling will be gave economic contribution significantly for all who is involved (Widagdyo, 2015).

Halal tourism concept is a process of Islamic values integrating into whole of tourism activities aspect. Islamic Syariat value as as a trust and belief which embraced Muslims became a basic reference in building tourism activities. Halal tourism considering the basic values of Muslims in serving ranging from accommodation, restaurant, tourist activities to always refer to Islamic norms (Tourism Review, 2013). The concept of halal tourism is the actualization of the Islamic concept, halal and haram value which becomes the main benchmark, this means all aspects of tourism activities are not detached from the halal certification should be reference for every performer tourism (Chokaew, 2015). Fundamentals of halal tourism is certainly understanding the meaning of halal real aspect of tourist activity from hotels, transportation facilities, means of food and drink to the financial system, facilities and tourism service providers themselves. For example halal hotel will not accept guests and couples who will stay if guests are couples who are not in muhrim (can't show the marriage certificate). In addition, the halal concept hotel that surely will not sell drinks alcohol and food containing pork prohibited in Islam (Kovjanik, 2014).

Besides the selection of tourist destinations that match the values of the Islamic Sharia also became a major consideration in applying the concept of halal tourism, every tourist destinations that will shall be in accordance with the intended Islamic values it has worship facilities or mosque's facilities are adequate, the absence of nightlife activities and a place of prostitution, and also the community supports the implementation of the Islamic Sharia values such as the absence of a cockfight gambling, as well as rituals that are contrary to Islamic teachings. One thing that must be understood that this should not be halal tourism
is tourism which is commonly true today (Kovjanik, 2014). The character is a human behavior values associated with God, ourselves, our fellow human beings, the environment and anthem that materialized in the thoughts, feelings, words, deeds based on religious norms, law, grammar manners, culture and customs (Slameto, 2012). In this case the character can be defined as anything that is formed in the human self as traits that distinguish each other.

The drawing of Islamic character actually is not far from positive values which obviously human being as a creature of god. It because pinned with religion values which bring human to the right way, has a good attitude and avoiding the bad thing. Basically, Islamic character can be interpreted as an attitude which based on Islamic rules or the nature of Islamic morals. Thus the Islamic character is behavior done easily, intentional, deeply ingrained and is actually based on the teachings of Islam. The school has an important role in building personality and student moral behavior, with instilling religious values in order to establish Islamic character on learners. Moral education of learners must be started early so that they become the successor Nations that have akhlakul karimah. The school plays an important role in building Islamic character i.e. personality had the values of Islam, select and decide and do based on Islamic values, and are responsible for compliance with Islamic values.

Religion as a foundation footing of mankind has a very big role in the process of human life. Religion has set the pattern of human life either in conjunction with their Lord, nor interacts with each other. For it as a stronghold of self learners in the face of various challenges above, need to instill a strong religious education within the learners. The implementation of religious education is not the responsibility of one group, but rather the whole elements of society, such as the family, school or community environment. Islamic religious education is intended to instill the values that correspond to the teachings of Islam and forming good behavior so that in the process of interaction in the community do not conflict that could threaten the stability of society (Musyarofah, 2014). Nowadays, the problem of teenager is a lot of them don't practice moral values and religious values properly. A good learning process should be able to give change in behavior from students. This is because in the process of learning in school, not just focused on the knowledge or cognitive aspects, but students are also provided with the cultivation of the attitude that support future life for them, more specifically about instilling Islamic character to the students.

The success of Lombok's is achievements as a large number of halal tourism destinations invite foreign tourists to visit Lombok. The arrival of foreign tourists with a different culture with the culture of the Islamic community of Lombok can bring influence on the character of learners, such as how to dress and behave. This condition is an indirect effect on teenage characters/learners, especially those that exist around tourist attractions. This is shown with a variety of social problems that arise in everyday life of the young generation. The simplest thing is seen from how to dress. Many of teenagers wearing skimpy clothes, which do not suit to the personality of the nation. Not many teenagers who maintain the identity of personality themselves by wearing clothes that fit the Eastern culture (Ersila Devy Rinjani: 2015).

Method

Based on the problems and the goal to be achieved in accordance in accordance with the issues studied is evaluating preparedness Senior High School 1 Sikur in responding to the changing character of Islamic halal tourism development result in East Lombok Regency, then This research includes descriptive research. Descriptive research is not meant to test certain hypotheses, but only describe what it is about a variable, the symptoms or circumstances. This research was conducted in Senior High School 1 Sikur East Lombok Regency. Informants in this study was the headmaster and teachers of geography that is considered to have the competence and the information about the needed research data is preparedness Senior High School 1 Sikur in responding to changes of Islamic character due development halal tourism in East Lombok.
Regency. The way of data collection is by doing observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis was performed with data reduction techniques. Data reduction is the process of concentration on simplification, abstraction and rough data transformations that arise from a written record in the field. Reduction of data persisted during the research underway. So the data reduction is a form of analysis that characterize, discarding unnecessary and organizing the data so that the final conclusions can be drawn. After the data is reduced then data should be interpreted. Interpretation of the data is the data that is retrieved from a search for meaning contained in it and then displayed by using words and sentences that are easy to understand, and then carried out the withdrawal of the conclusion. In this study researchers tried to get information about the variables examined. So, the data obtained from the field that have been collected and the analysis and conclusion drawn will eventually become research results.

Discussion

Since 2002, Indonesian government accepted tourism sector which got enthusiasm and arised high request from abroad tourist which come from Islamic country which known as Halal Tourism country. Realizing to these potential Indonesia present 12 provinces as halal tourism destination and adopting some rules for facilitated halal tourism itself. The 12 provinces are Aceh, West Sumatera, Riau, Lampung, Banten, Jakarta, East Java, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi. The reason of this policy is the Government aware that there is a new wave of tourism called Halal or Islamic tourism is Tourism that attracts many foreign tourists from countries such as Saudi Arabia, the Muslim population of Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, and many more. Furthermore, most of the world's population comes from Muslim-populated country and Indonesia as a country that has a lot of natural beauty as well as the country's Muslim population at most. So, this is a good business opportunity prospecting and be the source of Indonesia's largest foreign exchange in the future. Lombok Island as one of island in Indonesia is famous for its natural beauty with the appeal. There are several tourist sites which can be found on Lombok. Some of these are coastal tourism, natural beauty under the sea, climbing Mountain, and historical tourism. A site tour on Lombok is not less interestingly from Bali that has become tourist destinations Indonesia's most prominent. There are some interesting destinations in Lombok like Senggigi Beach, Gili Trawangan and mount Rinjani. The Government of Indonesia saw the tourism potential of Lombok and want to develop it towards halal tourism to attract more foreign tourists, mainly muslim-populated countries. This effort is supported by the Government of Indonesia with the acceleration of the development on the island of Lombok (Firdausi et al, 2017).

Lombok Island, offering natural beauty that stretches from the East end to the north end with tourist destinations that does not exist may never end. Eyes with endless beaches, bringing coolness by playing under a waterfall, and pamper you with sunbathing or relaxing in the famous island, namely gili matra (gili trawangan, gili meno and gili air,). It could be wasted many times if discuss about the wealth nature in Lombok Island. Lombok Island became one of the icons of halal tourism in Indonesia. This has been the pride of the people of Lombok, NTB, especially which at the moment the more spread out the wings in the World Tourism (Awalia, 2017). East Lombok Regency society almost 100% Muslim, Islamic character formation starts from an early age formal and informal surroundings. Islamic character can be seen from the three indicators, namely a spiritual character, the character of humanity and the character of the care for the environment. Islamic character is not only formed in schools, but also in the home and the environment. In addition to getting a lesson of religion in schools, the students also learn the Koran with religious figures. Besides learning the Koran, students are also provided with religious knowledge such as how to dress to suit Islamic jurisprudence, manners, respect for older people, etc. Some even finished khatam Al-Quran in Elementary School ages, as a condition for registering MTsN one of them memorized Al-Quran juz 2 to 3.
Students who have been provided with a good religious education, has a stronghold against the influence of foreign cultures that do not comply with Islamic jurisprudence. Education is the most influential case against cultural values because the education building new generation nation. Education is expected to develop the quality of the nation's younger generation in various aspects that can minimize and reduce the causes of various problems of culture. The result of the education is not visible in a short time, but education has staying power and a strong impact on the community. When compared to students who lack a religious upbringing, whether at home, in schools or the many environmental education fails (DO/drop out) because it is affected by foreign culture such as free association. Teen or the learners guide, because it feels it has been able to generate money motivation for his studies into decline, so as not to continue the school. Learners of Senior High School 1 Sikur come from a background of secondary economy down. After school, students help their parents earn a living, such as nyabit, macul and ngelantah. Ngelantah is an activity of tobacco based on pegging his grade for drained. In addition a teenager or learner also helps her parents by way of monggok (porters) in the market.

To fortify itself from the influence of the arrival of foreign tourists either directly or indirectly the learners provided with a strong religious knowledge, to form the Islamic character. School programs to form the spiritual character visible on every Friday the school organize an Imtaq activity, such as reading the Quran, Arabic language, speech and religious lectures delivered by ustad who brought in from the outside. Imtaq activities implemented at 7 am learners who do not follow the activities of the Imtaq will be given punishment. The next spiritual character building in programing school is ilawah, read Al-Quran with good and appropriate theorem. Tilawah activity held once a week in Saturday afternoon. In particular school days, it invites Tuan Guru Haji (TGH) to give the religion lecture. TGH is a called for someone that has been trusted by society with his religion knowledge.

In addition to the activities of Imtaq, recitations, and religious lectures delivered by the Tuan Guru Haji (TGH), school programs to form the next spiritual character is by praying in congregation noon of each day. Students who are not praying Zuhr in congregation will be dried in the sun. SMA Negeri 1 Sikur also carries out activities to read the Al-Quran every morning, from 07.00 until 07.15 WITA. The construction of the discipline characters in school had seen from learners who are required to come on time before entering the school. Students who are late will be processed by the coordinator of the discipline. Students who are late given penalty by way of standing in a field about 30 minutes. If it's too late to three times in a row, then the parents will be called. The character of the care for the environment reflected in the attitude of the learners in preserving the environment by having a mutual activity is held once a month, and planting trees in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research the author did through observation, interviews, and study the documentation as well as the discussion above, then the conclusions the authors against the evaluation of preparedness Senior High School 1 Sikur in responding to changes due to Islamic character halal tourism development in East Lombok Regency is as follows: (1) School programs to form the spiritual character through Imtaq, recitations, and religious lectures delivered by Tuan Guru Haji (TGH), Zuhr prayer in congregation and every day; (2) Character Development discipline seen from students who are required to come on time. Students are given a late penalty by way of standing in a field about 30 minutes. If it's late to three times in a row, then the parents will be called; (3) The character of the care for the environment is through the planting of trees in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.
References

Awalia, Hafizah. (2017). Komodifikasi Pariwisata Halal NTB dalam Promosi Destinasi Wisata Islami di Indonesia. Jurnal Studi Komunikasi Vol 1, Ed 1, March 2017

Battour, M., & Ismail, M. N. (2014). Islamization Trends-Implication for Tourism Market. Islamic Tourism Journal

Bekele Tona Amenu et al. (2017). Review on Trends of Ecotourism Development in Ethiopia. IISTE Journal of Tourism Hospitality and Sport. ISSN 2312-5187 (Paper) 2312-5179 (Online) Vol 31, 2017

Chanin, O. (2015). Guide Lines on Halal Tourism Management in the Andaman Sea Cost of Thailand. Journal of Economics and Management.

Chookaew, S. (2015). Increasing Halal Tourism Potential at Andaman Gulf in Thailand for Muslim Country. Journal of Economics, Business and Management.

Duman, Teoman. (2013) Values of Islamic Tourism Offering Perspectives From The Turkish Experience. International Burch University

Firdausi, Izza., Marantika, Stanijuanita., Firdaus, Zein Nidaulhaq and Sajidah, Rifqah. (2017). Lombok Halal Tourism as a New Indonesia Tourism Strategy. 4th International Conference on Humanities, Social Sciences and Education (ICHSSE-17). March 13-14 2017 Dubai (UAE)

Kamarudin, L. M. (2013). Islamic Tourism: The Impacts to Malaysia's Tourism Industry. Proceedings of International Conference on Tourism Development.

Kovjanic, G. (2014). Islamic Tourism as a Factor of the Middle East Regional Development. Turizam Vol 18.

Kurniawan Gilang Widagdyo. (2015). Analisis Pasar Pariwisata Halal di Indonesia. The Journal of Tauhidinomics Vol. 1 No. 1

Siti Musyarofah. (2014). Upaya Guru Pendidikanagama Islam Dalam Pembinaan Pengamalan Shalat Siswa SMP Negeri 1 Mandiraja Banjar Negara. Digital Repository Institut Agama Islam Negeri Purwokerto. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/id/eprint/1723

Slameto. (2012). Membangun Karakter Peserta Didik Melalui Peningkatan Profesionalisme Guru. Scholaria Vol.2 No.2

S. Nirwandar. (2015). Halal Lifestyle in Indonesia, presented at the UNWTO Seminars, Brunei Darussalam, November 16th, 2015

Syam, Alexander. (2017). Development Strategy in Bio-Geophysic Ecological Area of Mandeh Tourism to Meet Asean Economic Community (MEA). Sumatera Journal of Disaster Geography and Geography Education. ISSN:2580-4030 (Print) 2580-1775 (Online) Vol 1, No.1, June 2017

Tourism Review. (2013). Tourism-Review: http://www.tourism-review.com/indonesia-launches-sharia-tourism-projects-news3638

Yuniawati, Yeni. (2013) Pariwisata dalam Bingkai Syariah. Jurnal Manajemen Resort dan Leisure UPI, Vol 10 No. 2