Research article

Competency Development of the Laras Panji Kepakisan Group Through Traditional Music Training

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Abstract.

Pakis village has developed its territory to become a historical site of Majapahit. In Pakis village, in Trowulan District, there is an arts group called Laras Panji Kepakisan, which is involved whenever there is a performance at TPDSM. The purpose of this research was to work with this arts group to transfer knowledge about traditional music creations both in theory and practice and to foster creativity in developing traditional music creations. The activity implementation method was carried out with a group-based model to take a comprehensive inventory of community insights and thoughts. Community service team activities were carried out, and monitoring and evaluation processes measured the achievement of the targets and outcomes, which were focused on the creative abilities of the community. The methods used to evaluate and obtain feedback on the process and results of the training activities within the community included workshops, demonstrations, group assignments, and discussions.

Keywords: traditional music, Laras Panji Kepakisan

1. Introduction

Pakis is a village in the Trowulan sub-district which consists of 3 hamlets, namely the hamlets of Pakis Wetan, Pakis Kulon and Dusun Bancang, Mojokerto Regency, East Java Province. Pakis Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency, which is located at Jalan Angkut Buto No 57, has now become a more beautiful and better village. From the end of the border into the village of Pakis, you can see the Mojopahitan fence in front of each resident’s house. The background of the construction of the Majapahit cultural house is due to the strong knowledge of cultural heritage preservation by the community with the obsession with the historical heritage of the Majapahit kingdom in the form of temples, inscriptions, and artifacts in Trowulan. This community’s obsession lies behind the concept of building a Majapahit cultural house to become a historical tourism asset for the changes in today’s modern society that lived in the past in the
Majapahit era. The socio-economic changes of the community after the construction of the Majapahit cultural house have a significant influence in the form of changes in people’s thinking patterns that have an impact on the economy in the form of the city’s informal economy sector and absorb people’s workforce with the home industry and household crafts.

The role of the community is needed in the process of building the Majapahit cultural house. The reason is that the target of development is the house of the local community. Therefore, good community cooperation is needed in the process of building the Majapahit cultural house. Likewise with the plan for the construction of the Soerjo Modjopahit World Peace Park (TPDSM), which was the idea of Hj. Sulistiana (Bung Tomo’s wife) who will be centered in Pakis Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency. The construction of the TPDSM is to commemorate the services of the ancestors which is implemented through the introduction of historical sites that are often found. Efforts to preserve and develop traditional arts are intended so that the younger generation can get to know their culture well and be able to pass on their inheritance to future generations. This is important to do considering the strong influence of art forms from outside the tradition that entered the midst of the people of South Sulawesi, along with the entry of foreign cultures and globalization in Indonesia.

East Java is one area that is famous for its destinations and historical locations during the royal period. Not only the Singasari kingdom, this area is also one of the largest headquarters of the Majapahit kingdom. Pakis Village has always developed its village into a historic site village, one of which is by building a mojopahit fence in front of the residents’ houses so as to beautify the environment of the Pakis village.

To prepare for the development of the village in addition to facilities and infrastructure, the human resources of the surrounding community also need to be developed. In Pakis Village, Trowulan District, there is an art group called Laras Panji Kepakisan. The art group tried to develop traditional arts typical of the village of Kepakisan, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency. The art group will be prepared to fill the event if there is a performance at TPDSM. However, not many traditional music materials are owned by the art group. So it is necessary to add material and develop material about traditional music creations through training. Community development based on local potential can be done through training [1] [2].

Talking about Human Resources issue, is related to competence. Competence is generally defined as a combination of knowledge, skills and attitudes of an employee so that they are able to carry out their work. Some experts state that knowledge and
skills are hard competencies while attitudes and behavior are soft competencies, which in reality are able to support hard-skill aspects [3] [4] [5].

The problem that partners are currently facing is the lack of training in materials about traditional music creations. In essence, the people of Pakis village are very interested in traditional arts. However, until now the human resources it has are very limited who know the ins and outs of traditional art, especially in the art of traditional music. In addition, it is also necessary to develop an understanding of the nature of the existence of traditional arts in a society as one of the basic assets for character building that is unique, tough, and open.

2. Method

2.1. Activity Stages

The stages of activities that will be carried out to achieve the targets and objectives of this community service activity are as follows:

1. The task force consists of lecturers from the Dance and Music Education Study Program, Department of Art and Design FS UM in collaboration with Pakis Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency to discuss the service program that will be carried out.

2. The Task Force discusses in advance the theories on capacity development and the development of the potential and skills of traditional music creations.

3. The task force creates knowledge of innovations in traditional music creations through observations in the field regarding the acquisition of traditional music creations that have been carried out.

4. The task force adds references and discusses traditional music materials first.

5. Art groups with strategic audiences are given training according to the agreed schedule.

6. Training participants in groups are guided by a task force to conduct training in traditional music creations that are easy to teach to develop abilities.

7. The trainees in groups under the guidance of the task force practice the training process as planned.

8. Individual training participants under the guidance of the task force practice designing and practicing traditional music.
2.2. Implementation Method

The methods used in the training can be seen in Table 1.1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Explanation of Material, Giving Song Material, Joint Practice</td>
<td>Discussion and Demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Practice of the Opening Section/Introduction of Traditional Creation Music</td>
<td>Discussion and Demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Practice Working on Traditional Musical Instruments</td>
<td>Discussion and Demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Practice Together Working on Traditional Creation Vocals</td>
<td>Discussion and Demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Practice Together Working on Vocals and Instrumentals of Traditional Music Creations</td>
<td>Discussion and Demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Practice with all materials followed by audio and visual recording</td>
<td>Demonstration and Recording</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Finding and Discussion

Competence for the general public can be carried out in various forms, including certification tests, out-of-school education, training and workshops. The process of increasing competence both technically and managerially can be obtained through education and training activities. The training carried out is more oriented to direct practical activities and is carried out outside school hours and is carried out briefly. Training is an effort to improve the ability or competence in the business of expertise, knowledge, skills, attitudes and behavior. The training method is carried out in the form of lectures (directions), demonstrations, and joint practice. The material training is given in stages, starting from easier songs to more difficult levels. Each song is divided into several parts as a comprehensive training material, then divided according to the role of playing the drums and tasa, based on the habits prevailing in the group. [6].

The training activities were carried out for 6 days, from April 10, 2021 to April 15, 2021. The training participants involved residents of the village of Pakis, Trowulan District, Malang Regency. The training was attended by 25 participants consisting of 22 men and 3 women who are singers/vocalists of the Laras Panji Kepakisan art group. The age of the trainees ranged from 16 to 80 years. The majority of the occupations of the trainees are farmers and self-employed.
Based on the survey results prior to the implementation of the training, the trainees agreed that traditional music training would be held, as shown in Figure 1 below:

Apakah saudara setuju jika diadakan pelatihan musik tradisi?
15 responses

The training activity was opened by the village head of Pakis and attended by village officials and the community as shown in Figure 1. The village head, village officials and the participants were very enthusiastic about the traditional music training.

The traditional music taught is traditional music created by the community service team and the training participants with the title Mars Laras Panji Kepakisan. The poems in this March illustrate the enthusiasm for the residents of the Mojokerto district. The musical instrument used is a traditional musical instrument, namely a set of gamelan tuning slendro. The musical instruments consist of drums, demung, gongs, kethuk,
kenong, bonang, saron, and peking as shown in Figure 3. The lyrics from the march of Laras Panji Kepakisan can be seen in Figure 2 as follows.

![Figure 2: Mars Notation and Poetry "Laras Panji Kepakisan."](image)

The training activities were carried out for 6 days with the delivery of 6 stages of activities as shown in table 1.1. The first stage is the delivery of material in general about traditional music. Stage 2 delivery of material for the march of the Laras Panji Kepakisan in the introduce (opening) section. Stage 3 delivery of mars material in its entirety. Practical activities can be seen in Figure 3 below.

The presentation of the material during the training made the trainees very enthusiastic and enthusiastic. Art is never separated from the culture of society. The efforts of hereditary inheritance that are carried out in certain communities are one of the contexts for the continuity of the art of traditional music. Training as a form of learning that comes from Javanese culture for the contextuality and actuality of learning arts and culture. According to Edu (2019), that traditional music training can strengthen and improve motor skills [7]. Based on the results of a survey conducted after the training that after participating in the training the participants felt they could help preserve traditional culture, as shown in the following 2 chart:
4. Conclusions and Suggestions

The art group called Laras Panji Kepakisan is one of the art groups that develops traditional arts typical of the village of Kepakisan, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency. The collaboration between the Laras Panji Kepakisan Art Group and the State University of Malang is in the form of traditional music training. The achievement of the traditional music training was the creation of the Mars song with the title Laras Panji Kepakisan. This marching song will be used as the opening song if there are activities carried out in the Pakis Village area, especially to support the achievement of the construction of the Soerjo Modjopahit World Peace Park. (TPDSM).
References


