

The Implications of Begawe Tradition on Strengthening the Value of Gotong Royong in the Sasak Community, Indonesia

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Abstract. This study aims to analyse the contribution of the Begawe tradition to strengthening the value of cooperation among the Sasak community and to examine its implications for the relevance and preservation of these values amidst social change and modernisation. The method used is a descriptive quantitative and qualitative approach. The population consists of Sasak community members who regularly practice the Begawe tradition, with random sampling techniques used to select a sample of 25 respondents. The research instruments include a questionnaire for quantitative data collection and in-depth interviews for qualitative exploration. The results indicate that community participation in the Begawe tradition reaches 77%, reflecting a commitment to preserving local culture.

Additionally, 88% of respondents feel that Begawe influences their spirit of collaboration and 87% state that the principles of mutual cooperation within Begawe can be applied in everyday life. The Begawe tradition significantly contributes to social solidarity and preserving cooperation values despite facing challenges in modernisation. In conclusion, Begawe remains relevant as a means of strengthening social ties and cooperation, with the necessity of involving the younger generation to maintain the sustainability of these values.

Keywords: Begawe Tradition; Gotong Royong; Sasak Community.

INTRODUCTION

The Begawe tradition is a crucial form of communal work within Sasak society. As a collaborative activity, Begawe addresses physical tasks and serves as a medium for fostering solidarity and care among community members. This practice involves the community in various tasks, such as building houses, repairing public facilities, and organising traditional ceremonies. In this way, Begawe exemplifies the spirit of cooperation that has become an integral part of daily life for the Sasak people.

Mutual assistance is intrinsic to Indonesian culture, shaping social interactions within the Sasak community [2]. As one of Indonesia's prominent ethnic groups, the Sasak people uphold social values in daily life, with cooperation central to nearly every activity [3].

Gotong Royong, the principle of mutual assistance, underpins Sasak society by promoting cooperation, support, and shared responsibility.

This practice encourages every community member to contribute according to their abilities, strengthening social bonds and mutual trust. Studies suggest that such communal work fosters a collective sense of unity, essential for sustaining the community's social fabric [4, 5].

Moreover, the significance of Gotong Royong extends beyond individual communities and is recognised as a hallmark of Indonesian culture that contributes to social capital. Purba and Sundawa argue that the values of Gotong Royong adapt to societal changes while remaining essential for social harmony and resilience [6]. Similarly, Zulfiar highlights that Gotong Royong embodies noble values like togetherness, tolerance, and mutual support, which are crucial to Indonesia's national character [7].

In practice, Gotong Royong manifests in various forms, from community construction projects to social events, fulfilling practical needs and reinforcing collective identity and social ties. This communal spirit is crucial for addressing local

challenges and enhancing resilience, particularly in rural areas where social cohesion is vital [8].

Begawe's practice also holds spiritual and symbolic dimensions, as customary rituals during Begawe events reinforce connections between people and spiritual forces. Such rituals enhance the significance of Begawe, embedding it with cultural and spiritual meaning. Research by Yuslih and Yulien underscores that traditions blending social and spiritual values, such as Begawe, play a pivotal role in maintaining cultural and spiritual balance within the community [9].

The rituals surrounding Begawe reinforce cultural identity and cohesion within the Sasak community. Azwar argues that traditions combining social and spiritual aspects, like Begawe, are essential for sustaining cultural equilibrium [10]. Communal rituals strengthen social bonds and foster prosocial behaviour, which is vital for the community's resilience [11]. The shared experiences in Begawe create a space where individuals feel valued, thus preserving the social fabric of Sasak society.

However, modern challenges, such as urbanisation and globalisation, threaten the continuity of the Begawe tradition. Despite these challenges, Begawe remains relevant by upholding core Sasak values. Muryanti's research highlights the importance of revitalising Gotong Royong within modern contexts to preserve community solidarity and brotherhood [12]. Thus, the resilience and adaptability of Sasak culture are essential to sustaining traditions amid rapid social changes.

The Begawe tradition faces challenges, particularly modernisation, urbanisation, and evolving lifestyles. Pressures like individualism and technological reliance may reduce the younger generation's participation in Begawe [13]. Research indicates that modernisation often impacts traditional societies significantly, threatening the sustainability of cultural practices [9].

Modernisation has transformed community life, often reducing participation in traditional activities [14, 15]. Younger generations, familiar with technology and modern lifestyles, may feel disconnected from these traditions. Understanding these dynamics is crucial to ensuring the continuity and relevance of Begawe. Tahara Zakaria's research underscores that cultural resilience can be achieved by adapting traditional practices to contemporary contexts [16].

Begawe's success in preserving the value of Gotong Royong is heavily influenced by internal factors, such as the role of traditional leaders who mobilise community participation. The involvement of these leaders is pivotal in sustaining the Begawe tradition and keeping Gotong Royong's values alive. Studies show community figures are instrumental in maintaining traditions amid ongoing changes [9].

Begawe strengthens social structures and keeps cultural values alive as a form of cultural solidarity. By involving the entire community, Begawe directly applies the concept of Gotong Royong, fostering social responsibility. Sanusi and Sari's research shows that traditions like Begawe positively impact social skills development and the inculcation of humanistic values in younger generations [17].

Through this research, we aim to deepen our understanding of Begawe's role in sustaining Gotong Royong values within the Sasak community. The findings are expected to provide practical recommendations for community leaders and stakeholders to preserve and develop the Begawe tradition, ensuring its relevance in contemporary society.

Literature review

Definition of Gotong Royong. *Gotong Royong* is the cultural foundation of Indonesian society. The spirit of *Gotong Royong* is manifested through togetherness and kinship, fostering integration among Indonesians who care for one another [18]. Gotong Royong is a social value encompassing the principles of cooperation and mutual support within the community. According to Febriani et al., Gotong Royong is a cultural value that serves as an identity and a foundation for the Indonesian nation [19]. This concept involves physical contributions and emotional and social support, crucial in traditional societies with limited resources. Purnomo et al. emphasise that Gotong Royong is carried out to achieve positive outcomes without considering the benefits for individuals or specific groups, thereby fostering a sense of trust within the community [20].

The concept in Traditional Societies. In traditional societies, Gotong Royong is the primary mechanism for completing large tasks requiring collective participation. Research by Rostiyati shows that the principles of Gotong Royong are applied in agricultural contexts and small communities,

where social interaction is essential for collective survival [21]. The spirit of Gotong Royong allows communities to set aside individual egos to achieve greater social goals, thereby creating the essence of collective life.

Relationship with Social Cooperation. Social cooperation, driven by the value of Gotong Royong, reinforces social cohesion and creates a supportive environment. Blumer's symbolic interaction theory (cited in Piesesa) explains that social cooperation is based on meanings constructed through daily interactions [22]. Research by Amalia et al. supports this theory by showing that cooperation within the tradition of Gotong Royong strengthens social norms and builds trust among community members [23].

History of the Begawe Tradition. The Begawe tradition is an integral part of Sasak culture that reflects local social and cultural values. According to Febriani et al., Begawe originates from the practical needs of the Sasak community to complete large tasks through cooperation [19]. This tradition functions as a mechanism for task completion and symbolises community strength and the relationships between individuals within Sasak society.

Implementation of the Begawe Tradition. Implementing the Begawe tradition involves all layers of society in both customary and social activities. The community collaborates to gather materials for various events, such as weddings or house construction. The high level of participation reflects solidarity and commitment to the value of Gotong Royong without coercion [16]. This indicates that tradition is a practice and a mechanism to strengthen social relationships and foster a sense of belonging among community members.

Role in Sasak Culture. Begawe plays a profound role in Sasak culture as a social practice that transmutes cultural and moral values. This tradition is one of the main foundations for maintaining community strength amid modernisation, reinforcing social ties and reminding younger generations of the importance of these values.

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach. This study employs a descriptive quantitative approach to measure the contribution of implementing the Begawe tradition to strengthening the value of Gotong Royong. In addition, a qualitative approach is used to ex-

plore the implications of the Begawe tradition for the relevance and preservation of the value of Gotong Royong. Combining these two approaches will provide a more comprehensive understanding of this complex phenomenon.

Population and Sample. The population of this study consists of the Sasak community that regularly practices the Begawe tradition. A random sampling was employed to determine the sample, with 25 respondents. This sample selection encompasses various community groups involved in the Begawe tradition, ensuring that the research results are more representative.

Research Instruments. This study utilises two main instruments: a questionnaire for the quantitative approach and interviews for the qualitative approach.

Quantitative Instrument (Questionnaire): The questionnaire is designed to measure the contribution of the Begawe tradition implementation to strengthening the value of Gotong Royong, which consists of three sections:

Section I: Demographic Data of Respondents (age, gender, educational level, and occupation).

Section II: Questions Related to implementing Begawe (frequency of participation, respondents' roles, and forms of Gotong Royong that emerge).

Section III: Perceptions of the Contribution of Begawe to Strengthening the Value of Gotong Royong (impact on social solidarity, sense of togetherness, and preservation of the Gotong Royong culture).

Qualitative Instrument (Interviews): In-depth interviews will be conducted with community leaders and active participants in the Begawe tradition. These interviews aim to explore deeper perspectives on the relevance of the value of Gotong Royong within the context of Begawe and efforts to preserve these values. The interviews will be recorded to ensure data accuracy.

Data Collection Techniques. The data collection techniques in this study involve two main methods. The questionnaire will be distributed to 25 selected respondents through random sampling to collect quantitative data related to the contribution of the Begawe tradition to strengthening Gotong Royong. Additionally, in-depth interviews will be conducted with community leaders and active participants in the Begawe implementation to obtain qualitative data regarding the implications and preservation of the value of

Gotong Royong. Data from the interviews will be recorded and analysed qualitatively.

Data Analysis. Data analysis is conducted through two approaches. For quantitative data, descriptive analysis is employed using descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency, and percentage to answer questions related to the contribution of the Begawe tradition to strengthening Gotong Royong. For qualitative data, analysis is performed using a thematic approach. Key themes are identified from the interviews to illustrate the relevance of the Begawe tradition in maintaining and preserving the value of Gotong Royong.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Participation in the Begawe Tradition. Implementing the Begawe tradition among the Sasak community demonstrates its relevance, even when faced with modern challenges. The average participation rate reaches 77%, reflecting the community's commitment to preserving local cultural values. Despite factors such as busy schedules and social changes affecting participation, Begawe serves as a means to strengthen social solidarity and foster social responsibility and community engagement, reinforcing the values of cooperation and mutual support. This aligns with findings that other traditions also play a role in maintaining harmony within the community [24, 25].

In the execution of Begawe, various community groups, especially from the informal sector, such as daily labourers and small traders, contribute significantly. This indicates that cooperation and kinship values are still highly regarded. Gender roles are evident, with women dominating the organising aspect while men are more involved in the technical aspects. Involving various generations in Begawe contributes to cultural preservation, where traditional values are passed down from one generation to the next.

The Sasak community views Begawe as an essential part of their cultural identity. This tradition is a social ritual reflecting local wisdom values that foster social cohesion [26, 27]. With an average score of 77, Begawe underscores the importance of tradition in maintaining cultural identity amidst change [28, 29].

The research findings indicate that Begawe has a significant impact on strengthening the value of cooperation. 88% of respondents feel that

Begawe influences the spirit of collaboration and 87% state that the principles of mutual cooperation within Begawe can be applied in daily life.

To preserve the values of cooperation through Begawe, involving the younger generation and conducting community discussions is essential to strengthen the sense of togetherness. Recommendations include regular training on cooperation and enhancing moral and spiritual values through group prayers.

Gender, Age, and Education Roles in Implementation. Analysis indicates that gender and age roles influence the level of involvement in Begawe. Data shows that women play a central role in organising, while men are more involved in technical aspects. This social dynamic fosters the participation of various age groups [25, 30].

The age group of 31-40 often takes on active roles, while those over 50 provide support and guidance. These findings suggest that younger age groups could be a focus for enhancing their involvement [31].

Education also plays a crucial role in influencing participation. Respondents with higher education are more frequently involved in planning, while those with lower education participate in a more limited capacity. This indicates that improving education within the community could strengthen appreciation for the Begawe tradition [32, 26].

Implications of the Begawe Tradition on the Relevance and Preservation of Mutual Cooperation Values. The Begawe tradition has significant implications for strengthening the value of cooperation among the Sasak community. With a questionnaire score reaching 87, this tradition plays a vital role in maintaining community solidarity. Active community participation reflects a collective commitment to mutual assistance, which is at the core of the value of cooperation [33, 34].

Interview results indicate constructive suggestions from respondents for preserving the values of cooperation through the Begawe tradition, such as involving the younger generation in every activity and conducting community discussions.



Figure 1 – Gender, Age, and Education in the Implementation of the Begawe Tradition

The high level of participation, especially from the informal sector, demonstrates that Begawe creates space for all community members to contribute. Respondents emphasised the importance of engaging younger generations so they can understand the meaning of cooperation and continue this tradition in the future. Additionally, it is recommended that each event be accompanied by discussions to strengthen the sense of togetherness and ensure everyone feels involved.

Begawe also serves as a form of social education, especially for the younger generation. Through

participation, they learn to appreciate the contributions of others and build a sense of togetherness. Although its implementation is not as intensive as before, respondents consider Begawe an effective way to reinforce the value of cooperation [35]. Additionally, some respondents proposed regular training on the importance of cooperation, which is relevant in the context of Begawe and everyday life.

Despite facing social changes, the values of cooperation taught through Begawe remain relevant. Collective contributions make the costs of activities lighter and encourage local economic circulation [36][37]. This is further emphasised by respondents who suggest that Begawe activities should be conducted at least once a month to strengthen relationships among residents and encourage active participation.

Internal and external factors influence the implementation of cooperation in the Begawe tradition. The dominant internal factor is the strong social bonds that facilitate effective coordination in carrying out Begawe. Social capital, such as bonding and bridging, strengthens community resilience [27]. However, modernisation is an external factor affecting the implementation of Begawe, with changing work patterns sometimes reducing direct involvement. Despite these challenges, the value of cooperation remains preserved through adaptation, where busy individuals can still contribute by donating food or providing financial assistance.

Although modernisation influences the patterns of community involvement in Begawe, this tradition remains an important means of preserving and strengthening social ties and cooperation amid the changing times. The adaptations demonstrated the flexibility of local culture in facing social changes without compromising the essence of the tradition itself. Thus, Begawe is a social activity and a medium to reinforce community identity and solidarity in facing challenges. Interview results indicate that active community participation and a deep understanding of the meaning of the tradition are essential for preserving the values of cooperation.

CONCLUSIONS

This study demonstrates that implementing the Begawe tradition significantly contributes to strengthening the value of cooperation among the Sasak community. With community partici-

pation reaching 77%, Begawe serves as a social ritual and a means to enhance social solidarity. 88% of respondents perceive a positive impact from Begawe on the spirit of collaboration, and 87% believe that the principles of cooperation upheld in this tradition can be applied in everyday life. Despite facing challenges from modernisation, Begawe remains relevant and plays a crucial role in preserving culture and the values of cooperation. Therefore, it is essential to engage the younger generation so they can understand and continue these values in the future.

Based on the results of the research, it is proposed that:

1. Involving the Younger Generation: Actively involve the younger generation in every Begawe

activity so they can understand the meaning and importance of this tradition in their social lives.

2. Training and Education: Organise regular training sessions that emphasise the importance of cooperation and ways to apply it in everyday life, both in the context of tradition and in social interactions.

3. Community Discussions: Hold community meetings periodically to discuss the implementation of Begawe and explore ways to address the challenges faced, ensuring that all community members feel involved and have a voice.

4. Further Research: Encourage additional research to explore the long-term impacts of the Begawe tradition on strengthening social values in the Sasak community and to identify best practices that can be applied in other communities.

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