

A Review of Rituals and Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia

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Abstract: This study aims to map publication trends about the rituals, and local wisdom of indigenous peoples in Indonesia published at the international level, can provide benefits for researchers about traditions and local wisdom, is 1) mapping specifications of research developments, 2) revealing research collaborations and publications at the global level. The method used in this study is a bibliometric method that can provide guidelines for citation analysis, co-citation, coupling bibliometric, and shared word analysis. This bibliometric method has completed the meta-analysis and review of the constructed literature to explore and evaluate the scientific publications that researchers have carried out. The results showed that investigations related to indigenous peoples' rituals and local wisdom were demonstrated by 48 events, six items and 12 links, 3 clusters, including cluster 1 consisting of human, Indonesian and local wisdom. Cluster 2 consists of ecotourism and sustainability. Cluster 3 includes a questionnaire survey, widely published by the database scopus.com from 2012 to 2022. Mapping done through bibliometrics shows that research trends related to human keyword terms have been widely developed and published over the past ten years.

Keywords: Indonesian Customs, Communities, Local wisdom, and rituals.

A. INTRODUCTION

Society is a social institution built by social groups, cultures, social institutions, stratification, and power. There is also a dominant dialectical relationship between economic patronage and cosmology, and cosmology

resonates in different ways with economic interests as the dominant force. (Dickens, 2012), also, social capital is an integral and inherent part of the structure of relationships between actors and certain actions in the social space. (An & Western, 2019; Vigh, 2021). There are often countermeasures to building freedom to gain status in society in the social and economic fields. (Masquelier, 2019). The social status of these particular communities often seeks to place themselves within a limited scope and can also be national and even global (Orr, 2010).

Social groups process dynamically to build social norms agreed upon by various existing groups. Understanding social agents to interpret the surrounding environment can provide a way of perspective and adjustment to survive in social spaces (Alfitri & Hambali, 2013). The interests of the group are actualized in the form of social actions. Existing family institutions and communities have been sharing religious beliefs and rules gradually, and in the long dialectical process (Perrin et al., 2019), social norms sometimes occur imitatively and are often used as mutual references. In contrast to social rules that are made consciously and bind to each other to build social order (Dundes et al., 2019; Plotichkina, 2020).

The culture of society is formed through dialectical processes in the ideological and political fields in people's lives. Ideology is understood as the intrinsic value of equal rights and interdependence as a concept for interpreting space and giving code substantively (Lucardie, 2020). The initiators of ideology insist on not seeing state and party relations as a substitute for social roles (Corduener, 2021). Different if doctrine is included in consumerism, manifestation is the ideological practice of peace and security as a claim of control (Taha & Hawker, 2020). Just as the concept of neo-Nazism ideology plays out, individuals and groups based on ethnicity, racism, and antisemitism aim for resistance without a figure agent.

Meanwhile, in the interests of a particular group's struggle, the political arena often produces a social crisis by negating the interests of the social revolution and materialistic aspects (Fowler, 2020). Political religion consists of liturgy, ritual, and political sacralization, also associated with totalitarianism (Gill, 2021). A social institution is an institution that carries out social institutions in the form of collective behavior. Social institutions are used and inspired by the Catholic spirit (Caldeira & da Silveira, 2021). While in Islam, the practice of uniform institutions for Hajj is an alternative to a new and

spiritual era (Eade, 2020). The context of modern management is focused on the organization's relationship with external society (Andreetta, 2020).

However, society processes dialectically with its various elements continuously. The process of social change occurs when interactive communication takes place between authoritative metaphorical labels in the community (Jensen & King, 2013). But social change cannot be separated from social engineering is one of the strategies for changes in society and the environment (Desiana et al., 2022). The direction of change is often determined by the process of intergenerational and intragenerational mobility in social communities (Hoven et al., 2019), some progressive elements in solving certain problems help to provide solutions and simultaneously strengthen the legitimacy of certain social agents (Ottlewski, 2021). Aspects of ideology become the basis for the preservation and struggle of certain groups of people. Maintenance and struggle is an attempt to balance ideological counter-groups overpower (Sindre, 2018). Religion is often used for specific political purposes and is not used as a source of inspiration, so it often collides with larger humanitarian interests. (Godazgar, 2020). Culture is the realm of ideological and political conflict between certain groups in establishing the existence of a particular group.

In the context of religious tradition, it is interpreted as a group, belief, spirituality, ritual, discourse, and practice. In other words, religion is not produced by faith alone but is influenced by individuals, groups, politics, culture, and economics (Gschwandtner, 2021), such as religious discourse on religious tolerance, it belongs not only to the traditions of Islamic groups but also to the traditions of other religious groups (Hernawan et al., 2021). The cultural aspect is also the most important part, such as babad Walangsungsang is a local wisdom Sundanese community. Local wisdom builds perspectives, meanings, and approaches in the form of social actions carried out and preserved by certain communities to maintain their existence (Alfitri & Hambali, 2013). Therefore, culture is the realm of ideological and political conflict between certain groups in establishing the existence of a particular group. Differing in ritual resistance and religious tourism seen from the perspective of political economy, many give birth to interests in one's own society, not separated from conflict (Chakim et al., 2021).

Improvement of various forms of life cycle rituals developed by various indigenous communities in Indonesia as well as in various countries of

religious and non-religious origin (Wright et al., 2016). Certain groups are manifested as sub-culture, or indigenous peoples have certain rituals, styles, social movements, and even local wisdom preserved and used as a strategy to survive in social change. Departing from this problem, the study of publication trends about Indonesian people's rituals and local wisdom published at the global level has not been done much. Therefore, this study is to question 1) How many publications about rituals and local wisdom were published on Scopus.com in 2013-2022? How is the author's network? What is the printed map of collaborative development?

B. MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Research design

The Research used big data Scopus.com, in journals published in 2013-2022. With the following steps: The first step, by filtering published journals in category gold (Q1), the final article category, and in English. In the second step, the filtering results were created RIS data for the provision of Vos's viewer application analysis. Step three, perform a bibliometric analysis of the Ris data format.

1. Population and sample

The articles were published in scopus.com with a ritual article population of 165 and local wisdom as many as 539 article documents. After filtering based on gold qualifications, the final article form, english language obtained a sample of 35 articles of ritual, and article local wisdom number 134. The samples used in this study with purposive sampling, namely: limiting the period of 2013-2022, and the gold category, english, and the final article.

2. Research tools and materials

The research tools used in this study, are big data Scopus.com, and Vos's viewer applications. Data is obtained through Scopus.com as data sources are processed and processed through Vos viewer generating data network visualization, visualization overlays, and density visualizations.

3. Strategy analysis data

The Vos viewer application was used to analyze data obtained from big data Scopus.com. The data was in Ris format, and a final filtering process has

been carried out for the benefit of this study. Furthermore, verify with the form of visualization network, visualization overlay, and density visualization.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

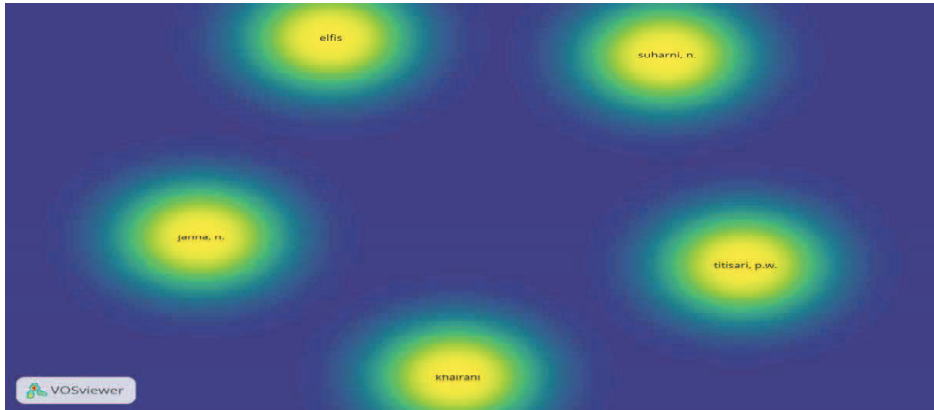


Figure 1. Author visualization Density of Ritual

Figure 1. above shows the results of the density visualization analysis of the author. Done by creating a selection of data types with Steps creating a map based on bibliographic data. These options are to create a co-authorship, keyword co-occurrence, citation, bibliographic coupling, or co-citation map based on bibliographic data. Furthermore, choosing a useful data source to read data from reference manager files in the form of RIS type files. Selection of types of analysis and counting method with type of analysis co-authorship and co-occurrence in unit analysis authors. The counting method is full counting. Furthermore, the results of the minimum threshold number of documents of an author amounted to 2 of the 114 authors; 7 meet the threshold.

Choosing the number of authors is for each of the seven authors, and the total strength of the co-authorship links with other authors will be calculated. The authors with the greatest total link strength will be selected, and the number of authors to be determined is 7. As for mapping over verifying established authors, as follows:

Table 1. Mapping Authors of Document of Ritual

selected	Author	Document	Total strength
v	Elfis	2	8
v	Janna,n.	2	8
v	Khairani	2	8
v	Suharni,n	2	8
v	Titisari,p.w	2	8
v	Iskandar,j.	2	2
v	Partasasmita, r.	2	2

Table 2. Mapping Authors of Document of Local Wisdom

selected	Author	Document	Total strength
v	Elfis	2	8
v	Janna,n.	2	8
v	khairani	2	8
v	Suharni,n.	2	8
v	Titisari,p.w.	2	8
v	Kameo,d.d.	2	4
v	Lahjie,a.m.	2	4
v	Rupidara.n.s	2	4
v	Ruslim,y.	2	4
v	Simarangkir,b.d.a.s.	2	4
v	Timisela,m.	2	4
v	Aliman,m.	2	2
v	Baidowi,a.	2	2
v	El islami, r.a.z.	2	2
v	Nuangchalerm, p.	2	2
v	umarmi	2	2

Table 2 show choosing type of analysis and counting method, type of analysis with co-authorship and unit of analysis with authors, and full counting. Ignore documents with alarge number of authors. Maximum number of authors per document 25. Choosing threshold, minimum number of documents of an author 2 of the 451 authors, 25 meet the threshold. Choosing number of authors, for each of the 25 authors, the total strength of the co-authorship links with other authors will be calculated. The authors with the greatest total link strength will be selected. Next selected 9 authors, as shown in table. 1 some of the 7 items in this network are not connected to each other. The largest set of connected items consists of 5 items. Cluster 1, 10 links, with total link strength 20. 5 items with cluster 1, 10 links, with total link strength 20 consists of: elfis, janna,n, khairani, suharni, n., titisari,p. w.

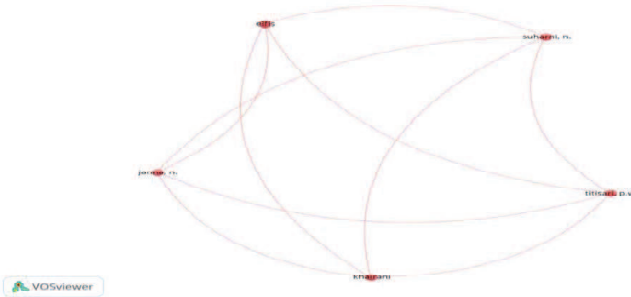


Figure 2a. Author visualization of Ritual Network

Elfis has 5 links and each interlocking author has the same criteria entered in cluster 1 has 4 links, and is interlinked with suharni, n., janna, n., khairani, with a total link strength of 8 in 2 documents. As shown on figure 2b.:

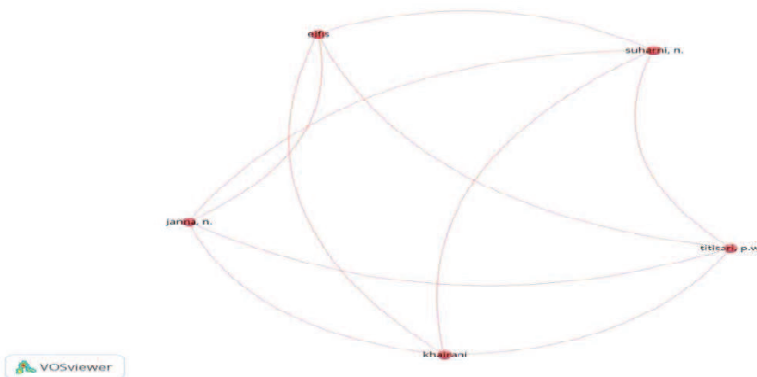


Figure 2b. Author visualization Network of Local Wisdom

Table 1. indicates the highest link level and number of articles and also in figure. 3b the brightness of the yellow color indicates the number of links published at the international level with regard to ritual practices. In this context, there has been a similar level of development as many as 8 links published in the last 10 years.

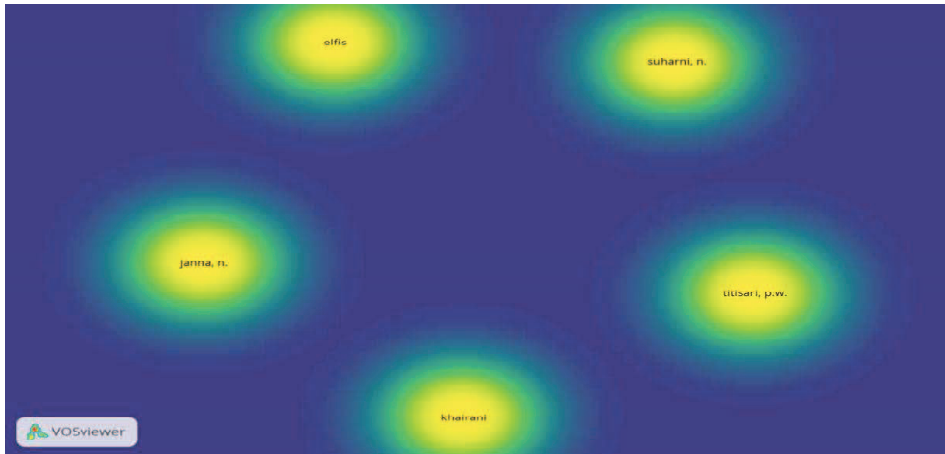


Figure 3b. author visualization density of local wisdom

Figure 3a shows Choosing threshold, minimum number of occurrences of a keyword 3 of the 644keywords, 20 meet the threshold. Choose number of keywords, for each of the 20 keywords, the total strength of the co-occurrence links with other keywords will be calculated. The keywords with the greatest total link strength will be selected. Like table3a. below:

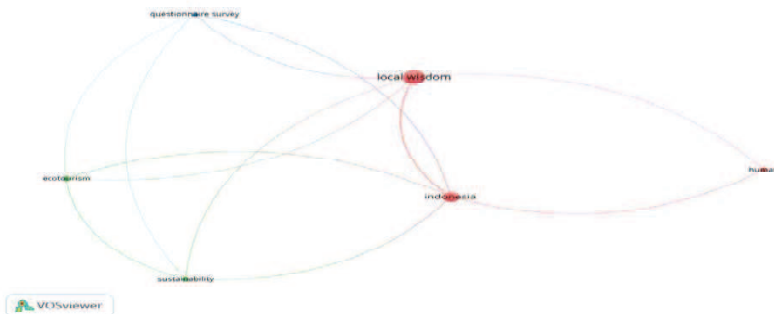


Figure 3a. Ritual Title of Visualization Network

Figure 3a show visualization network is done through choosing threshold with minimum number of occurrences of 3 keyword of the 256 keywords, 7 meet the threshold. Choose number of keywords, for each of the 7 keywords, the total strength of the co-occurrence links with other keywords will be calculated. The keywords with the greatest total link strength will be selected. Number of keywords to be selected 7. In accordance with the image below:

Table 3. Mapping Local Wisdom Keywords of Occurrences

selected	keyword	Occurrences	Total strength
v	indonesia	30	57
v	Local wisdom	56	44
v	ecotourism	6	19
v	Sustainability	7	19
v	Questionnaire survey	5	18
v	Local participation	3	1
v	Sustainable development	4	12
v	human	6	11
v	Natural disaster	3	11
v	Disaster management	3	10
v	Disaster mitigation	3	10
v	Article	3	8
v	biodiversity	3	6
v	Culture	3	6
v	Kalimantan	3	5
v	Local community	3	5
v	Covid-19	3	4
v	Reconstruction	3	4
v	Character education	4	3
v	Indigenous community	3	2

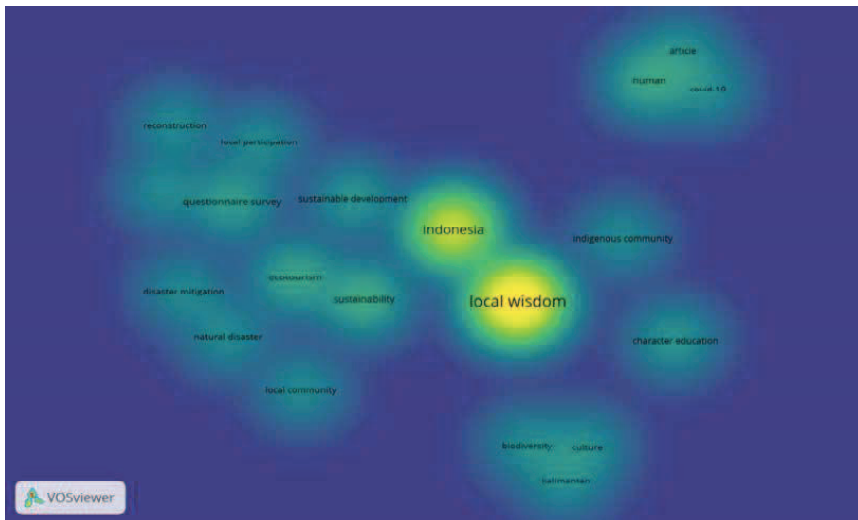


Figure. 4 visualization density of local wisdom

Table. 3 and figure 4 both provide information on local wisdom titles carried out by researchers with the highest number of 56 events as well as Indonesia is the most published.

Table 4. Mapping Ritual Keywords of Occurrences

selected	keyword	Occurrences	Total strength
v	indonesia	7	17
v	Adult	3	16
v	Article	3	16
v	Female	3	16
v	Human	3	16
v	Male	5	7
v	Ritual	5	7

Table 4 has a total of 7 items, clusters of 1, 21 links, and a total of 52 strengths, Cluster 1 consists of 7 items, including: adult keywords, article, female, human, Indonesian, male, and ritual.

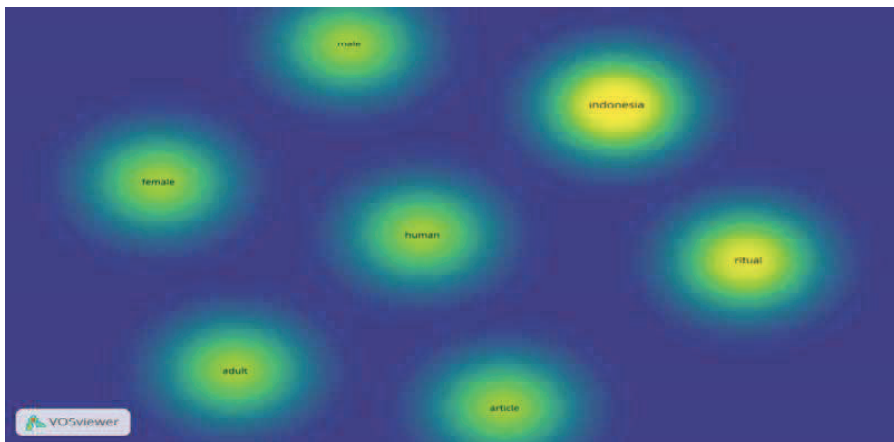


Figure 4. Title visualization density of ritual

Figure 4. Showing the amount of link strength, the brighter the yellow color on the keyword gives meaning, that Indonesian keyword links have a high link strength of 17 with 7 occurrences, and 6 links compared to 6 items to other. Human keywords in cluster 1 have 6 links, total link strength 16 and 3 occurrences. Female in cluster 1 has 6 links, and total link strength 16, and occurrence 3. Article keywords in cluster 1 have 6 links with a total link strength of 16, and 3 occurrences. Male keywords in cluster 1 have 6 links, with a total link strength of 7, and 3 occurrences. Ritual keywords in cluster 1 have 6 links, and total link strength 7, as well as 5 occurrences, have a bright color.

D. DISCUSSION

The direction of development of rhythmic Research and local wisdom published in big data Scopus.com in 2013-2022 can be shown in figure. 3a, table. 4, and figure. 4. Indonesian keywords have the most 7 occurrences that discuss related to the concept of ritual. Likewise, it relates to local wisdom as many as 30 occurrences. As can be shown by the researchers, the use of tenganan indigenous peoples in forest conservation with the aim of utilizing natural resources (Sumarmi et al., 2020). Ethnobotany approach, dye plants have always been associated with the ritual practice of the life of the local people of Pringgasela (Rahayu et al., 2020), Research on the function of local values and wisdom in the management of Dayak agriculture in Kalimantan (Murhaini & Achmadi, 2021). Research on the development of the tourism industry by utilizing ritual capital by meeting the needs of local communities (Singgalen et al., 2019). Research with a hermeneutic approach on the attitude of Toraja ethnic culture in the discourse of Ma'pasa' Tedong (Baan et al., 2022). In contrast to the Research of family institutions on the development of meaning, practice, and contextualization in marriage and rituals in the people of Baolangu Lembata, East Idonesia (Wejak, 2020). Some of these studies, as an example of the direction of international research development, are based on the development of local community welfare based on the rituals and local wisdom of the Indonesian people.

In the direction of publication development related to ecotourism which is related to the keywords local wisdom and adult related to the rituals of indigenous peoples in Indonesia, it can be shown as follows: Cultural and gender concepts are used as tourist environments with a focus on dawan tribal settlements in Kaenbaun village (Purbadi et al., 2021). Ecotourism competitions are influenced by several factors, certain community rituals, tourist environmental facilities, community food uniqueness, and various indigenous customs (LONG, 2020). In line with Research on environmental conversion and ecotourism activities can also increase the power of ecotourism promotion (Nowak-Olejnik & Mocior, 2022). Research on the development of the natural environment in Aceh with the involvement of institutions and communities as a driver (Aswita et al., 2018). In this context, community rituals and local wisdom are used as competitive attractions, especially the income of the community, local governments, and the state, such as the island of Bangka

developing a tourist area based on the mining environment by involving communities that are integrated with local traditions and wisdom as an effort to empower local communities (Ibrahim et al., 2021).

Human-based research publications related to rituals and local wisdom are also widely carried out by researchers, such as: bioresource research is connected with the power of local wisdom for the fulfillment of the lives of talang Mamak people downstream of Indragiri River, Riau Province (Titisari et al., 2019). Research on cultural exploration of flores community groups, NTT in handling health, psychological, and family problems (Mau et al., 2021). The study of the understanding of ashura and bugis cultural traditions of the language beliefs of karbala events (Miswar et al., 2022). Involvement of natural resources and customary ceremonies in the realization of community social practices (Sutrisno et al., 2020). Comparative study of the local wisdom of certain agricultural communities in different ethnic-climates (Situmorang et al., 2019). The fall of Suharto in 1998 and the reconciliation of religious communities based on indigenous Maluku peoples (Sienkiewicz, 2022). Fudo Theory (Climate relations with Watsuji Tetsuro's way of life) and Saburo Ienaga's theory of historical development and comparative cultural theory to study the local wisdom of agricultural communities in these two ethnicities. The result, is to show two ethnicities living in relatively similar natural conditions but different views of life (Situmorang et al., 2019).

Publications of female (3 occurrences) and male (5 occurrences) related to rituals and local wisdom on the table. This means that not much Research has been developed and so has its publication. Publications that have been done as follows: Child labor as a gift of God based on practitioners of obstetrics and supernatural spirit (Lahood, 2007). The study of colonial and indigenous narratives, the narratives of fringe societies, and Luca's role through a natural environmental approach (Barnes et al., 2017). Symbolic and ritual approaches to studying indigenous family systems (Rappenglück, 2013). Study of the difference between dance performances and youtube media exploration and traditional methods (Astuti, 2021). Research on Timorese society believes the role of spirits in human life (Mau et al., 2021).

Publications related to local wisdom and sustainability as many as 7 events. While related to sustainable development as many as 4 events. These 11 incidents are based on the development of community tourism. Like some publications, Studies that tracks sustainable development for geography

learning for Higher Education students (Hawa et al., 2021). The local harmonization of the Talang Mamak tribe in the preservation of natural resources is indicated by ritual practices carried out from ancestors for generations (Titisari et al., 2019). Local wisdom in Aceh is utilized to develop a tourism sector that is strengthened through institutions and indigenous peoples (Aswita et al., 2018). The mangrove forest management sustainability study involves the local wisdom of indigenous peoples in North Sumatra (Sahputra et al., 2022). Economic development of local communities with the utilization of the wealth of Arfak nature reserves in West Papua (Sonbait et al., 2021). Development of social networks for the maintenance of protected forests with the utilization of local wisdom and social capital of the Mutis Timau community (Dako et al., 2019). Indigenous rituals are used for the development of the tourism sector in North Halmahera (Singgalen et al., 2019).

Based on figure 3a and figure 4, visualizing the research network on local wisdom and the Indonesia region as a very dominant research area is published in scopus.com. In addition, the concept of ritual denotes 7 powers and 5 events. Departing from the illustration of the relationship between the local wisdom research network and a more specific ritual, it is very likely to be able to develop research and have the opportunity to be published in Scopus.com both in Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4. Moreover, it intersects with the relationship of power and power of the media, of course, with various more up-to-date approaches. Several local cultural studies published in scopus.com on Talang Mamak customs in Riau that focus on indigenous and religious resistance and the concept of harmonization for environmental conservation (Titisari et al., 2019). Religious rituals about Ma'pasa' Tedong ethnic Toraja of Sulawesi reveal his personal identity, social attitudes and ethnic beliefs. The methods used are interviews, manuscript, social practices as well as hermeneutic approaches (Baan et al., 2022). Figure 4. Showing the less intense yellow color provides information that has a great opportunity to conduct research on rituals, customs, local wisdom and religious traditions in connection with adult, human, female, male problems.

E. CONCLUSION

The results showed that investigations related to the ritual and local wisdom of indigenous peoples in Indonesia found 48 events, 6 items and 12 links, 3 clusters including: cluster 1 consists of: Direction of development of

Research and publications on human dominate based on community communities. Meanwhile, Indonesia as a cultural study research area provides dominant information compared to other countries, as well as local wisdom publications. Cluster 2 consists of: ecotourism development direction based on various ritual practices and local wisdom as a product of tourism and community welfare and, sustainability. Cluster 3 includes: questionnaire survey, widely published by database scopus.com during 2012-2022. Mapping done through bibliometrics shows that research trends related to human keyword terms have been widely developed and published over the past 10 years. In addition, research and publications of local and religious cultures are related to the concepts of human, adult, female, male, Indigenous, dan manuscripts to be published in scopus.com.

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