

Nyadran Ceremony as an Introduction to Art in Kulonprogo Regency

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Abstract—Yogyakarta Special Region as a tourist destination that has long been known to the public, has the potential to reach various regions in five districts. Kulonprogo is one of the districts in the west end that will be prepared as a place for the establishment of an international airport. Kulonprogo with the topography of the region in the form of mountains, beaches and rice fields presents the beauty of nature that is able to attract domestic and foreign tourists. On the other hand, the cultural potential found in Kulonprogo can be used as a tourist attraction. The 2018 Nyadran ceremony in Kaliagung village captures the opportunity that the concept of village tourism can be collaborated between natural and cultural potential. This annual gathering place is held in Wanadesa (Wana Wisata) by presenting the potential of art in Kaliagung village. Enlivened by the performances of the artists and the community this event received attention from the local government. The celebration of traditional ceremonies with the concept of folk festivals can be a good medium in art education for the younger generation. They will be directly involved both as art connoisseurs and actors. Both have the same portion to keep preserving the culture and value of local wisdom. In the Nyadran Agung ceremony, art performers who are in school age are able to pass on art appreciation in line with the implementation of art and culture subjects.

Keywords—nyadran ceremony, art introduction, tourist village

I. INTRODUCTION

Javanese culture as an inheritance from Javanese ancestors, still lives and develops in modern-day societies like today. The development of time and technology did not dampen the spirit of preservation of Javanese culture [1, 2]. The use of Javanese language, concepts and ideologies, and traditional ceremonies used in everyday life are proof that Javanese culture is still preserved (diuri-uri). The spirit of nguri-uri is not only done by the elderly, but also passed down through the older generation to the younger generation. This is evidenced by the involvement of young people who care about Javanese culture [3, 4].

One form of Javanese cultural preservation is the adat ritual ceremony conducted by the Kaliagung village community. The Nyadran ceremony in the Javanese concept is salvation on the month of Ruwah (Syakban), which is generally coupled with the cleansing of ancestral tombs, blossoms and kenduri (<http://kamuslengkap.com>). This year the Nyadran ceremony in Kaliagung village was held on May 6, 2018. The Great Nyadran of Kaliagung village began from morning to evening.

The Nyadran Agung ceremony [5] has a different concept than the previous year. The village government uses the moment of the Nyadran traditional ceremony as one of the activities that can boost tourism in Kaliagung village. Centered on tourist attractions which are village icons, Nyadran Agung is carried out by all elements of society. Communities, art activists, academics and local government take part in these activities.

At present the Kaliagung village government is in the process of introducing village potential, especially tourism, which has been around for the past two years. Along with the tagline of Kulonprogo Regency, The Jewel of Java, Kaliagung village lifts the Nyadran ceremony into a unique cultural tour. The series of Nyadran activities are carried out by performing arts from a studio or community group, followed by a collection of mountains and performances of each hamlet, prayer (tasyakuran) and the struggle for mountains and events by participants and the community,

The celebration of the Nyadran ceremony which is identical to the preservation of Javanese culture turns out that there is an introduction to art, art and culture education to the community. Kaliad Nyadran is specifically for villagers, but does not rule out the possibility for the surrounding community to see and be involved in this celebration. The introduction of art and culture forms will be explained in more depth in this paper.

The rest of this paper is organized as follow: Section II presents Nyadran ceremony. Finally, Section III concludes this work.

II. NYADRAN CEREMONY AS AN INTRODUCTION TO ART IN KULONPROGO REGENCY

A. Nyadran Agung 'Cultural and Nature Tourism'

In line with the development and dynamics of society, the need for tourism is also experiencing growth. At present the rise of tour packages offers another approach in presenting the information as a form of public awareness of tourism development. The development of tourism extends to sustainable tourism development, village tourism, ecotourism, and cultural tourism [6]. The approach taken in producing tourism products puts forward the authenticity and distinctive characteristics of the region so that it can lift the value of an area.

Kulonprogo, one of the regencies in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, began to build a tourist village with basic nature

or cultural or a combination of both. Natural and cultural tourism packages have started to stick out in various sub-districts or villages, one of them being Sentolo sub-district, Kulonprogo Regency. Kaliagung is a village that has tremendous potential in terms of culture and nature. The region with mountain topography and rice fields, presents a very beautiful view. Javanese culture is also still thick as evidenced by traditional ceremonies and arts that are still developing in this village. The village government and local government have launched Kaliagung village as one of the tourist village destinations in Kulonprogo starting in 2017.

The concept of tourism in 2017 is able to glance at local tourists Kulonprogo. In May 2018 the village government was supported by the regional government and its staff held Nyadran Agung activities at Wana Wisata. Awareness participants consisted of various elements, among others, village officials, RT and RW administrators, hamlet heads, PKK and Dasa Wisma representatives, elementary and junior high school students, youth organizations and Sentolo District representatives. Adopting the Grebeg Agung ceremony at the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, Nyadran Agung was carried out with a procession of gunungan from the people of Kaliagung village. Centered in Wana Wisata, enlivened by the performance of the indigenous arts and culture of Kaliagung, the main attraction.

Basically the concept of Nyadran Agung traditional ceremony carried out by the village is a form of combining nature and cultural tourism but dominated by cultural tourism.



Fig. 1. Combination of Cultural Tourism and Nature Tourism Approaches

Based on Figure 1, both tourism potentials are combined to complement each other during the Nyadran Agung Ceremony. Technically and the content of the Nyadran celebration elevates the value of Javanese art and culture typical of Kaliagung, while Wana Wisata is chosen as a place to become the icon of Kaliagung village. For now this concept is the most sought after by society, especially urbanites. A beautiful and different landscape with a touch of culture will add tourist destination references.

According to the informant Karwaji (the elder of the Ngothak hamlet) said that the Nyadran ceremony had been passed down since ancient times. It's just that in 2018 the village government has conceptualized this traditional ceremony (Nyadran) to be festive. Gunungan procession was carried by the community of each hamlet wearing traditional Javanese clothing (male and female). Pemuda Karang Taruna added with youth representatives from Senotolo sub-district to become breгада or soldiers to guard the mountains. Also

attending to enliven the event were displayed the lumping and sanggar horse art in the Sentolo region.

Nyadran which is synonymous with blessing or kenduri at the ancestral tomb can be packaged with treats of interesting art performances. This is a development of a form of culture. The sacredness of Nyadran does not just disappear, but is harmonized with the appearance of cultural arts that can be enjoyed by various ages. The presence of Nyadran Agung is a collaboration of two tourism concepts (nature and culture) that are mutually beneficial to each other.

B. Cultural Arts Education Through Direct Observation

2013 curriculum has arranged all subjects according to the age and condition of students. The implementation of the 2013 curriculum will be very based on the environmental conditions surrounding the students. In the implementation of regional cultural arts subjects one another can be different even though it is still in the same corridor. On this occasion as a researcher and practitioner of academics, the presentation of the Great Nyadran Ceremony held in Kaliagung is one form of learning art and culture that is evident in the community.

Educators and students can observe the activities of the Great Nyadran so that students can learn contextually all aspects of the arts (art, motion and dance). Giving hands-on experience will ignite creativity, create criticality and develop artistic abilities (for those directly involved). The Nyadran Agung ceremony mostly uses elements of art, both art, music, dance and decoration. This is shown in the Table I below:

TABLE I. ASPECTS OF THE ARTS

No	Fine Art	Music Art	Dance Art
1	Participant's make up (art performer and nyadran ceremony actor)	Music accompaniment of nyadran and during parade)	The series of movements used by the parade team
2	The form and model of gunungan	Music accompaniment of art (traditional and modern)	The series of moves of the art performer
3	Location and stage setting		

Activities such as Nyadran Agung in Kaliagung village have the potential to regenerate and cultural inheritance from the older generation to the younger generation. Actors in the Nyadran ceremony appear from ages 5 to 80 years, which are divided into certain parts. For the age of 5-17 years schoolchildren will know in detail the preparation and series of Nyadran ceremonies. Involvement is carried out directly (children to adolescents), then understanding cultural concepts and artistic values will be immediately accepted. This is clearly different from giving the concept of cultural values in school. Children are directly involved and being part of artistic activities will foster a sense of 'belonging and caring' towards local wisdom.

C. *Movement for Renewal in Art Education*

Cultured life and art are dynamic, along with the development of time and human development. The components of the arts and culture at the Nyadran Agung ceremony appear from the involvement of various art actors such as:

- Jathilan Art Krido Budoyo
- Sekar Arum studio and karawitan arts in Nglothak village
- Art Studio Studio Damar Wulan Kaliagung
- Hadroh of the Akhlaqul Karimah Islamic Boarding School

The involvement of art actors in presenting cultural arts is a cultural tourism asset that is not found in other regions. This is also in line with the concept of artistic art education and the purpose of art education [7].

Celebration of traditional ceremonies or art activities in the community can develop children's perceptions and appreciation of art. Usually children will do it during lesson hours if there is an assignment. Lichtwark [8, 9] and Lange in [10, 11], stated that perceptions can be built and developed through direct appreciation both by observing activities or becoming perpetrators of art in the ceremony. It appears in the art of Bregada Nyi Ageng Serang Dance by the Sekar Arum studio (under the guidance of UNY PPM Dance) that the soldier dance played by children and young women, as well as the Damar Wulan studio that carries a new concept in the movement, carried out by elementary school-junior high school children.

The concept of art education is directed towards the formation of attitudes and mentality so that a balance between cognitive, psychomotor and affective emerges. This concept has been developed by Plato in his writing the Base of Education Art Should be, by placing art as material and tools in achieving the goals of art education [12]. Thus the effort to instill the value of art directly and pleasantly one of them is the involvement of students / community to become part of the art.

III. CONCLUSION

Tourism village development basically belongs to the community inside it. Development of village tourism based on nature and culture can be combined well. Management of tourist villages can be maximized by the potential of natural resources, human resources and community-based management. The concept of a cultural tourism village is one way to introduce and instil local wisdom. Cultural preservation and inheritance efforts will be carried out by involving children and adolescents in the artistic process. A comfortable and pleasant atmosphere makes the young generation will hone their mental creativity. Art sensitivity and appreciation can be directly expressed when and after art.

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