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Ethnological Studies on Visiting Traditions for Preservation Community Culture

Casminih¹

Politeknik Kesehatan Bandung

E-mail: casminih.ani3@upi.edu

ABSTRACT

The tradition is hereditary customs of ancestor that still maintained his presence in the community. One of the traditions of the societies in Indramayu Regency is called "Unjungan". The purpose of this study is to describe the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition, to analyze the values of the Unjungan Tradition implementation and to find the impact/influence to the surrounding community in Indramayu Regency. Based on the results of the study, it was found that: a) Unjungan were held at cemeteries where there were graves of community leaders, historical figures or local regional heroes accompanied by regional arts titles, b) there were religious, social and moral values in the implementation of Unjungan tradition, c) there was economic improvement for the local community. Referring to the results of this study, it means that the Unjungan Tradition is a local culture that must be maintained and there needs to be support from the local government of Indramayu Regency to assist the community in socializing it to audiences inside and outside Indramayu Regency.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tradition is a hereditary custom (from ancestors) that is still carried out in society (Ratih, 2019). Tradition is also interpreted as an assessment or assumption that existing methods are the best and correct (Siregar, 2020). Any community has traditions or customs that are passed from generation to generation that are considered to have or contain good values (Chairul, 2019). The people in Indramayu Regency are no exception. The regency located on the north coast has a tradition called "Unjungan". This tradition in the form of local culture is an activity that is grouped as a religious tourism activity (Fajri, 2018). More precisely, it is a veneration and exaltation of ancestors who have passed away. The ancestors are considered by the local community as influential figures, heroes or historical figures in the place (Wawansyah, 2018). The activities carried out are by making a pilgrimage to the ancestral grave simultaneously on that day (Agustina, 2021). Visitors who come, are allowed from any community. They visited the cemetery, one of which was the tomb of the revered ancestor (Maryamah, 2020). The people of Indramayu named the tomb visited as "Great-grandfather". This large number of community visits, of course, is financially beneficial for the local community. Providing parking lots and selling food and drinks for visitors are benefits that can be obtained by local residents. Through the implementation of the Unjungan tradition, local culture will be maintained (Hendro, 2021). Cultural inheritance is also part of the implementation of the Unjungan tradition (Perdiana, 2022). The Unjungan tradition is an implementation of community religiosity addressed to several figures who are considered to have contributed to community life (Rosadi, 2015). A strategy in maintaining local wisdom and passing on and advancing culture. The strategy of promoting culture becomes the capital of national development, in accordance with Law Number 5 of 2017 concerning the Promotion of Culture. As the capital of national development, culture must be strived to lead to progress. Aisara (2020) said that "The era may develop, but our actions in preserving the culture we have must also develop, lest the development of the era has a bad influence on cultural preservation". Therefore, cultural preservation must be pursued by the community that owns it. The preservation of the Unjungan tradition must be pursued by the Indramayu community itself. This research will be directed to: a) What is the process of implementing the Unjungan tradition? ; b) What values are found in the tradition of Unjungan? ; c) What things affect the lives of the surrounding community from the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Indramayu is one of the regencies located on the north coast of Java Island with a coastline length of 147 Km stretching between Cirebon-Subang. The area is 204.11 hectares or 2,040,110 square km (Tatang Sutandi, 1998). The regency, which consists of 31 sub-districts, is famous for its variety of regional cultures. According to Koentjaraningrat (1990) said that culture has at least three forms, namely: 1) as a complex of ideas, ideas, values, norms, regulations and so on, 2) as a complex of patterned behavioral activities of humans in society, and 3) as objects of human work. Culture is a value that is believed and inherited and implemented for generations along with the process of change in social life (Yunus in Faradiba, 2020). Still in Faradiba, (Hendaryatiningsih, 2016) interpreting 'cultural values', is something important as a basis for guidelines as complete as beliefs that greatly affect all attitudes and human behavior in society and as a dismissor of the influence of the globalization era. Widodo et al. (2020) said, "As the times progress, more and more changes are happening today, whether it's due to changes in meaning, the arrival of new cultures and

changes in people's views on a culture. Moreover, if it happens to adolescent children, the preservation of a culture will be threatened, there is no love for the culture it has". Referring to these opinions, how important the existence of a culture is for the community. Therefore, the inheritance of a culture by relay from one generation to another, does not need to be negotiated anymore. Culture is one of the portraits of the identity of the community itself. If the local culture of a community is lost or destroyed from the life of the community itself, it means that part of the identity of the community has also been destroyed. In this case, cultural inheritance should be carried out by the society of the owner. According to the Joint Ministerial Regulation (PBM) between the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Culture and Tourism issued PBM Number 42 and Number 40 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for Cultural Preservation, "Preservation is an effort to protect, develop, and utilize dynamic culture". Although 'cultural preservation' has been regulated and protected by the government, the extinction of some cultures still occurs. Customs, traditions or habits of the community from the past until now some are still sustainable and some are extinct. Likewise with the traditions in Indramayu. Some have become extinct but some still survive today. Some regional cultures, especially in Indramayu Regency, must receive public attention so as not to experience extinction. Of the many traditions that were often carried out by our ancestors in the past, until now there are still those that need to be maintained and preserved. Some are still in line with the aims and objectives of our ancestors, some have deviated far (Lestari, 2018). Among the regional cultures that need to be maintained or preserved, the Unjungan Tradition is one of them. The Unjungan tradition which is held every year is a manifestation of gratitude to God Almighty as well as in the context of joint prayers for the spirits of ancestors and relatives who have passed away and for the safety of all villagers (Tosupedia, 2020). Regarding the culture of the Indramayu region in the form of the Unjungan Tradition, it must first be understood, what is meant by 'tradition' itself. Sutarso (2020) said, "Tradition is an anthropological term to describe habits that have been passed down from one generation to another generation, over and over again, from generation to generation in a particular place". The people of Cikedunglor Village, Cikedung District, Indramayu Regency cannot be separated from the thick nuances of customs and culture inherited by ancient ancestors (Tobari, 2020). Local people call it Adat Ujungan Buyut Pasir Angin where people celebrate the custom marked by making rice tumpeng as well as side dishes in it. Based on explanations related to the Unjungan Tradition, the local culture of the Indramayu people is an ancestral heritage that upholds and pays respect to the services of community leaders. This very unique local culture is carried out in a cemetery in which there are graves of the most revered ancestors. They came to the tomb awaited by 'Kuncen', carrying rice tumpeng along with side dishes. Some of the food is given to the Kuncen (tomb keeper), some is eaten with the family. Religious, social, moral, and historical values are clearly illustrated by the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition. In addition to preserving positive values in people's lives, in today's Unjungan Tradition, there are also elements that are not in accordance with religious concepts. Some of the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition, there are still animist elements, such as the burning of incense by Kuncen in ancestral tombs. In addition, regional art titles such as Sandiwara, Wayang, and even Dangdut Music, also complement the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition in the cemetery area in this modern era. The positive influence of the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition is the improvement of the economy of the surrounding community. It was obtained from the visits of tourists from the region and outside the region. Previous research related to the

Tradition of Unjungan, only described its implementation. The research carried out today also explores things that affect or impact the surrounding community.

Objective and Benefits of research

Rancangan penelitian kualitatif mengandung pengertian tentang dimensi-dimensi yang is a concern to research. This dimension is based on various humanities, social, educational, cultural phenomena that occur in people's lives (Nursapia, 2020). Based on the explanation of the objectives in the qualitative research above, the objectives of this study are: a) describe the process of implementing the Unjungan Tradition; b) discover the values contained in the Unjungan Tradition; c) find things that affect the lives of the surrounding community from the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition. In addition to the purpose, the results of this study also have benefits, namely being able to preserve one of the regional cultures owned by Indramayu Regency, namely the Unjungan Tradition.

3. METHODS

The object of this study is one of the local folk culture of Indramayu Regency, Unjungan Tradition. Unjungan Tradition data collection techniques are interview techniques and document analysis. Interviews were conducted with community leaders as practitioners and cultural academics in Indramayu Regency. Document studies are carried out by analyzing articles and written sources related to the culture of the Indramayu region. The research methodology begins with interviews with practitioners and academics of Indramayu culturalists about the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition. Furthermore, data collection is carried out through study or document analysis based on elements that have been determined in advance. Data will be grouped into religious elements, social elements, moral elements, and economic elements. The data collection tool used is an interview guide for community leaders as Indramayu culturalists to document the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition. In addition, document analysis guidelines related to the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition, are also used as necessary data support.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study were grouped into 3 elements, namely a) elements of the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition, b) elements of values contained in the Unjungan Tradition, and c) elements of things that affect the lives of the surrounding community from the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition. The tradition of Unjungan is carried out once every year. The purpose is to pay homage in the form of a grave pilgrimage. Pilgrims who come, apart from local residents, also from villages, sub-districts, and even other districts. They come usually with rice tumpeng complete with side dishes. Their luggage is handed over to the "Kuncen" (tomb keeper) who is on pilgrimage. After that they sent prayers for ancestors who were believed to have sacrificed a lot for the benefit of the community. In the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition in several places, arts such as shadow puppets, plays, or tarling are also held. This is something that goes off track from the religious frame. The values reflected in the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition are: religious values, moral values, and social values. Religious value is with community activities when sending prayers for people who have died at the cemetery visited. Social value is that visitors send food to grave waiters who are pilgrimaged. Appreciating previous people who were considered as figures who were willing to sacrifice their bodies for the benefit of society is a form of moral value. Things that affect the lives of the surrounding community are increased

income because their area gets visits from pilgrims. Increased income is obtained from the provision of food and beverages needed by visitors. Tents were set up by local people to peddle food and drinks in the cemetery area. The provision of parking lots accommodated in the halls of the house, also brings rent for land owners. From trading food or goods and things needed by visitors to the Unjungan Tradition, people's income also increased.

Indramayu Regency Government Area

Table 1. Level II Local Government Area of Indramayu Regency

Elements	Explanation
Area Size	204,011 hectares
Number of Subdistricts	31 kecamatan
Number of Villages	309 villages
Number of Villages	8 Neighborhoods
Population	1,823,757 (in 2015)

Documentation of the Implementation of the Visiting Tradition in Indramayu



Figure 1. Great-Grandfather Flattery



Figure 2. Godong-Jatibarang Great-Grandfather Pavilion



Figure 3. Buyut Kawunganten-Kedokanbunde



Figure 4. Unjungan Buyut Surawana-Bangoduadari: sidak post.id



Figure 5. Great-great-grandfather of depth-Ds. Bungkul Barat



Figure 6. Tambi's great-grandfather -Desa Tambi.



Figure 7: Bulak Village Banjar Great-Grandfather



Figure 8: Extender's great-grandfather

from: Indramayu post.com ; <https://www.youtube.com> ; Tosupedia from: Indramayu inews.id ; Cultural Heritage Nusantara.com from: facebook Indramayu Kota Mangga

5. CONCLUSION

The process of implementing the Unjungan Tradition is that visitors come to the cemetery with the aim of praying for people (community figures) who have died by bringing tumpeng, and eating together. Currently, its implementation is added with the title of Indramayu regional art at the place of implementation of the Unjungan Tradition. The values contained in the Unjungan Tradition are: religious values, social values, and moral values. Things that affect the lives of the Indramayu people from the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition are, increasing the economy from the stopover of several visitors to the implementation of the Unjungan Tradition. Based on these three things, the Unjungan Tradition is a local culture that must be maintained and there needs to be support from the local government of Indramayu Regency to help the community in socializing to audiences inside and outside Indramayu Regency.

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