



Cultural Management and Local Wisdom of the People of North Lampung in the Development of Dance Art

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i1.4528>

Abstract

The art of dance is an expression expressed and expressed through beautiful movements in everyday life. The lack of public enthusiasm for dance can lead to a lack of students who understand dance culture, making their dance culture unkempt and underdeveloped. This study aims to find out the Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2018 in the Development of Dance Art in North Lampung and to find out what are the factors inhibiting the Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2018 in the Development of Dance Art in North Lampung. This research uses the Empirical problem approach method, which is an approach that is carried out by finding and collecting data information and carrying out research in the field to be able to understand more clearly and accurately about the problems that are being discussed in the research being carried out. The types and sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. The results showed that the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2018 concerning the management of culture and local wisdom of the people of North Lampung has been said to be sufficient because there is still a lack of interest in the development of dance in North Lampung, which is reviewed from the equitable distribution of dance eskul in schools.

Keywords: *Dance; Implementation of Local Regulations and Development*

Introduction

An expression expressed through beautiful movements combined with everyday life is the meaning of dance. Expression is a form of passion performed by dancers where the expression is sad, joyful, enthusiastic according to the dance. Competition in Dance is to cultivate and develop the creative ideas of sitting participants through movement. Dance is an art that is directly related to human gestures. The body as the main tool and gestures are a medium to express it into an inseparable whole (Yulianti, 2016:31). North Lampung Regency is a regency in Lampung Province. The existence of art in the North Lampung region is quite diverse. The creation of cultural diversity is influenced by the social level of society.

In general, the art traditions that live and develop in the village community are arts in the form of dance and music. Folk art is a historical picture of people's life journey for a long time, dance culture lives and develops in various community groups which ultimately produces traditional dances full of creations. According to the results of an interview by Nani Rahayu on February 22, 2021, he said that traditional

dance art is a dance art that originated and developed in the residents of Lampung which eventually became a hereditary heritage from generation to generation but in accordance with hereditary customs and customs that have been recognized by its residents. Dance in North Lampung has a fairly rapid development and can even be said to be in great demand and even well received.

The development of dance itself can be seen from the staging of dance art which is widely used in almost every activity or event, both regional events and even general events. According to the results of an interview conducted with Mr. Markos, M.M conducted on March 26, 2021, he said that "Artists Enter School is one of the cultural activities, where this activity is intended to express the interest of students to get to know and preserve the culture in the world, especially dance". One of the dance cultures that is maintained in North Lampung is the *Sigeh Penguten* dance. *Sigeh Penguten* dance is a traditional dance that describes the welcoming of guests who come to the event. In addition, the *Sigeh Punguten* dance depicts a sense of joy and its movements have their own meaning.

Sigeh Penguten dance is usually performed in almost every formal event such as weddings, cultural weeks and welcoming guests, cultural elements that have special characteristics and diversity that can show regional traits so that it can be a differentiator for an area from other regions. According to an interview conducted by Nani Rahayu on February 22, 2021, he said that "Art is the most important asset in an area so that its existence is very important and must be preserved".

Referring to the Regional Regulation of North Lampung Regency No. 03 of 2018 concerning the management of culture and local wisdom of the people of North Lampung Regency, that the culture of the people of North Lampung along with local wisdom is the potential and wealth as well as the identity of the people of North Lampung Regency which is indispensable to advance the region amidst the dynamics of the development of regional autonomy nationally. Thus, maintenance is needed which must be carried out by the Government and all levels of society from the school level to the general public. Should

Maintenance is most strengthened among students, but not all schools are enthusiastic about maintaining the art of dance. Most schools have not seriously provided a platform to improve children's achievement and creativity, for various reasons and factors they have. The school's lack of enthusiasm for dance can lead to a lack of students who understand dance culture, making the dance culture as poorly maintained and less developed as it should be. The Education and Culture Office in this case has accommodated art enthusiasts to develop their talents and interests but in terms of implementation it has not gone well due to the lack of communication between the cultural service and parties from various circles of society. Starting from the lack of service in socializing to the community and also according to its implementation, many forms of *sanggar* in the north buoy complained about the lack of funding for the performance and meeting the needs both during training and during staging and this resulted in many dance studios in the north buoy more favoring the existence of sponsors to meet the needs of the staging so that it could run well. This makes an excuse that results in the lack of development of dance art in North Lampung and even results in many dance arts in the north Lampung being forgotten and even unknown to the current generation of young people. From the above presentation, the research conducted a research with the title "Cultural Management and Local Wisdom of the North Lampung Community in the Development of Dance".

Method

Researchers apply the Empirical Approach, the Empirical approach is an approach that is carried out by finding and collecting data information and carrying out research in the field to be able to understand more clearly and accurately about the problems that are being discussed in the research being carried out. Usually researchers hold observations and interviews directly with related parties. In this case, the author conducted an interview at the North Lampung Education and Culture Office with Mr. Markus.

Results and Discussions

The local wisdom of the community is formed from ethnicity, religion, race. Of course, everyone has a different body shape. From skin color, body shape, hair color, nose shape, eyes. With these racial differences, "patterns" often appear. Prejudice is harmful thinking based on generally accepted impressions about the characteristics and personality of a particular racial group. Indonesian ancestors were also a mixture of indigenous peoples with foreign nations such as the Mongoloid Malay, Papuan Melanosoid and Vedoid. In addition, there are ethnic groups in the local intellectual formation of the community based on origin, origin (ancestors) and common culture.

Ethnic groups scattered throughout the archipelago influence the cultural diversity of the Indonesian nation. The formation of a compound society in Indonesia as part of local wisdom that has been passed down from generation to generation is influenced by several factors such as: (a) the history of colonialism; (b) the position and geographical structure of Indonesia; (c) cultural openness, as well as (d) modernization (development). Based on the results of observations and interviews with Mr. Markus from the Ministry of Cultural Education, Research and Technology of Lampung Regency, the priority of responding to the protection of Lampung culture is realized by Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2008 concerning the Preservation of Lampung Culture, "there are things that have been implemented by the Lampung Provincial Government such as cloth, equipment, folk songs, traditional classical dances and have been registered nationally as Intangible Cultural Heritage and cultural reserves that exist in the Lampung area, but there are some legacies of Lampung culture that have not been recorded in the national so the government is again trying to register them. According to him, the relic of Lampung customs that has been worldwide, is the Tapis Cloth. Tapis cloth has been recognized by the world because it tells the history of the Lampung community in Tapis as the Lampung community is rich in natural resources such as the sea, forest products". Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Markus from the Ministry of Culture, Research and Technology of North Lampung Regency "Melinting dance itself has been determined by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia as Indonesia's Intangible Cultural Heritage On October 17, 2014, the State has indirectly recognized the existence of Melinting dance as a relic of the Lampung community "Based on the results of the interview above, it can be analyzed, namely the purpose of making it Regulation Region No. 03 of 2018 concerning the management of culture and local wisdom of the people of North Lampung regency, is a manifestation of government concern for local culture and wisdom in North Lampung.

This is in accordance with the item in Chapter III article 4 regarding the duties and authorities of local governments on local culture and wisdom in Lampung Utara which explains that the duties of local governments include: a. Fostering and increasing awareness of the community and community leaders, traditional leaders, agam figures a) educational and cultural figures in the management of local culture and wisdom. b) Allocating funds for the management of local culture and wisdom c) Conducting research, cultural development and local wisdom. d) Implement, facilitate and develop efforts to protect, develop, foster and manage culture and local wisdom. e) Utilize, facilitate and develop the results of cultural processing. f) Manage local culture and wisdom and facilitate the provision of infrastructure and means of managing culture and local wisdom, with Coordinating between government agencies, communities, social actors, religions, customs and communities in order to be integrated in management. Meanwhile, to carry out their duties, the local government has the authority to be: a. Formulate and establish the main points of mind of culture and local wisdom and their management strategies. b. Conducting inter-regional cooperation, partnerships and levels in regional cultural management. c. Determine the location of indigenous law communities in the detailed spatial plan. d. Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the location that is the place of development and development of local wisdom culture dane. Fostering and supervising the management of culture and local wisdom values

The realization of the implementation of Regional Regulation No.03 of 2018 about the management of culture and local wisdom of the people of Lampung Utara Regency is by holding Sigeh

Penguten Music and Dance Training for the Forum of Subject Teacher Deliberations (MGMP) of Cultural Arts at the SMPSe-North Lampung Regency Level. This service program is entitled *Sigeh Penguten* Music and Dance Training to the Junior High School Art and Culture Subject Teacher Deliberation Forum in North Lampung. This activity was originally scheduled for August to undergo changes due to the situation in North Lampung which implemented the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities. Therefore, this training activity must be postponed and carried out on September 1-3, 2021 at SMPN 7Kotabumi Lampung Utara with a total of ±100 participants. Due to PPKM also participants of this activity are limited to meet the requirements of health protocols. The participants were cultural arts teachers representing several junior high schools spread across all sub-districts in North Lampung Regency. This training activity lasted for three days, including.

Material on understanding of Lampung culture, especially Lampung Utara, which can be used as learning material in class. b. *Sigeh Penguten* dance learning and *Sigeh Penguten* dance music learning. The presentation of the material was carried out by a competent speaker in the field of dance and music, especially the Lampung tradition. The provision of dance material was given by Nabilla Kurnia Adzan, M.Pd and Dwi Tiya Juwita, M.Pd who is a lecturer at the FKIP Dance Education Study Program, University of Lampung. The music material was given by Erizal Barnawi, M.Sn who is also a lecturer at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Lampung, Music Education Study Program. The following will outline the training from day one to day three. This training activity was attended by 15 participants representing several junior high schools in North Lampung Regency.

The enthusiasm of the participants towards the training is very good, this can be seen from the consistency of the participants following all the series of training activities until it is completed and observing each material provided. Dance learning takes place conductively, the thing that becomes an obstacle is in terms of the age of the trainees who are no longer young, so dance training must be done more slowly and do a lot of repetition, but this does not reduce the enthusiasm of the participants to memorize the movements of the *Sigeh Penguten* dance given, so that the participants can then perform *the Sigeh Penguten* dance movements pretty well. Based on the results of Community Service activities that have been carried out to the Subject Teacher Deliberation forum, Cultural Arts at the junior high school level in North Lampung district, it can be concluded that *SigehPenguten* music and dance training can provide new knowledge and experience in the understanding of *Sigeh Penguten* music and dance movements. Not only the understanding that the teachers of cultural arts can practice directly the dance and the accompaniment music. From the results of learning through the videos sent, most of the participants have been able to memorize *Sigeh Penguten* dance movements which can then be used for Cultural Arts learners in their respective schools.

Conclusion

Conclusion from the results of the research, dance art is a rhythmic movement as an expression of the soul or human expression in which there are elements of beauty of the hero body, rama iranma, wirasa passion, and wirupa form. Dance is not separated from the culture that exists in Indonesia, including in LampungUtara. dance has become a cultural heritage in North Lampung which should as the people of North Lampung must participate in maintaining and preserving it. One of the efforts made by the government in maintaining and preserving dance art is the establishment of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2018 concerning Cultural Management and Local Wisdom of the People of North Lampung RegencyIn the Development of Dance Art in North Lampung. The researcher concluded that Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2018 concerning The Management of Culture and Local Wisdom of the People of LampungUtara Regency in the Development of Dance Arts in North Lampung has been said to be running well, it is evidenced by the running of several activities carried out by the government in maintaining and preserving the art of Dance as carried out by the *Sigeh Penguten* Music and Dance

Training for the Forum for Teacher Deliberation of Cultural Arts Subjects at the Junior High School Level in Lampung Regency North.

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