

Deer Hunting Tradition of the Kuligang Community to Identify the Types of Sports Branches (Ethnographic Study)

Carles Nyoman Wali*, Suharjanai, Djoko Pekik Irianto, Wawan Sundawan Suherman, Sigit Nugroho, Dimiyati, Awan Hariono

Doctoral Study Program in Sports Science, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

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Abstract The tradition of hunting deer is an inseparable part of human life in ancient times and until now the tradition of hunting in the Kuligang community is still preserved. The purpose of this study was to identify the types of sports, especially athletics. The method in this study is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The population in this study amounted to 10 Kuligang tribal chiefs, and then all of these populations were used as subjects in this study. All subjects were male with 4 people aged 54.56 and 63 years, then 3 people aged 37, 28, and 41 years, 1 person aged 79 years old, 1 person aged 80 years old and 1 person aged 68 years old. The occupations of all subjects are farmers and fishermen. The data collection in this study was observation and in-depth interviews. This study uses two sources of data, namely: 1). Sources of direct data that researchers get from the subject/ resource person, 2). Indirect data sources that researchers found from books and articles that are relevant to this research. Data analysis in this study includes data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusion drawing. The results of this study prove that there are four sports identified, namely javelin throwing, archery, running and walking, so it can be concluded that the hunting tradition of the Kuligang community has sports activities.

Keywords Deer Hunting Traditions, Kuligang People,

Sports, Ethnography

1. Introduction

Human life in this world, has developed from age to age or from time to time with its own style or characteristic [1–3]. For example, in pre-historic times, all human life depended on nature through hunting activities [4,5]. Hunting activities have occurred in prehistoric times or prehistoric humans. All animal needs are obtained through hunting [6,7]. In those days, hunting was one of the most important activities besides performing rituals on objects that had supernatural powers as a sign of human gratitude for the abundant catch. [8]. Hunting activities have become a hereditary tradition that is preserved and maintains its authenticity to this day [9].

Talking about tradition means talking about habits that have been carried out by the ancestors in ancient times and which must have deep value and meaning in a tradition. [10,11]. Ancient life that was all limited or ancient forced humans to be creative in getting something of value, such as food through hunting activities [12,13]. Hunting is a community activity that has been carried out since ancient

times, and this activity is still being preserved [14,15]. In ancient times, hunting activities became a method of searching for food such as two-legged stars, four-legged stars, plants, roots and tubers. [16,17]. However, hunting activities are more dominant in two-legged and four-legged animals such as cows, deer, pigs, goats, buffalo and birds. [18]. Hunting tradition is one of the activities that are often carried out by the community in addition to farming activities [19].

Generally, hunting traditions in a country must have their own stories and characteristics, for example hunting traditions in Indonesia [20]. Of the 34 provinces and hundreds of tribes owned, they have hunting traditions, both mountain or forest hunting traditions and sea hunting traditions, for example the deer hunting tradition by the Aceh Kluet tribe, the Papuan Bauzi and Ayamaru Sorong wild boar hunting tradition, the Kuligang tribe hunting forest goat and deer tradition. Pantar-Alor, the tradition of hunting wild horses for the tribes of Sumba-East Nusa Tenggara and Sumbawa-West Nusa Tenggara [21]. Meanwhile, the tradition of hunting in the sea, for example, the tradition of hunting whales is carried out by the Lamalera Tribe, which is already worldwide, and the tradition of hunting for turtles from the Mentawai tribe. [22]. All forms of hunting traditions can be carried out seasonally, for example the hunting tradition on Soyang Island and Deer Island on Pantar Island, Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. This hunting tradition is carried out when the dry season arrives. Before carrying out the hunting tradition, the tribal chiefs will perform various rituals before hunting, after completing the ritual, it is obligatory for the hunting participants to comply with all the regulations issued by the tribal chief. (Lummu, 2021). If on the way there is a participant who violates then all risks in any form will be borne by the individual.

Tradition is a description of the behavior and attitudes of a tribe that has been embedded or processed for a long time and then carried out from generation to generation [23–25]. Tradition can also be interpreted as part of customs that have rules, symbols, characteristics and so on that must be carried out from generation to generation. [26,27]. In a tradition, it is usually seen that the behavior, attitudes and behavior of certain tribal communities are sacred, religious and supernatural [28,29]. The hunting tradition is one of the traditions that developed in the Kuligang tribal community.

The Kuligang tribe is the largest tribe inhabiting in Pantar Island [30]. Pantar Island itself has six sub-districts, namely: Pantar District (Kabir), West Pantar District (Baranusa), East Pantar District (Bakalang), Middle Pantar District (Muriabang), Southwest Pantar District (Puntaru) and Northwest Pantar District (Marica). The name Pantar Island comes from the basket or rope where the harvest is stored as Pantar Le which means basket rope given by the Dutch. As time goes by, this island is rapidly developing and creating various tribes, religions, customs and habits that are maintained to this day, one of which is the hunting

tradition.

Hunting activities always rely on speed, accuracy, jumping and good physical endurance [31,32]. Speed is closely related to running and walking quickly, accuracy is related to shooting bows and arrows and spears as the main tool for aiming at the catch, endurance is closely related to the exploration that hunters have to go through to find animals as targets for capture or labor. [33,34]. Unsur- The elements contained in hunting activities are related to sports, for example athletics, in which there are three numbers, namely running, jumping and throwing. [35–37]. Running is closely related to speed and walking fast, jumping is related to passing obstacles such as times, stones and bars that are barred when hunting and throwing are closely related to releasing spears when spearing prey. [38,39], while shooting bows and arrows is related to the sport of archery [40–42].

However, until now the hunting tradition has not been analyzed scientifically to find out the meaning of the hunting tradition. In particular, identify this tradition in the sport. Practically, hunting tradition has always been seen as an activity left by the ancestors as an activity to gather food or hunt wild animals in the forest/mountains. So that the hunting tradition is only limited to a culture or tradition that has a single meaning. This became a gap in this study, then encouraged researchers to conduct this research.

As for the previous researchers who examined the deer hunting tradition in the Kluet Tengah tribe of Aceh [Wahyudi, 2017] with the title "Tradition of Deer Hunting in the Kluet Community: Ethnographic Studies in Kluet Tengah District" but the focus of this research is on the history and processes of social life in the sub-district. The second researcher [Juwanda & Hermanzoni, 2020]. With the title "Sport Hunting Pigs in Kenagarian Geragahan Lubuk Basung", this research deals with sports but the research on traditional sports does not focus on identifying sports. The third researcher [Kurz et al, 2021]. With the title "Transformation and endurance of Indigenous hunting: Kadazandusun-Murut bearded pig hunting practices amidst oil palm expansion and urbanization in Sabah, Malaysia" the focus of this research is on eradicating wild boar pests that damage oil palm. The three previous researchers conducted research on hunting traditions, but the previous researchers did not examine hunting traditions in the Kuligang tribe but these three studies are still relevant to the researcher's research, because the dominant activities are running, walking, jumping, spearing and archery.

The main reason the researchers conducted this research was to find and prove scientifically whether it was true when deer hunters in the Kuligang community carried out running, archery, walking and spearing activities. It turned out that through this study, researchers found the fact that it was true that hunters were obliged to carry out these activities to get their prey. Another reason for this research is to provide an academic explanation to the kuligang community that the hunting tradition does not only talk about catching prey but can be used as a medium to

maintain health and train biomotor skills. Researchers know that the tradition of hunting deer in the Kuligang community is only limited to traditional ceremonies inherited by their ancestors. However, with the development of the education level of the kuligang generation which is increasingly advancing towards the modern direction, the researchers then explored the tradition of deer hunting to the sport shutter. What the Kuligang community doesn't know is that research on hunting traditions is related to the sports that the researchers found, the Kuligang community considers that this is the first time researchers have made this discovery. Researchers provide a scientific explanation that the tradition of hunting that has been carried out so far contains various sports activities. This research is carried out inseparably from humanizing humans, in the sense that providing an academic explanation to the Kuligang community that hunting activities are not only limited to a tradition that has been handed down by the ancestors, but the hunting tradition is a sports medium to improve and maintain the stability of body health such as running and walking. Hunting research is carried out to reveal the fact that hunting activities have been carried out by deer hunters for many years.

This research will find a new fact and function that in the hunting tradition identified sports such as archery, javelin throwing, running, archery and fast walking. Thus the hunting tradition in the Kuligang tribe does not function singly but can be dual, where hunting traditions can be used as a medium to increase agility, endurance, agility, muscle strength and so on. The purpose of this study was to identify sports in the hunting tradition of the Kuligang tribe, Pantar, Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. Another purpose of this research is to provide views to the academic and non-academic communities, especially sports practitioners, that in the hunting tradition carried out by the Kuligang tribal community, sports are identified. All of the elements mentioned above are hypotheses of the analysis that the researchers did, departing from the assumptions of the researchers, so the researchers are interested in researching hunting traditions to identify the branches of sport contained in hunting activities on Soyang Island and Rusa Island, the Kuligang tribe, especially Pantar Tengah and Northwest Panther.

2. Research Methods

This research design uses qualitative research methods with an ethnographic approach [43]. The researcher uses a qualitative design because the researcher wants to scientifically identify the types of sports in the deer hunting tradition in the Kuligang community. According to Djunaedi and Fauzan, ethnography usually aims to describe a particular culture, namely all aspects of the culture studied, both material ones such as cultural artifacts (clothing, tools, buildings, and other forms) as well as abstract ones such as experiences, beliefs, and beliefs.

norms, as well as the value system of the group under study. This research was conducted by means of observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis in this study is from the results of interviews, observations and documentation carried out during research activities. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative data analysis, following the concept given by Miles and Huberman and Spradley (1984), which suggests that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously at each stage.

The three stages of data analysis in research are: data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. Data reduction in this study aims to select data from observations, interviews and documentation that can be used in the process of analyzing further data. The data that will be selected is data related to findings about identifying the types of sports in the hunting tradition of the Kuligang community. The presentation of data in this study uses descriptive data presentation obtained from the results of data reduction. This stage is carried out by describing the hunting traditions of the Kuligang community identified by the type of sport. This stage aims to determine whether the hunting tradition of the Kuligang community contains various types of sports. The last stage in data analysis in this study is drawing conclusions, researchers can draw conclusions from the results of data presentation in accordance with the formulation of the problem in this study. This stage aims to be able to find out whether there are traditional hunting activities of the Kuligang community that are identified with the types of sports that can be analyzed.

The design of this study was qualitative with an ethnographic approach. The settings in this study are all based on the researcher as the main key in addition to primary and secondary data, this is not from the research method used in this study. The population in this study is the Kuligang community. The number of samples in the study were 300 kuligang people who acted as deer hunters, then the overall characteristics of the sample were male and at least 20 years old. All real data the researchers found directly in the research field when hunting activities took place and the researchers got data through in-depth interviews with informants who acted as tribal chiefs totaling 10 tribal chiefs who were male with 4 people aged 54, 56 and 63 years, then 3 people aged 37, 28, and 41 years old, 1 person was 79 years old, 1 person was 80 years old and 1 person was 68 years old. All of the informants' jobs are farmers and fishermen. However, they often engage in traditional ceremonies such as weddings, construction of traditional houses, houses of worship, including hunting traditions. The research did not have results in the form of numbers because the research method used in the study was qualitative with an ethnographic approach. The process of data analysis in this study went through three steps namely: data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusion drawing. Below is a picture of an interactive analysis framework.

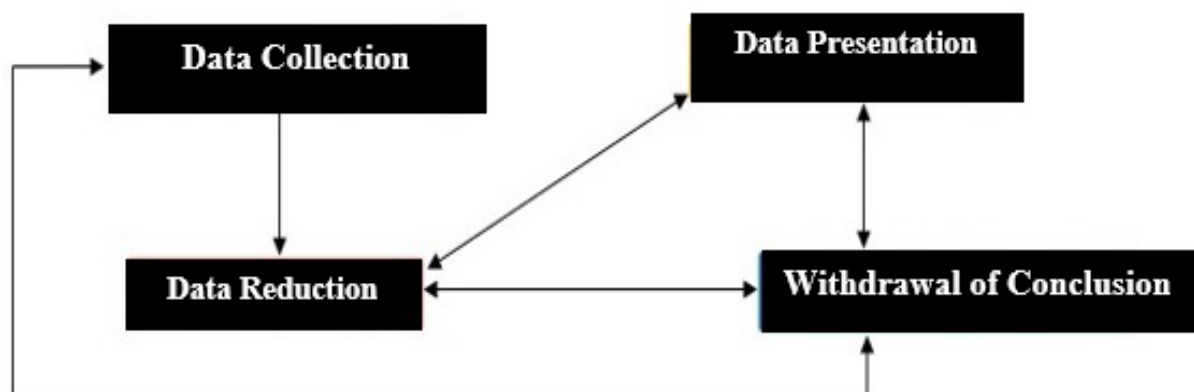


Figure 1. Research Design

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the analysis showed that the hunting tradition of the Kuligang tribe on Soyang Island and Rusa Island was identified in several sports, namely archery related to hunters doing archery using a bow and arrow to work targets, running related to pursuing work results, walking related to finding labor targets, up and down the valley, javelin throwing is closely related to throwing spears at work targets. So that sport and culture have an adequate relationship in terms of proportion, complexity and create social and humanist based harmony.

Sports basically cannot be separated from cultural values in certain areas [46,47] for example the Kuligang, Northwest Pantar and Middle Pantar tribes. For centuries, the Kuligang people have carried out traditional hunting activities by prioritizing ancestral values left by their ancestors while hunting. [48]. One of the strongest indications that hunting traditions have a correlation with sports is the aspects or elements of movement and values in each sport. [49–51]. The Kuligang tribal community maintains the tradition of hunting as a relic of their ancestors in ancient times.

Sports basically cannot be separated from the cultural values of a nation, tribe and country [52,53]. The traditional culture of hunting in the Kuligang tribe is an indication of the identity of the Kuligang tribal community, so that activities in the hunting tradition can be identified in various sports. Thus the hunting tradition does not only apply to cultural traditions, but this hunting tradition will have a dual function within the Kuligang tribal community in particular and outsiders in general. The sports identified in this study were javelin throwing, running, walking and archery.

3.1. Archery

The sport of archery has been identified through this research through the movement system used by hunters when aiming at the target catch (game). The movements

made by the hunters are exactly the same as the movements made by archery athletes, both professional and amateur. However, there are differences in shooting in the sport of archery. Archery does not only require strength, but also requires several factors, such as body balance, limb coordination, focus and long distance walking.

This is identical to the movement in the hunting tradition carried out by the Kuligang tribal community. Becoming the difference between archery and hunting traditions is the place to be. Because the place in the sport of archery is already formal and has a fixed field. Meanwhile, the hunting tradition uses natural fields, in the sense of a wide and tortuous forest. The hunting tradition of the Kuligang tribe proves that before the creation of the sport of archery, the Kuligang tribal community had recognized and implemented archery movements in that tradition.

3.2. Javelin Throw

The javelin throw is one of the numbers in athletics. The javelin throwing literally consists of two words, throwing can be interpreted as throwing away and javelin can be interpreted as a pointed stick. The javelin throw is a part of athletics. Javelin throwing requires several techniques to do so, for example, speed, strength and endurance to throw the javelin as far as possible. A javelin thrower is required to have good dexterity and strength when throwing a throw. In general, the elements contained in the javelin throwing sport are identical to the hunting activities carried out by the Kuligang tribe. When you find the prey, the spear is held while running and then throws it at the prey. The sport of javelin throwing is basically derived from the hunting activities of human ancestors. Thus the hunting activity of the Kuligang tribe has the same elements as the sport of javelin throwing. These elements are, strength, endurance, speed and throw.

3.3. Walk

Walking is one of the active activities that must be done

by hunters. Walking is a daily activity in human life. The walking activity used by hunters has 3 rhythms, namely fast, medium and slow. Two rhythms used are synonymous with road numbers in athletics, namely fast walking and beautiful walking. However, the walking movements carried out by the hunters do not have the characteristics and regulations that apply in athletics. This is because the hunters without being trained use the rules in an applicable sport, are in contrast to the walking techniques learned by a professional athlete in drill and have a definite schedule. Thus, the road sport was identified and proven in the hunting tradition of the Kuligang tribe.

3.4. Run

Technically, the basic movements of running can be divided into several types, namely: jogging, sprinting, middle-distance running, and marathon distance running. The various kinds of walking found in the hunting tradition of the Kulingga tribe prove that the hunting tradition can be used as a medium to improve health in addition to being a habit carried out by the local community. So far, local people do not know academically about hunting traditions that can be used as sports methods, this can be seen from the thoughts of local people who only see these traditions as self-defense, looking for food and protecting land from pests such as deer, wild boar and so on.

4. Discussion

Based on the results of research on hunting traditions, it turns out that the hunting tradition carried out by the Kuligang tribal community is not only collecting food, eradicating pests and preserving traditions in the modern era, however, this tradition has elements of sports. This is inseparable from the movements carried out when the Kuligang tribal people hunt for catch targets. Hunting activities are inseparable from biomotor elements such as strength, endurance, speed, flexibility, reaction, balance and explosive power. These biomotor elements play a role when performing various types of movements such as running, walking, jumping, archery and throwing/spearing.

The hunting tradition of the Kuligang tribal community is a form of activity that is carried out once every 7 years which is agreed with the local tribal chiefs. This 7-year tradition is based on a motto of standing the same height and sitting equally. The tradition of hunting is seen as a ritual that has been carried out for centuries by the ancestors in obtaining food and defending themselves from wild animals [54]. The local community's view of the hunting tradition is likened to the tradition of eating without meat. This tradition is carried out by 9 villages which are the scope of the Kuligang tribe. The focus in this research is on hunting activities to identify sports. The sports that have been found or identified in this study have been described in detail in the research results section.

However, this research is the first conducted by researchers to identify sports through hunting traditions in the Kuligang tribal community. This research is foreign to the Kuligang tribal community. This is because the hunting tradition is only known as a habit that is carried out in terms of defending themselves from wild animals, looking for food and a place to show their hunting skills.

Hunting traditions are no longer seen as merely cultural activities, survival, gathering food and testing abilities, but hunting activities can be used as a map to find sports. Then these sports can be used to maintain and improve physical fitness. In the world of science, it must be admitted that there is no perfect research, so this research has limitations which include research subjects, hunting traditions that are discussed only within the Kuligang tribe, research time and sources are still few. The great hope of the researchers is that there will be large-scale research on hunting traditions, so that the findings obtained can then be used as guidelines, references and media for the wider community and in particular the Kuligang tribal community to learn about hunting traditions scientifically.

5. Conclusions

The identification of sports in the hunting tradition of the Kuligang tribal community is real, this is supported by the evidence found in this study. The hunting tradition known so far in the Kuligang community is only based on culture or in the sense of carrying out the traditions left by the ancestors. The new findings in this study prove that the hunting tradition has the characteristics of sports, namely: running, running, archery and javelin throwing, so this research can change the perspective of the Kuligang community that hunting traditions can be used as a medium to improve physical fitness. The researcher hopes that the research can be followed up by other researchers by discussing hunting traditions from other aspects and which certainly provides a simpler and more complex education about this hunting tradition.

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