



**Value of Sports in Culture *Anak Dalam* Ethnic National Parks *Bukit Duabelas*
Sarolangun Jambi Province
(Case Study *Anak Dalam* Ethnic in *Bukit Suban* Village)**

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Abstract

To discuss culture, there is a scope of understanding the form and content of culture that has been clearly explained by Soekanto (2007) about universal cultural elements, as follows: (1) tool and equipment, (2) livelihood, (3) social system, (4) language, (5) art, (6) knowledge system, (7) religion. The research design is a plan and structure is descriptive qualitative research. Data collection techniques use triangulation and with (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, (3) conclusions. The results of this study: (1) the value of sports in culture associated with tools and equipment, (2) the value of sports in culture related to livelihoods, (3) the value of sports in culture related to social systems, (4) the value of sports in culture related to language, (5) the value of sports in culture related to art, (6) the value of sports in culture related to knowledge systems, (7) the value of sports in culture related to religion. Conclusion: that the value of sports in culture is related to 7 elements of culture *Anak Dalam* ethnic so much to study and analyze the implications of this research can add information and insight. Suggestions for the local government must pay more attention to the existence of *Anak Dalam* ethnic.

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INTRODUCTION

Traditional communities usually still maintain the traditions of their ancestors in carrying out daily activities, whether they are looking for food or traditional ceremonies. Indonesia is a country rich in many kinds of ethnicities, and the human race. Novriyanti., Burhanuddin, and Bismark (2014) explain *Orang Rimba* is one ethnic group that lives inside and outside the National Park *Bukit Duabelas* area, they support each other and cling to the way of moving and group life.

Several unique things can be seen from traditional community activities such as the activities of how they seek food to meet their daily needs, how traditional communities survive by relying on natural conditions in the environment where they live. Hartoyo (2012) explained that in everyday life, traditional communities found their activities to depend on the forests around their environment. Er, Zalina, and Joy (2010). Indigenous people running activities usually involve hunting in the forest.

In contrast to the activities of traditional communities who collect their food by searching in the forest and farming it into routine activities that must be done for community members to continue their lives, so that these activities become the culture of traditional communities in their daily activities.

Community *Anak Dalam* ethnic is a community that lives in the interior of the jungle in the National Park *Bukit Duabelas*, *Air Hitam* District, Sarolangun Regency Jambi Province. Prasetijo (2013) *Anak Dalam* ethnic group besides maintaining their life in the wilderness they also retain their rights from transmigration, oil palm oil plantations, conservation goals for the national park logging area, privately owned plantations. In line with the above opinion according to Beckert, Christoph, and Soeryo (2014) explain that there are many rights *Anak Dalam* ethnic seized by people who want to control their place of residence.

Bukit Suban village is the location of the research sample, because *Bukit Suban* village of is considered the most among villages that are still

inhabited by a group *Anak Dalam* ethnic, Researchers reviewed five groups and one place in *Bukit Suban* village, (1) group *Ngrip (Punti Kayu Satu)*, (2) group *Ngrip (Punti Kayu Dua)*, (3) group *Nabal (Bukit Nauw)*, (4) group *Meriau (Sungai Meranti)*, and group *Ninjau (Sungai Terusan)*, of these five groups led by a Temenggung Ngrib Payung Alam, with a different cultural tradition from modern society. *Anak Dalam* ethnic commonly referred to as *Orang Kubu*, or *Orang Rimba* is a traditional community that lives in the wilderness in Jambi Province.

Traditional community groups are usually more concerned with physical conditions because of the demands they have to live with the environmental conditions of the traditional community living in the forest and rocky soil conditions. Community *Anak Dalam* ethnic is required to survive and take care of the family by meeting basic needs and guarding the family against wild animal attacks.

In physical activity, several things can be seen or studied in it such as the ability of the body's resistance and movement skills. This is because physical activity is a series of physical activities carried out to produce the ability of the body's resistance and movement skills, both consciously and unconsciously aware of by the activist of the activity of motion.

Sulaiman et al. (2012) Regular and continuous physical exercise will be able to increase the organ's workability and an athlete's skills; this training aims to improve physical appearance. In general, physical activity activities affect the condition of physical ability or endurance and the movement skills of the perpetrators; this is true due to the physical activity carried out. Soegiyanto (2013) Global issues related to healthy lifestyles, one of which is through physical activity has become a reference for various countries and institutions to continue to encourage people to be actively involved in physical activities, especially through sports activities. Rahayu et al. (2012) Important components in the process of rapid movement to generate the control forces are known as proprioceptors. Between humans and physical activity are two things that are difficult or

inseparable. It can be seen that since humans in the primitive era to modern times, physical activity or motion is always inherent in their daily lives. In line with the above opinion according to Rismayanthi (2013), Locomotor skills include body movements, which are: walking, running, jumping, sliding, rolling, absorbing and dropping. This intersects with sports values that teach physical abilities and movement skills. In this case, the physical abilities and movement skills are carried out such as hunting, farming, and fishing, which are some physical activities carried out by the community of *Anak Dalam* ethnic.

Physical activity *Anak Dalam* ethnic with a perspective based on sports values, with a perspective based on sports values, *Anak Dalam* ethnic in *Bukit Suban* Village uses hunting equipment such as stone, spear, archery, kecepek. They do this in groups so that target animals can be obtained and hunted without a single point, they will later divide the results with the group and make them eat together, aim at a game such as pigs, deer, squirrels, ferrets, porcupines, bears, tapirs, monkeys, monitor lizards, snakes, anteaters, frogs, birds, it requires different hunting equipment and if their presence is known through the game they will run and they have made traps or snares so that the animal runs, they surrounded the animal to enter the trap, what habits have elements of increasing physical ability in society *Anak Dalam* ethnic in *Bukit Suban* Villages.

METHODS

This research is qualitative research with research procedures that produce descriptive data. The research design is a plan and structure is descriptive qualitative research. Data collection techniques use triangulation and with (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, (3) conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results that have been collected are then discussed in depth. The following are the results of the discussion on the analysis of the value of sports in culture *Anak Dalam* Ethnic

National Parks *Bukit Duabelas* Sarolangun Jambi Province (Case Study *Anak Dalam* ethnic in *Bukit Suban* Village).

The Value of Sports in Culture *Anak Dalam* Ethnic Related to Tools and Equipment

Such clothes are traditional clothing that makes it easy for them to move quickly into the forest because they need to chase game animals or to avoid dangerous things. Bhekki, Herlawati, and Erene (2015) Traditional clothing is a characteristic of the cultures of each province that has its meaning.

Their place of entry into the thicket of the forest, not on the edge of the path, each hut (*sudung*) one family is far apart with another family-hood. Sudarmin (2014) every ethnic group in Indonesia has a traditional house. Homes other than functioning as dwellings also function as symbols for one group or ethnic.

Based on the material, the weapons used for hunting are also very simple as materials from wood, iron, and metal, to support the necessities of life. Siska, Firman, and Agus (2012) traditional weapons are tools used by the community both to protect themselves and to facilitate daily activities in earning a living.

The need for human mobility not only appears in modern times as it is today but has existed since prehistoric times. According to its function, the most important means of transportation are shoes, animals, drag tools, wheeled trains, rafts, and boats. Rokhmah (2015) the main role of transportation is to support the mobility of both goods and humans which are part of life, the better the transportation system, the better the life of the population.

The Value of Sports in Culture *Anak Dalam* Ethnic Related to Livelihoods

Livelihood, the forest is an essential environment because of its many natural habitats. The use of forest products to improve the welfare of rural communities around the forest must be maintained. Indrasari, Christine, and Afif (2016) the utilization of forest products for the welfare of rural communities around the forest must be maintained.

An environment that does not have shops or fast food makes this traditional ethnicity have to survive by hunting. Still, with very traditional weapons, they hunt monkeys, wild pigs, and other animals to survive. Mulyadi, Basita, Pang, and Djoko (2007) as a basic livelihood, besides raising pigs, gathering, and hunting. Animals hunt such as wild boar, deer, the results of all this they can consume and they sell.

The Value of Sports in Culture *Anak Dalam Ethnic Related to The Community System*

Humans are social beings who cannot live without others. Inter-human interaction produces ways of organizing socially agreed upon by community members. Koentjaraningrat (2011) each community group of life is governed by customs and rules regarding various kinds of unity in the environment in which it lives and associates day by day.

Customary law is also known as the adat regulation community, which is a group of people who are bound by the law/customary rules as a common citizen in a legal alliance that grows because of the basis of the descent or the similarity of the place of residence. Abubakar (2008) ignoring the existence of customary law as one of the sources of law in Indonesia, one of them because of the assumption that customary law is very traditional.

Educational tools are things that not only create conditions that enable the implementation of educational work, but the educational tool has manifested itself as an act or situation, with which actions and situations, aspired firmly, to achieve educational goals. Saat (2015) education is a system.

The Value of Sports in Culture *Anak Dalam Ethnic Related to Language*

Language is a universal element of culture that is developed by humans because of the need for communication with other people, both in groups and outside the group.

Language is a crucial element for human life; this is because with language one can interact with others and language is a resource for community life. Language is the incarnation of

thoughts and feelings as a form of the human mind (Mardikantoro, 2013).

The Value of Sports in Culture *Anak Dalam Ethnic Related to Art*

Art in Indonesia is very numerous and very diverse. Art has a characteristic that shows the uniqueness and different nature of regionality between one region and another. Art that is raised is usually analogous to motion, sound, or certain actions in a ritual ceremony.

In general sound, art aims to get entertainment and chaos. Between entertainment that can entertain the soul and calm the heart and feel the ears are songs.

Dance is the insistence of human feelings within him that encourages him to seek expression in the form of rhythmic movements. Movement in dance is accompanied by music to regulate dancer movements and convey the intended message. Eagle dance accompanied by drumming, eagle dance tells about instructions for summoning gods believed to be in nature. Ibrahim (2014) art is the result of the expression of the human soul for beauty.

The Value of Sports in Culture *Anak Dalam Ethnic Related to The Knowledge System*

Knowledge is everything that is known through the senses possessed by humans. Knowledge can be obtained through observation, the logic of thinking, intuition, and also God's revelation. The development of knowledge that has been logical, systematic, and methodical gave birth to science. Rosyadi (2014) the local knowledge system is closely related to the natural, social and cultural environment in which the community groups live and carry out their main activities to maintain life.

The Value of Sports in Culture *Anak Dalam Ethnic Related to Religion*

Traditional trust *Anak Dalam* ethnic in Jambi Province is in line with the philosophy of animism and dynamism. They believe in spirits and also believe in certain places that are sacred. *Anak Dalam* ethnic trust towards fine spirit gods who dominate their lives are still imprinted, even

though among them they have known the religion of Islam. They believe that everything they get, both in the form of goodness, ugliness, success and in the form of calamity and failure comes from the gods. Koentjaraningrat (2011) Anthropological studies in understanding religious elements as the human culture cannot be separated from religious emotion or religious emotion.

CONCLUSION

The value of sports in culture related to 7 cultural elements found in the field data, the researchers can conclude that:

The value of sports in culture *Anak Dalam* ethnic-related to tools and equipment, namely the process of hunting by using a spear, hunting with a rifle, hunting using a calf or catapult.

The value of sports in culture *Anak Dalam* is ethnic-related to livelihoods such as farming planting yams, harvesting sweet potatoes, planting dragon fruit, planting sugar cane trees, *mancah*, and *meghumpot*.

The value of sports in culture *Anak Dalam* ethnic-related to the social system is by using a system of cooperation in building roads to enter and exit the forest.

The value of sports in culture *Anak Dalam* ethnic-related to language is *Anak Dalam* Ethnic using native local languages.

The value of sports in culture *Anak Dalam* ethnic-related to arts such as weaving parent, singing when you want to take honey, one of the typical dances in culture *Anak Dalam* Ethnic to perform *seloko* rituals or clearing land.

The value of sports in culture *Anak Dalam* ethnic-related to the knowledge system is that most of them do not know formal education as what society in general and education are considered as a threat to their ethnicity because they are considered to damage their customs as a whole and are also afraid of getting a disaster because of a curse from God.

The value of sports in culture *Anak Dalam* ethnic-related to religion is the religion of belief; they generally have faith in the gods, their ethnic terms are convinced of *dewo-dewo*. They also

believe in spirits as a supernatural force. They believe in the existence of gods who bring policies if they carry out the rules and vice versa will get disastrous if they violate customary rules.

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