



The Existence of Traditional Rock Jumping (Fahombo) as a Cultural Heritage in Bawomataluo Village, South Nias Regency

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Keywords

Existence, Traditional Sports, Rock Jumping (Fahombo), Heritage, Culture

Abstract

This research aims to determine the appreciation of the people of Bawomataluo Village, South Nias Regency towards cultural values and the factors that contribute to the growth of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo). Documentation and preservation of traditional sports, Incorporating traditional sports into the curriculum to teach children about community culture. This research used qualitative descriptions, interviews, and observations. Data were analyzed using NVIVO 12 Plus. Data collection, FGDs, reduction, presentation, conclusion, and verification Ten participants participated in this study. Potential informants included stakeholders, community leaders, and sports activists. The results of this study are, 1) The number of people who know about stone jumping (Fahombo) shows that the community's efforts to preserve traditional sports are good. 2) Forming traditional sports coaching groups to promote the sport. 3) Traditional sporting events are widely promoted to local and migrant communities through traditional and digital media. 4) Preserving local culture by organizing annual events and festivals of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo), teaching it to the next generation, and recording it. 5) Tourism potential, organized traditional sports activities in Bawomataluo Village, South Nias, 6) Develop local tourism such as arts, traditional sports and improve resources.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago that has a diverse cultural heritage, arts, and local wisdom, including traditional sports that are passed down to the next generation with great joy and pride for those who inherit various physical abilities (Astuti, 2015). The government utilizes traditional sports tourism as one of the main products and objects to boost the local economy in a timely and effective manner (Higham, 2017). Traditional sports are game-based activities practiced by the community (Aribowo & Hidayah, 2019). explained that traditional sports are recreational activities that grow and develop in a certain area for generations (Gibson, 2015). Traditional sports are one of the valuable heritages that have uniqueness and wisdom. (Wang 2016). Different natural, social, and cultural environments will in turn produce different styles of play and sport (Li,Lujun, 2016). The social transformation and cultural inheritance of national traditional sports is an unavoidable development trend of modernization (Richard et al., 2015). TSG (Traditional Sports and Games) is an important factor in the historical perspective of sports that developed in today's modern society (Jarvis & Blank, 2016). E-Sport greatly affects the existence and collectivity of traditional sports (Kurtzman, 2015). Traditional sports are still in great demand by their fans, traditional sports still maintain their original existence so that they are in demand by the community (Ramzaninejad et al., 2020). Traditional sports get protection from laws and regulations so that their existence is maintained in the community (Sadi, 2018) Traditional sports that are preserved by the community can have a positive impact on social, economic and cultural aspects for the surrounding community (Hasan Safdel et al., 2015). To increase tourist satisfaction, managers need to pay attention to appropriate supporting facilities and infrastructure (Boonsiritomachai, 2019). Traditional sports can of course preserve local culture which can affect transportation, tourism and economy (J. Higham s & Hinch, 2018). The relationship between facility providers and visitors should be considered when planning traditional sports tourism (Richard et al., 2014). Sporting incidents require individual and community accountability (Jarvis & Blank, 2011). Event-based sports tourism knowledge can help multicultural marketing (Hua & Chiu, 2013). Sports tourism still lacks attention from the community and government (Gordon, 2013). The study found that financial development through sports tourism media (J. E. S. Higham & Hall, 2003). Traditional sports tourism planning should consider a range of issues (J. Higham & Hinch, 2018). P Promotions, advertisements, and commercial services attract tourists to sports tourism packages. (Soofi, 2020). The study found that sports tourism is the most profitable and transferable to normal industries (Safdel et al., 2014). Sports tourism increased but could not sustain itself for long (Kurtzman, 2005). Traditional sports very popular in polls. (Li, 2016). Traditional sports express health, lifestyle and sports production (Wang, 2016). Sports tourism has the potential to develop good selling points and economic revenues (Kurtzman, 2005). Sport as a major industry is considered one of the most effective economic resources for society (Hadian et al., 2020). Research Issues: Lack of Interest from the Young Generation, The young generation is often more interested in modern sports and technology, so interest in traditional sports is reduced, Lack of Support from the Government, Many governments pay less attention or support to the preservation of traditional sports, both in the form of funds, promotion, and regulation. That sports tourism as part of the tourism industry that can be transferred to the ordinary industry becomes a priority tourism industry, this is evidenced by the existence of sports tourism events to achieve the highest revenue (Hasan Safdel et al., 2015) Sports Tourism is a growing segment of tourism, however, it is short-lived, due to the short vacation time schedule of visitors and inconsistent event maintenance (Kurtzman, 2015). In the era of globalization, the development of national sports culture, and the progress of social civilization, should properly deal with traditional and modern, heritage and innovation, absorption and integration, and many other relationships. National traditional sports is an important source of modern sports, therefore, we should fully realize the main historical significance of national traditional sports and practical effects, improve the understanding of traditional sports more important truth, traditional sports should get its rightful place, and at the same time with the national modern scientific theory and methods of traditional sports should also be echoed, the research work of national traditional sports culture theory, has provided inspiration for modern games, traditional sports need to be passed on to the younger generation, through social and cultural education aspects. If this is not the case, the extinction of traditional sports will occur, and in the near future, it may even be lost to time.

Urgenci:. Traditional sports provide informal education, social bonding and education. Traditional sports are often part of local tourism or creative industries and can improve community relations and local economic development.

Problem Formulation: How to increase community interest and participation in the traditional sport of stone jumping (Fahombo) which is increasingly marginalized by modern sports?; What are the effective strategies to preserve the vulnerable traditional sport of stone jumping (Fahombo) and the documentation of related knowledge and practices?; How to improve accessibility and enhance infrastructure that supports the practice of traditional sports of traditional stone jumping (Fahombo) especially in rural or remote areas?; How to address the influence of globalization and commercialization on the traditional sport of stone jumping (Fahombo), both positively and negatively?; How can the traditional sport of stone jumping (Fahombo) be promoted as part of a sustainable lifestyle and linked to environmental conservation?; What is the role of the government in supporting the development, promotion and protection of traditional sports of traditional sports of stone jumping (Fahombo) through public policy?



Figure 1. Nias stone jumping

Problem-Solving Approach

Problem-solving approach to developing and promoting traditional sports can involve several strategic steps: **Community Involvement:** It is important to involve local communities in the process of developing and promoting traditional sports. This can be done through open dialog, community meetings, or the formation of joint working groups; **Infrastructure Development:** Ensure the availability of facilities and infrastructure required to play traditional sports; **Promotion and Marketing:** Develop promotional and marketing strategies to increase public awareness and interest in traditional sports; **Government Recognition and Support:** Obtain support from local or national government in an effort to promote and preserve traditional sports.

Table 1. Gab Analysis

Previous Research	Results	Current Research
Hombo Batu Tradition in Nias Island: A Medium for Character Education Based on Local Wisdom (Giawa, n.d.)	Rock jumping can increase strength, agility, courage, maturity, persistence, fighting power, and heroism.	Develop promotional and educational programs aimed at increasing public interest and participation in traditional sports.

Nias Stone Jumping as a Community Unifying Icon (Siregar, 2015)	That young Nias people no longer associate stone jumping with maturity, agility, independence or courage	Combining preservation with innovation in traditional sports. This can be done by recording and maintaining traditional practices, while also opening up space for the development of rules and regulations
The Government's Role in the Development of Tourism Sports to Improve the Community Economy (Bawame-newi & Arifianto, 2022)	Opportunities to develop <i>sports</i> tourism both for <i>sport events</i> , namely <i>sports events</i> such as porprov, popda, and other <i>sports events</i>	Encourage the government to provide funding and support for the development and promotion of traditional sports. .

METHODS

It was explained that in conducting research activities, researchers used a qualitative approach. This method was chosen because research on the tourism potential of traditional sports requires more in-depth research, and of course using a qualitative approach can support this research activity. Sugiyono (2006: 234), a qualitative approach is a collection of research methodologies designed to gain an oriented understanding of human behavior. The qualitative method approaches the problem at hand as a multifaceted phenomenon that needs to be investigated in depth, with the aim of seeing it, observing it, and living it. Research on natural object conditions is carried out using qualitative research, which is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism. In qualitative research, the researcher is a key instrument, sampling of data sources is done purposively, collection techniques with triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive and qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The use of a holistic natural setting as the basis for qualitative research, consideration of humans as research tools, an inductive approach in data analysis, a focus on the process rather than the results of the investigation, and the requirement that researchers and people being investigated reach consensus on the findings of the investigation are characteristics that distinguish qualitative research from other types of research. Because the subject under study in this research, namely the tourism potential of traditional sports in Nias Islands, requires a number of field data that are actual and conceptual in nature, the decision to use a qualitative approach in this research is the reason this research was conducted. To further emphasize the quality of data results that will be obtained in the field, researchers limit the focus of research in order to obtain relevant data. To explain that the purpose of this research is to limit qualitative research as well as research to select which data is useful and which is not relevant, the focus of this research is intended to be limited. This restriction in qualitative research mainly depends on the level of importance or urgency of the subject being studied in this research. Therefore, this research will focus on "Traditional Sports Tourism of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) as a Cultural Heritage in Bawomataluo Village, South Nias Regency" whose main object is the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) in South Nias, North Sumatra Province.

Data Collection Technique

Triangulation is a method used in the process of determining whether or not qualitative research data is valid. This method involves analyzing evidence collected from various data sources and utilizing it to build explanations for themes in a comprehensive manner. The data collection technique in this study uses the Triangulation technique. Denzin, When conducting qualitative research, triangulation is a process that combines several types of triangulation methodologies, data sources (also known as data triangulation), researchers (also known as triangulation researchers), approaches, and theories. Data for this study was collected using source triangulation, which includes in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation.

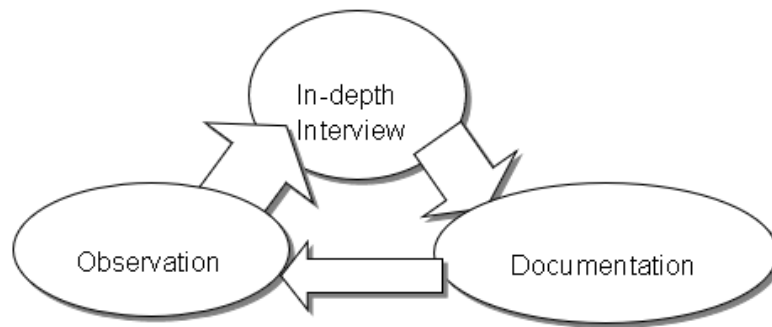


Figure 2. Data Triangulation

Data collection was conducted using interview instruments with respondents face-to-face for approximately 20 minutes. The interview grids or guides used were based on the development of sustainable traditional sports, eight questions relevant to government support, five questions related to stakeholder support, and six questions for approval from the traditional sports activist community. Some informants were willing to be interviewed face-to-face, and some only via zoom. Documentation in the form of photos and video recordings when informants talked about the development of traditional sports were used as additional data for researchers to conduct observations.

Data Validity

In the context of this research, the triangulation method or also known as data validity is used. Where, this method is a combination or combination of various methodologies in the process of researching interrelated phenomena from various perspectives and points of view simultaneously. According to this scenario, researchers compare findings or data in various ways, namely by reviewing notes on field findings from interviews and observation methods so that the data is truly valid.

Degree of Credibility is the criterion used by the researcher, based on the explanation given above regarding the ways to ensure the authenticity of the data. In simple terms, it is something that replaces the idea of internal validity of qualitative research, which is connected to the issue of the extent to which research findings can be considered honest. To begin with, the researcher continues to observe and focus on one aspect of a topic in more detail, depth, and breadth. Researchers identify and collect relevant data in an effort to better understand certain symptoms. Secondly, demonstrating the level of confidence in the study's conclusions by proving by the researcher that the parallel reality being studied exists.

Respondents

This research requires supporting and in-depth information that is useful to see the Traditional Sports Tourism of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) as a Cultural Heritage in Bawomataluo Village, South Nias Regency, where the respondents totaled 10 Key Informants. Respondents in this study were government (n=5) and stakeholders (n=2), traditional sports activists (n=3). The participants provided informed consent prior to data collection. To make it easier to analyze the interview data, the researcher gave codes A (Community/Customary Leaders), B (Youth/Students), C (Government). Meanwhile, the number 1 indicates the order of the participants, namely A1 to A7 and B1 to B3.

Table 2. Respondent Characteristics

Participants	Frequency n=10	%
Community/Indigenous Leaders	4	40 %
Youth/Students	3	30 %
Government	3	30 %
Gender		
Male	7	70 %
Female	3	30 %

Edukation		
Bachelor	6	60 %
Not Bachelor	4	40 %

Data Analysis Technique

During this stage of the research process, researchers will be responsible for analyzing qualitative data. Reviewing all data that can be accessed from various sources, such as interviews, observations that have been written in field notes, personal documents, official documents, and so on, is the first step in the process of analyzing the collected data. After reading, studying, and reviewing what has been studied, the next stage is to organize the data into units, classify them, and ensure their accuracy before stepping on processing all data and arriving at research conclusions, Sugiyono (2017: 247). The interactive model is used as a foundation in the data analysis carried out. According to Miles and Hubberman in Sugiyono (2017: 337), this paradigm for analyzing data consists of four interconnected components, as follows: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification.

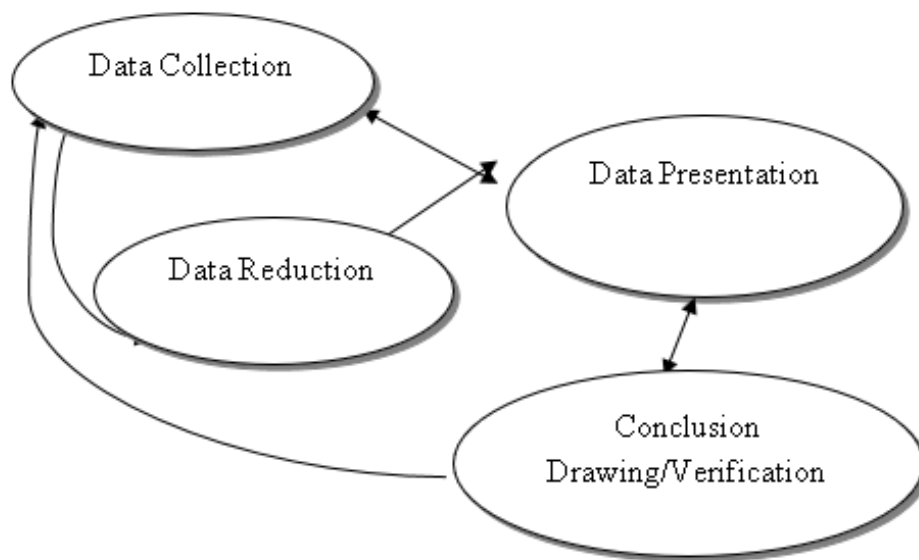


Figure 3. Miles and Hubberman Data Analysis Cycle

Result

Community

".... This Traditional Rock Jumping (Fahombo) sport is actually very familiar to us, or in my day because it is already cultured, but for the present, why is it necessary to introduce it to the younger generation, so that they know it, if they know it, they will recognize it and of course it is good for the continuity of the tradition. So it is necessary to make some kind of breakthroughs and steps for how to continue to introduce this traditional sport, one of which includes including it in the local content learning curriculum, for students in schools in Nias Regency...." (A1, 1-2).

"...the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) does need special attention, especially among the youth, it should start from parents to community leaders and we can be even more optimal in introducing the tradition of the Stone Jumping sport (Fahombo), including by conducting major events of national and international standards involving young people." (A2, 1-2)

".... in general, our people here are very familiar with and recognize the existence of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo), we really hope of course that the events of the competition activities are multiplied and if they can be routine not just once a year...." (A2, 1-2)

Student/ Youth

".....almost all the people of Nias Regency recognize the variety of traditional sports, but for Stone Jumping (Fahombo), maybe in age groups like me who know and recognize more, for teenagers, especially today's

children due to the influence of the outside world, it needs to be introduced so that they know, if they know, they will love and recognize the existence of their ancestral heritage....” (B1, 3-4)

I can say that the community’s recognition of traditional sports is quite high and recognized, but for young people, especially young people, they need to get special attention, because in general the young people here are not very enthusiastic about this Stone Jumping (Fahombo) sport, especially teenagers, they must be prioritized, considering that they are the ones who will continue us....” (B2, (3-4))

The introduction of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) really needs to be improved, because based on the data we collected, there needs to be support from the government to make the traditional sport an important regional archive....” (B3, 3-4)

Traditional Leaders/ Government

“..... the people of Nias Regency in general are very aware of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo), especially us as the people of Bawomataluo Village, South Nias Regency, we really recognize that it can even be said that in Bawomataluo Village, South Nias Regency, it is most often held traditional sports events of Stone Jumping (Fahombo)” (C1, (5-6)

“Of course if asked about community recognition, we here really recognize the existence of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo), it can even be said that we are very proud of the existence of this traditional sports heritage, because the hope is certainly to raise the dignity and dignity of the local community”. (C1, (5-6)

“We, the island community, especially Bawomataluo Village, South Nias Regency, are certainly very familiar and aware of the Stone Jumping (Fahombo) sport, we routinely propose that the legacy of our predecessors is always maintained and if it can be routinely held activities, maybe it would be better sir”. (C1, (5-6)

The results and discussion that have been described above, researchers describe the overall research results that have been processed using Nvivo 12 using the following Word Cloud Analysis.



Figure 4. Word Cloud Analysis Results of Nvivo 12 Plus Data Processing
Source: Results of Researcher Data Processing Year 2024.

The results of the WCA can be stated that the traditional sports sentence dominates, so it can be concluded that the community highly recognizes the existence of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo), and the traditional sport has the potential to become a tourist destination that can increase tourist visits, this is reinforced by the many sentences of tourism, tourists and potential that appear as seen in the results of the analysis above.

Discussion

The results of observations and interviews that researchers have conducted with research informants regarding how community recognition of traditional sports of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) can be concluded that, community recognition of traditional sports of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) is very

good, this is reinforced by the interview statement which states that the majority of people really know and recognize the existence of traditional sports as cultural heritage. It's just that the obstacle is that the young age level is still less familiar so that its recognition of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) is less than optimal, therefore efforts need to be made in increasing community recognition of the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo). Efforts to increase recognition include: 1). support from the local government and cooperation of all stakeholders to participate in socializing the traditional sport of Stone Jumping (Fahombo). 2). The inclusion of these traditional sports in the local content learning curriculum for students. 3). Strengthening traditional sports documents into regional archives. 4). Organizing national and international events that involve local youths as organizers.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the three targets of sustainable development carried out such as media, resources, and sports facilities have a significant role in the development of traditional sports of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) in Nias Regency. While factors that are very influential on the development of traditional sports of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) in a sustainable manner are infrastructure, sports venues, and other supporting facilities that need more attention from the local government, in addition to events and promotion of traditional sports activities must be organized professionally. However, events and promotions are very influential on the success of sustainable development because both are determining factors for the sustainable development of traditional sports of Stone Jumping (Fahombo) in Nias Regency.

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