

## Biography of Pangeran Hidayatullah Growing in The Attitude of Nationalism

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### Abstract

*Pangeran Hidayatullah merupakan seorang Raja Banjar yang lahir pada tahun 1821. Pangeran Hidayatullah putera kedua dari Sultan Muda Abdurahman dengan istri bernama Ratu Siti. Walaupun, anak Sultan Kerajaan Banjar, Pangeran Hidayatullah tidak pernah merasakan gemerlap kehidupan istana, masa kecil dan remaja selalu bersama ibunya disebuah kampung Martapura. Pada masa menjadi mangkubumi, Pangeran Hidayatullah melakukan pembinaan dengan rakyat dan semua tokoh di daerah. Selain itu, rencana (strategi) yang dia gariskan ketika pertemuan 3 November 1857 di Martapura dilaksanakan secara tahap demi tahap, termasuk pembuatan strategi “Menentang Sultan Tamjidillah sama dengan menentang Belanda”. Pertemuan ini dapat dianggap sebagai indikator adanya upaya mengorganisir perlawanan rakyat Banjar yang nantiya meletuskan Perang Banjar (Bandjarse Krijg). Tujuan penelitian untuk mendeskripsikan; (1) biografi Pangeran Hidayatullah (2) nilai nasionalisme perjuangan Pangeran Hidayatullah, dan (3) nilai nasionalisme Pangeran Hidayatullah sebagai sumber belajar IPS. Metode penelitian kualitatif mengkaji nilai nasionalisme Pangeran Hidayatullah sebagai sumber belajar IPS di SMP Negeri 5 Banjarmasin. Pengumpulan data wawancara dengan peneliti sejarah, kepala sekolah, guru IPS, dan peserta didik serta dokumentasi berupa foto. Teknik analisis data deskriptif naratif reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan mengenai biografi Pangeran Hidayatullah seorang mangkubumi yang memiliki jiwa nasionalisme yang tinggi. Nilai nasionalisme yang beliau miliki yaitu: perasan senasib, perasaan kekeluargaan, memiliki tanggung jawab, kerja keras, dan peduli sosial. Nilai nasionalisme tersebut relevan sebagai sumber belajar IPS di SMP Negeri 5 Banjarmasin pada materi “Perlawanan Rakyat Indonesia Terhadap Penjajahan Bangsa Barat” pada sub tema “Perlawanan yang dilakukan di daerah Banjarmasin”.*

**Keywords:** *Biografi, Nilai Nasionalisme, Peserta Didik.*

### Preliminary

The availability of human resources (HR) character is a very important requirement. Interest is prepared in the face of global problems and the competitive power of the nation. HR Issues Indonesia itself has not been able to describe the education that should be expected. Education is essentially seeking to boost the morale of students, based on that build character and moral learners through learning struggles, nationalism, patriotism, and love of the homeland is needed.

The Indonesian government has formulated 18 value of character education will be embedded within each citizen, especially for the younger generation, as an effort to build a national character (Ministry of National Education, 2010). The younger generation must be adhered to in order to survive their cultural roots of globalization that continue to hit hard. The younger generation especially the students need to be equipped to ably socially habitable, have a strong nationalism and patriotism, and able to compete on a global level. Global competition

can only be won if education succeeded in building a strong character in the pupils (Subiyakto, 2015).

The importance of this study does with education through the biographical character in which the rich values of the struggle of a character. The figure is a local leader in Banjarmasin, particularly Pangeran Hidayatullah. This study focuses on the discussion of the values of struggle, in general, nationalism or nationhood is the love of the nation in the form of a willingness to keep and maintain state (Musa, 2011), According Sekartaji, builder attempts nationalism in school is to familiarize flag ceremonies to evoke the spirit of nationalism (Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 23, 2015), In the midst of more modern era and erode the cultural values of the nation, it seems the process is still low ceremonial activities to sensitize the students to the values of nationalism. The role of a teacher in the learning activities in the framework of growing nationalism among students, especially social studies teacher can teach the values of nationalism from the characters of Heroes.

The values of nationalism of the hero of defending the sovereignty of a state or territory of the invaders. Patriotism is a sense of pride, a sense of belonging, a sense of respect, the respect and loyalty of every warrior hero in the country or where he lived. This is reflected in the behavior of a hero named Pangeran Hidayatullah. Values owned by Pangeran Hidayatullah nationalism can be used as a source of social studies. The meaning of a learning resource itself is anything that can be used to help encourage the teaching activities and facilitate the achievement of learning (Fatah, 2005). During this time learning in school, only offensive Pangeran Antasari figures, because it is basically in the IPS innumerable textbooks mentioned the Pangeran Antasari fought, while fighters in the kingdom of Banjar very much one of Pangeran Hidayatullah. Based on the above which everything can be used as a source of learning, it is very relevant to the value of the nationalist struggle of Pangeran Hidayatullah taught or used as a school.

### **Method**

The approach used in this study is using a qualitative approach. There is some research subjects were used as a source of data in this study are, among others; (1) historians, (2) Principal, (3) social studies teacher in class VIII, and (4) The students of class VIII. Instruments developed into some of the indicators used to retrieve the data. Researchers use two (2) tools (instruments) in the collection of the data as follows; (1) guidelines for the interview and (2) documentation guidelines. Data were analyzed using an interactive model consists of three main points, namely; (1) data reduction, (2) the presentation of the data, and (3)

conclusion/verification. Technique authenticity of data includes; (1) triangulation source, (2) triangulation techniques, and (3) the triangulation of time.

## **Discussion**

### **1. Biography Pangeran Hidayatullah**

#### **a. Pangeran Hidayatullah childhood**

Pangeran Hidayatullah one king Banjar born in 1821. Pangeran Hidayatullah was the Pangeran who never felt the glittering court life, childhood and adolescence discharged with her mother in a village on the edge of Martapura, live just like the youth village hunting and farming, as an adult he was on the run because of a struggle for power with the stepbrother involving the Dutch government, so almost no tranquility in those days because they have to be part of a long war which involves a lot of resources, he finally disposed of Cianjur, West Java, and ended his life in exile, Pangeran Hidayatullah his son both of Sultan Muda Abdurrahman the Sultan Muda sultanate Banjar he was born in Karang Intan Martapura in 1821. He was the Sultan Muda Abdurrahman from his wife Queen consort named Siti. His father Sultan Muda Abdurrahman dies before the throne of the Sultan because died from illness because Prabu Anom poisoned him.

#### **b. Adolescence Pangeran Hidayatullah**

Pangeran Hidayatullah people were very pious. Some things related to A Sultan Adam and the people against the Pangeran Hidayatullah stated in the account of Pangeran Hidayatullah written by Gusti Surya son of Pangeran Roem as follows, Pangeran Hidayatullah spirited, some matters of Pangeran Hidayatullah with respect to the nature and the nature and attitude of his life, according to information from writing "history of Pangeran Hidayatullah" summed up as follows: (1) *Alim* (knowledgeable about the religion of Islam), spirited populist, always be humble and respect the opinions of others, (2) the nature of the leadership of Pangeran Hidayatullah always expressed in words and deeds, as well as uncompromising when contrary to the ideals and direction of conscienceto Allah SWT, (6) personality and virtuous so that highly respected by all levels of society, (7) Be always give a briefing on the purpose for restore sovereignty and independence, (8) Be unite all the forces all not senangan people against all for bepindasan, (9) Obedience to parents, according to the study in the "In the Fence", (10) Pangeran Hidayatullah also known as an artist and an artist in karautan and dance, (11) Pangeran Hidayatullah a fan equestrian and archery (12) Rugged establishment of a strong and confident, not easily influenced people.

Pangeran Hidayatullah also has a good personality. Many associate with the people and is considered pious because it was taught by the clergy in Within Pagar. In this school of Pangeran Hidayatullah placed along the outside mingle with the public (the students), where faith and acts of worship always nurtured in the chest. Pangeran Hidayatullah was also known as highly knowledgeable about Islam well.

c. Struggle Period Pangeran Hidayatullah

At the time into this Mangkubumi Pangeran Hidayatullah activities and fostering relationships with the people and all the leaders in the region who do rebellion planned as by Jalil in Amuntai (Banua Lima), Pangeran Antasari and Penembahan Angling in Muning and various other figures. At the time into this Mangkubumi all plans (strategies) that he outlined when the meeting of 3 November 1857 in Martapura be implemented step by step, including the formulation of a strategy "against the Sultan Tamjidillah same as against the Netherlands". This meeting can be considered as an indicator of their efforts to organize popular resistance detonating later the Banjar War (*Bandjarse Krijg*).

Apart from Banjar War Pangeran Hidayatullah received advice in order to meet the requirements posed by the Dutch colonial government, and his mother had come to accompany Pangeran Hidayatullah to go to Batavia. Queen Siti's advice does not just follow by Pangeran Hidayatullah, although Pangeran Hidayatullah was aware of the pressure on the Dutch government to the mother. There is still a desire to take the fight.

Fishing Pangeran Hidayatullah so out of the line of people's resistance forces the Dutch government to spread rumors that Pangeran's mother was seriously ill in Martapura Hidayatullah. The issue was heard by Pangeran Hidayatullah. After considering carefully Pangeran Hidayatullah finally deciding on a plan to go see his mother.

2. Value Nationalism Pangeran Hidayatullah

Based on the theory of experts can be concluded Pangeran Hidayatullah Having nationalism attitude towards the people (nation banjo). Value nationalism in the struggle of Pangeran Hidayatullah will be discussed under this:

a. Have Feelings Kinship

Pangeran Hidayatullah has a feeling of kinship with the people because it was equally colonized. Mangkubumi often feels abused his authority as the Pangeran Hidayatullah chose to resign, but his wish was denied, of rejection, Pangeran Hidayatullah take advantage and the Netherlands for granting full authority to take the policy and the authority to respond to people's aspirations. Pangeran Hidayatullah can not escape from the Dutch colonial government, but gradually Pangeran Hidayatullah swept away by the

masses against the Netherlands. Hidayatullah Pangeran finally participates in the planning as well as participates in Banjar War.

b. Having a sense of kinship

Pangeran Hidayatullah is governed by colonial Dutch to use his authority to prevent attacks. However, Pangeran Hidayatullah did not carry out orders, otherwise, it is used Pangeran Hidayatullah's opportunity to escape to join the people's fighters. Pangeran Hidayatullah plan on 3 November 1857 which consists of Pangeran Antasari, Pangeran Prabu, Pangeran Aminullah, and Queen Kemala Sari. Pangeran Hidayatullah ready to descend to field action to raise the people's struggle.

c. Have a Responsibility

Pangeran Hidayatullah not as an aggressive leader stir resistance fought on the field of action. Instead, Pangeran Hidayatullah's very concerned issues folk as much as possible avoided bloodshed for him just because of momentary victory in the struggle. The more so if notice stature little short, he did not reflect that type of armed fighters. Therefore, in the context of a physical struggle of Pangeran Hidayatullah more involved in the meetings of the talks maneuver struggle.

d. Hard work

Pangeran Hidayatullah and Demat Lehman regroup and attack for the first time to the position of the Dutch colonial government in Martapura. The attack which occurred on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1859, has a master Keraton Banjar targets. The Pangeran Hidayatullah also composing and focusing resistance in Amuntai. Pangeran Hidayatullah also sent Suppliers Jalil to build a fortress at Batu Mandi and sent Temungung Antaludin to establish a stronghold on Mount Madang.

e. Possess mutual assistance and social care

Pangeran Hidayatullah properties mutual assistance and social care. Planning and movements aimed at the Banjar War where Pangeran Hidayatullah has properties assistances or participate in the plan and the implementation of the Banjar War. Pangeran Hidayatullah can also be regarded as social care where it says in point 3 govern attacking bull Martapura. Pangeran Hidayatullah assault the fortress ruled Martapura. Pangeran Hidayatullah cares for the people, and to respond to the aspirations of the peoples. Therefore, Pangeran Hidayatullah sent to fight or attack the Dutch for expelling the Dutch from the Sultanate of Banjar.

3. Value Nationalism Pangeran Hidayatullah as a Source of Learning at SMP Negeri 5 Banjarmasin

Based on the analysis Learning Implementation Plan (RPP) used by Ms. Rusdina, he used a book of Social Sciences Revised Edition, 2017, other relevant reference books and the Internet learning resources. In addition to the viewing of learning resources, learning objectives can also be used to see how he is doing the learning to the learner. Based on the analysis contained in the RPP learning objectives, Mother Rusdiana never use local content (in general), once made local history and local content in the learning objectives. Details of materials based on the analysis of the RPP on the syllabus IPS School (SMP) class VIII could be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Syllabus IPS School (SMP) class VIII

Basic competencies	Learning materials
1.4 Analyzing the Indonesian people's resistance against colonization Western Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Resistance is done in the Moluccas and the resistance Sultan Ba'dullh Pattimura,</li> <li>● Resistance is done in the area of West Sumatra (Tuanku Imam Bonjol).</li> <li>● The resistance that does in the area Ponogoro (Pangeran Diponegoro).</li> <li>● Resistance carried out in Bali (Ngurah Rai)</li> <li>● resistance did in the area of Banjarmasin (Pangeran Antasari, Pangeran Hidayatullah, Prabu Anom and Demat Lehman).</li> <li>● Resistance to do in Aceh (Teuku Umar and Cuk Nyakdin).</li> </ul>
4.4 Presenting the results of an analysis of the Indonesian people's resistance against colonization Western Nations	

Source: (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2017)

Based on the data that I can, I infer Mother Rusdiana using the "Value Nationalism In Pangeran Hidayatullah struggle" as a learning resource can be found in appendix 4. Local history and issues about Pangeran Hidayatullah in learning social studies pertaining to that history in social studies on the matter lesson "Indonesian People's Resistance Against colonialism Western Nations". Mrs. Rusdiana writes indicators of achievement of competencies and learning objectives that the value of nationalism in the struggle of Pangeran Hidayatullah has been used as a learning resource. Examples Ms. Rusdina delivers on the material value of nationalism Pangeran Hidayatullah when learners discuss or convey teamwork. Learners first discuss the figures involved in the War of Banjar,

Pangeran Hidayatullah nationalism value suitable for inclusion in the material Indonesian people's resistance against Western Nations. Value nationalism in the struggle of Pangeran Hidayatullah irrelevant because the subject matter can contribute with other

information as a whole, as well as local sources so that the material can be used for learning social studies in class VIII. Value Struggle Pangeran Hidayatullah nationalism as a source of social studies in SMP Negeri 5 Banjarmasin.

### **Conclusion**

Pangeran Hidayatullah one king Banjar born in 1821. Pangeran Hidayatullah was the second son of Sultan Muda Sultan Abdurrahman the Sultanate of Banjar he was born in Karang Intan Martapura in 1821. She is the wife of Sultan Muda Rahman of Queen consort named Siti. His father Sultan Muda Abdurrahman dies before the throne of Sultan Sultan because he died from illness because Prabu Anom poisoned him.

Pangeran Hidayatullah was the Pangeran who never felt the glittering court life, childhood and adolescence discharged with her mother in a village on the edge of Martapura, live just like the youth village hunting and farming, as an adult he was on the run because of a struggle for power with the stepbrother who involving the Dutch government, so almost no tranquility in those days because they have to be part of a long war that involves a lot of resources, he finally disposed to Cianjur, West Java, and ended his life in exile.

Pangeran Hidayatullah nationalism value is to have a sense of shared destiny, has a feeling of family, responsibility, have an attitude of hard work, have an attitude of social care. Value Nationalism On the Struggle of Pangeran Hidayatullah Learning Resources IPS, of the results of the research, can be of an interview with the principal, a social studies teacher and the students of SMP Negeri 5 Banjarmasin, the result is a teacher at SMP Negeri 5 Banjarmasin using Value Nationalism In Struggle Pangeran Hidayatullah has been used as a source study. An example is when the social studies related to the "Indonesian People's Resistance Against Colonialism Western Nations". Mrs. Rusdiana exposes the students to Pangeran Hidayatullah is selfless fighters. Mothers give an example to the students, for example, they have a duty as an officer of the ceremony, many are throwing task, learners should be responsible for the tasks given. The confidence they became an example of exemplary fighters, they are bold in a good thing.

### **Suggestion**

Learners should be more creative and have broader knowledge about the local fighters, especially fighters in South Kalimantan and teachers in order to make the other ingredients as a source of learning for example like this quiet study "the value of the struggle of Pangeran Hidayatullah nationalism as a source of social studies.

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