

The role of traditional sports in maintaining and preserving regional culture facing the era of society 5.0

El papel de los deportes tradicionales en el mantenimiento y preservación de la cultura regional de cara a la era de la sociedad 5.0

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Abstract. The Indonesian archipelago is a vast country that stretches from Sabang to Marauke and consists of many islands. One of the largest and most diverse countries in the world is Indonesia. This includes a variety of cultures and sports that have been around for a long time. Among the traditional sports followed by the people of Riau Province are Traditional sports are part of the Grand Design of Indonesian National Sports, based on the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (Perpres RI) Number 86 of 2021 sports must be able to develop the physical, spiritual, and socio-cultural potential of the community as a manifestation of the values of Pancasila. Riau Province has traditional sports, such as *Pacu Jalur*, *Pacu Sampam Leper*, and *Tual Sago* which are unique and interesting. The method used in this research is qualitative research. The research subjects were ten people, including local government, stakeholders, community activists, and observers of traditional sports in Riau Province. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The data obtained were analyzed qualitatively with the following steps: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) conclusion drawing. The results of the study are as follows: 1) The recognition of the community, youth, and government towards traditional sports is extraordinary, this is evidenced by the number of people who know and recognize the existence of traditional sports. 2) Revitalization is carried out by forming good management to strengthen the existence of traditional sports and organizing traditional sports events. 3) Promotion or introduction of traditional sports is done by disseminating information about traditional sports events to various conventional and digital media to local communities and migrants. 4) Conservation or maintaining and preserving regional culture by holding annual traditional sports events and festivals, teaching the younger generation, and archiving traditional sports. 5) Education towards Traditional sports are often used as a means to teach social values, such as cooperation, discipline, and sportsmanship. It can also be a medium for socialization between generations. 6) Digital technology allows traditional sports to gain international recognition and introduce local cultures to a global audience. It can also facilitate wider cultural exchange in the face of the era of Society 5.0.

Keywords: Role, Traditional Sport, Society 5.0, Curriculum, Culture, Local Wisdom

Resumen. El archipiélago indonesio es un vasto país que se extiende desde Sabang hasta Marauke y está formado por numerosas islas. Indonesia es uno de los países más grandes y diversos del mundo. Esto incluye una gran variedad de culturas y deportes que existen desde hace mucho tiempo. Entre los deportes tradicionales seguidos por los habitantes de la provincia de Riau se encuentran Los deportes tradicionales forman parte del Gran Diseño del Deporte Nacional Indonesio, basado en el Reglamento Presidencial de la República de Indonesia (Perpres RI) Número 86 de 2021 los deportes deben ser capaces de desarrollar el potencial físico, espiritual y sociocultural de la comunidad como manifestación de los valores de Pancasila. La provincia de Riau cuenta con deportes tradicionales, como el *Pacu Jalur*, el *Pacu Sampam Leper* y el *Tual Sago*, que son únicos e interesantes. El método utilizado en esta investigación es la investigación cualitativa. Los sujetos de la investigación fueron diez personas, incluidos el gobierno local, las partes interesadas, los activistas comunitarios y los observadores de los deportes tradicionales en la provincia de Riau. Los datos se recogieron mediante observación, entrevistas en profundidad y documentación. Los datos obtenidos se analizaron cualitativamente con los siguientes pasos: (1) recopilación de datos, (2) reducción de datos, (3) presentación de datos y (4) extracción de conclusiones. Los resultados del estudio son los siguientes 1) El reconocimiento de la comunidad, la juventud y el gobierno hacia los deportes tradicionales es extraordinario, esto se evidencia por el número de personas que conocen y reconocen la existencia de los deportes tradicionales. 2) La revitalización se lleva a cabo mediante la formación de una buena gestión para fortalecer la existencia de los deportes tradicionales y la organización de eventos deportivos tradicionales. 3) La promoción o introducción de los deportes tradicionales se lleva a cabo mediante la difusión de información sobre eventos deportivos tradicionales en diversos medios de comunicación convencionales y digitales a las comunidades locales y a los emigrantes. 4) Conservación o mantenimiento y preservación de la cultura regional mediante la celebración de eventos y festivales anuales de deportes tradicionales, la enseñanza a las nuevas generaciones y el archivo de los deportes tradicionales. 5) Educación hacia Los deportes tradicionales se utilizan a menudo como medio para enseñar valores sociales, como la cooperación, la disciplina y la deportividad. También puede ser un medio de socialización entre generaciones. 6) La tecnología digital permite que los deportes tradicionales obtengan reconocimiento internacional y presenten las culturas locales a una audiencia global. También puede facilitar un intercambio cultural más amplio de cara a la era de la Sociedad 5.0.

Palabras clave: Papel, Deporte tradicional, Sociedad 5.0, Plan de estudios, Cultura, Sabiduría local

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Introduction

Indonesia itself is an *archipelagic state* that has a variety of cultures, arts, and heritage of local wisdom, including the heritage of traditional games and sports, which for generations has been an object of pleasure and pride for the people who inherited it to carry out various physical activities, one of which is through traditional games and sports. Traditional sports are play activities carried out by the community with or without equipment, requiring body, energy, and mind movement (Muñoz-Arroyave et al. 2020). Traditional sports are part of the Grand Design of Indonesian National Sports, by the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 86 of 2021, which explains that to increase the nation's competitiveness in the field of sports (Ramos-Perez et al. 2021), sports must be able to develop the physical, spiritual, and socio-cultural potential (Budiman, Nopembri, and Supriadi 2024), of the community as a manifestation of the values of Pancasila, including traditional sports owned by the community. Azizah (2016) explains that conventional sports are game activities that grow and develop in certain areas, are loaded with cultural values and values of community life, and are taught from one generation to the next. Traditional sports are an invaluable heritage with all its uniqueness and wisdom (Diloy-Peña et al. 2022). Traditional sports have grown and developed since ancient times, and every region has one (Farizi et al. 2021). From Sabang to Merauke, each region has its uniqueness in playing a sports activity through traditional sports games inherited from the ancestors.

This traditional sport is a folk game based on the people's daily life of Riau Province, which is then used as a means of sport. People in Riau Province have been known as farmers and gardeners for generations (Rasudin 2022). The most significant source of income for the people in this region is farming and gardening, placing the region as the largest producer of sago in Indonesia for a long time. (Pramana 2021). It has historically been considered a cornerstone in the cultural and economic livelihoods of the people of Riau Province. This is the basis for forming this activity into one of the community sports facilities (Rasudin 2022).

Makorohim (2021) stated that the existence of traditional sports in the Riau province region was formed by itself. The significance and role of traditional sports are often shaped by a community's daily activities and cultural vibrancy; such sports are crucial in fostering a sense of camaraderie among the local populace, particularly within island communities. Understanding sports, simply sports can be done by anyone, anytime, anywhere, regardless of distinguishing gender, ethnicity, and race (Burhaein, 2017). Traditional sports evolve from vernacular games that emerge within various ethnicities and tribes across Indonesia (Mahfud and Fahrizqi 2020). Traditional sports must have two requirements, namely "sports" and "traditional," both in having traditions that have developed for generations (Hadjarati & Haryanto, 2021), as well as in the context of

matters about the broader cultural traditions of a nation (Dehkordi, 2017).

In implementing sports activities, coaching is needed on the skills and agility of the participants involved (Aguss et al., 2022). Sports coaching has improved sports skills and competitive performance (Ramadhan et al., 2022). In contrast, physical education is usually essential to promoting a physically active lifestyle in the school environment (Pane, 2015). Numerous research endeavors in motor learning have been undertaken, grounded in a robust theoretical framework of motor development (Diloy-Peña et al., 2022), to enrich pedagogical strategies that significantly bolster student learning (Rulyansah et al., 2022). Scholars increasingly recognize the importance of motor learning, as developing these skills is essential to effective sports coaching and physical education (Moon, 2022). Traditional sports are essential to a society's cultural heritage (Bascón-Seda and Ramírez-Macías, 2021).

Although many modern sports dominate today's sport-ing world, traditional sports have their appeal and are constantly being reinvented (Budiman et al. 2024). Some trends and changes related to traditional sports may include the promotion of Cultural Heritage (Irawan et al. 2024). Many countries and communities are starting to pay more attention to and promote traditional sports as an essential part of their cultural heritage. This could involve preserving such sports' rules, techniques, and historical values (Ramos-Perez et al. 2021). Rule Modernisation: Some traditional sports are undergoing rule modernization to make them more relevant and appealing to younger generations. These updates can include adjustments to rules and regulations or adding exciting new elements (Farizi et al. 2021). International Tournaments: Some traditional sports are starting to have a global presence through international tournaments. This can help increase the popularity of the sport on an international level and build cultural exchange between countries (Muñoz-Arroyave et al. 2020). Technology and Innovation: Applying technology and innovation in traditional sports can enhance the athlete and spectator experience. For example, using sensors to measure performance, data analysis, or online broadcasting can take traditional sports to the next level. Education and Training: Improving education and training in traditional sports can help produce more skilled and qualified athletes. A good training program can ensure the survival and progress of the sport (Ramos-Perez et al. 2021). Official Recognition: Some traditional sports may gain official recognition from national or international sporting bodies. This can help support the growth and development of the sport. Tourism Promotion: Some countries use traditional sports as a tourist attraction. Traditional sports festivals or competitions can attract local and international tourists, boost economic growth, and promote cultural heritage (DEHKORDI 2017). Community Involvement: The active involvement of local communities in supporting and promoting traditional sports can play an essential role in the sustainability and growth of

these sports (Nasrulloh et al. 2024). It is important to remember that while novelty can re-energize and increase popularity, preserving the traditional sport's essence and underlying cultural values is also essential (Septianto et al. 2024). With a balanced approach between tradition and innovation, traditional sports can remain relevant and enjoyed by future generations (Nasrulloh et al. 2024).

Traditional sports have uniqueness and idiosyncrasies that keep them relevant and urgent in physical fitness, culture, and society. Some of the urgencies of traditional sports include cultural and environmental preservation (Makorohim 2021). Most traditional sports are conducted outdoors or use nature as a playing field. This encourages environmental stewardship and strengthens the human connection with nature (Hadjarati and Haryanto 2021). **Local Empowerment:** Many traditional sports provide economic opportunities to local communities. For example, through the manufacture of traditional sports equipment, the organization of sporting events or festivals, and the promotion of local tourism. **Cultural and Social Diversity:** Traditional sports often strengthen the sense of identity and unity within a society (Bagiasa 2023). They become platforms where people from different walks of life can interact and celebrate cultural diversity. **Physical and Mental Health:** Some traditional sports involve healthy physical movements and help keep the body in balance. In addition, their competitive aspects can provide mental challenges that benefit individual development (Handoko and Gumantan 2021). **Education and Learning:** Through practice and participation in traditional sports, young people can learn values such as cooperation, discipline, and the spirit of sportsmanship. Traditional sports can be used as an effective non-formal educational tool. **Spiritual and Religious Importance:** Some traditional sports are closely linked to the spiritual and religious aspects of people's lives (Ramadhan et al. 2022). Participation in such sports can be a form of religious worship or ritual. Therefore, while modern sports continue to evolve and dominate attention, sustaining and supporting traditional sports is essential to ensure that cultural diversity and richness are passed on to future generations (Nasrulloh et al. 2024).

Although traditional sports have high cultural and social value, some gaps in traditional sports research need to be addressed (Pauca 2024). **Data and Documentation Limitations:** Many traditional sports have not been fully documented (Lafuente Fernández et al. 2024). Some may be endangered or preserved only orally. This lack of data makes research difficult and hinders efforts to preserve and further understand traditional sports (Zaim-de-Melo et al. 2023).

Lack of Financial Support and Recognition: Traditional sports often do not receive adequate financial support from governments or sports organizations. This can hinder infrastructure development, tournament organization, and promotion of traditional sports (DEHKORDI 2017). **Lack of Academic Attention:** Much academic research focuses on modern sports or other more popular and relevant topics. This can result in a lack of in-depth research on traditional

sports' cultural, social, and health aspects (Ramadhan et al. 2022). **Limited Participation and Aging Populations:** Some traditional sports may only be practiced by specific age groups or in certain areas. With an aging population and the changing interests of the younger generation, it can sometimes be difficult to maintain sustainability and growth in participation in traditional sports (Zaim-de-Melo et al. 2023). **Challenges of Integration with Modernity:** As technology and urbanization advance, some traditional sports may face challenges in remaining relevant or integrating with modern lifestyles. This may lead to changes or modifications in the practice of these sports (Muñoz-Arroyave et al. 2020). **Lack of Health-related Research:** Some traditional sports may lack attention in the context of health. In-depth studies on the physical and mental health impacts of participation in traditional sports are often limited (Nasrulloh et al. 2024). **Climate and Environmental Change:** Some traditional sports are closely linked to nature and specific seasons. Climate and environmental conditions may impact the sustainability and viability of such sports. Addressing these gaps requires collaboration between researchers, governments, local communities, and relevant parties to promote better understanding, preservation, and development of traditional sports (Irawan et al. 2024). The following is a picture of the traditional sports festival of the track race, which is presented in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Traditional Sports Festival Pacu Jalur

Pacu Jalur is a traditional rowing competition from Kuantan Singingi Regency (Kuansing), Riau. This rowing race uses boats made of logs, aka whole wood without joints. The boat is known as "jalur" by the people of Riau. The Pacu Jalur Festival is included in the tourism calendar held by the Kuansing community. This year, the traditional event, also known as the people's party, was successfully held in August and attended by 193 lanes from Kuansing Regency and various other regencies in Riau. Combining elements of sports and art that are very beautiful, it is no wonder that the Pacu Jalur Festival is one of the best cultural festivals in Indonesia that successfully attracts the attention of tourists. According to data from Riau Province, the Pacu Jalur Festival attracted 1.3 million visitors. "Pacu Jalur" is a hereditary cultural tradition passed down for more than 100 years by the ancestors of the Kuansing people. In the 17th century, jalur was only used as a means of transportation for people living along the Kuantan River.

Over time, the lanes used as a means of transportation have developed. Lanes were decorated with beautiful and distinctive carvings and equipped with payu, shawls, center poles (gulang-gulang), and lambai-lambai (a special place for the helmsman to stand). This development eventually "gave birth" to a race between lanes known as the Pacu Jalur Festival. Initially, Pacu Jalur was held to celebrate Islamic holidays like Eid al-Fitr in Riau. However, during the Dutch colonial period, Pacu Jalur was used to celebrate Queen Wilhelmina's anniversary every August 31st. Traditional Sports Festival Pacu Sampan Leper presented in Ffigure 2.



Figure 2. Traditional Sports Festival Pacu Sampan Leper

In general, canoes are a means of transportation used in the water. But what happens if the canoe is used on mud? Well, this is a masterpiece of the people of Indragiri Hilir, especially Kuala Getek, Tembilahan District. As a community living in the 'Thousand Parit' area with tidal natural conditions, it does not discourage the community from carrying out daily activities. Sampan Leper is a 1×3 meter canoe that is specially designed to be paddled on mud. If in general we understand the shape of the cone canoe at the bottom, but not with the Flat Canoe. Sampan Leper is flattened (flattened) at the bottom. The goal is that when crossing dense mud, the bottom can slide smoothly. Sampan Leper is now one of the tourist attractions in Indragiri Hilir Regency. It can also be said to be a rare event in the world. Every low season, an event is held in the form of a competition that showcases the community's ability to pedal a canoe on mud. This activity is usually carried out around July every year. Because at that time, the water around Kuala Getek, Sungai Batang Tuaka, receded and only left a dense mudslide. The masterpiece of Sampan Leper is a manifestation of the spirit of the community along the Batang Tuaka River, especially Sungai Luar, behind the Legend of the Son of Obedience. The success story of Sungai Luar, which was once a large and crowded commercial city, did not make the steps of the community recede when the city began to be abandoned due to siltation, which made the river now full of mud. The masterpiece of Sampan Leper was created, a mode of transportation that can split mud and is ready to deliver anything that is its passengers, especially agricultural products that are now abundant because the soil has been fertile behind the siltation of the Batang Tuaka River. Don't be afraid if you cannot get a visit period when

the event is held. Flat canoes are still widely used by the community every day, especially in the Arba Town area. That is where the Festival was held initially, before shifting to the Kuala Getek area, considering the ease of the audience to see from the banks of the Tasik Gemilang Bridge that divides the Batang Tuaka River. The cuteness of the participants who struggle to pedal and sometimes fall in the mud is quite an entertaining spectacle for people who come, even from abroad. Traditional Sports Festival Tual Sagu is presented in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Traditional Sports Festival Tual Sagu

Running on sago palm is a folk play based on their daily lives. Most of the people of Meranti Islands Regency, Riau Province, have been planting sago for generations. The most significant income of the people in this region is sago farming, thus positioning this area as the largest sago producer in Indonesia. The sago plant has long been a primadoma of the Meranti Islands Regency community. The planting period of sago plantations is usually 8 to 10 years when the height of the sago trunk is considered sufficient, and the size of the sago trunk is enough to be harvested or cut down. When one sago trunk is cut down, sago children will follow their parents and are only one year away from being harvested. After harvesting, the cut sago palm is removed from the garden by digging it into the river; in the river, the sago palm is assembled or tied with a rope to make it easy to carry it, and then from the river, it is pulled ashore using a boat. To count the number of actual sago tied and soaked in the river or seawater, you walk on it. It is sometimes done while running to speed up the counting of the usual sago. The sago palm is then taken to the processing plant to become flour. This habit is now elevated to a game and has the potential to be elevated to support the superior tourism of Meranti Regency. The Sago Tual Running Competition was held in Bokor River with unlimited participants, and this competition was only an exhibition and a means of tourism promotion. Supporting activities, music, dance and theater performances, poetry readings, fruit parties, and culinary and crafts are also held. The initial idea for this race was initiated by the creative hands of the Bathin Galang Studio in Bokor Village under the leadership of Sopandi, S, Sos. This race has been held many times, such as the Bokor Riviera Fiesta in 2011, the Bokor Folklore Festival in 2012, the Tual sago running competition at the district level in 2013, Bokor River Party 2013, Bokopr River

Party 2014, and Bokor River Party 2015. There has also been a unique running competition on the Tual Sago at the Meranti Islands district level organized by Sanggar BATHIN Galang in collaboration with the Meranti Islands Regency Government, Riau Province. This activity has broken the MURI record on July 6, 2015.

Research Question

1. How to increase public interest and participation in traditional sports that are increasingly marginalized by modern sports?
2. What are effective strategies to preserve traditional sports that are vulnerable to extinction and the documentation of associated knowledge and practices?

3. How to improve accessibility and enhance infrastructure that supports the practice of traditional sports especially in rural or remote areas?

4. How to address the influence of globalization and commercialization on traditional sports both positively and negatively?

5. How can traditional sports be promoted as part of a sustainable lifestyle and linked to environmental conservation?

State Of The Art

Traditional sports have several advantages that make them attractive and valuable to maintain and promote.

Table 1.
Gap Analysis

Previous Research	Results	Current Research
The Hombo Batu Tradition on Nias Island: A Medium for Character Education Based on Local Wisdom	Rock jumping can increase strength, agility, courage, maturity, persistence, fighting power, and heroism.	Develop promotional and educational programs to increase public interest and participation in traditional sports.
Nias Stone Jumping as a Community Unifying Icon	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 opening up space for developing rules and regulations.
The Government's Role in the Development of Tourism Sports to Improve the Community Economy	Opportunities to develop sports tourism both for sports events, namely sports events such as porprov, pop, and other sports events.	Encourage the government to provide funding and support for developing and promoting traditional sports.

Method

The researcher utilized qualitative methodologies in this study and adopted a descriptive research framework. Bogdan and Taylor define qualitative research as a research strategy that produces descriptive data, which can be either written or spoken words from observed behaviors and various sources (Moleong, 2017). According to Sugiyono (2015), Qualitative research is a method that investigates the state of natural objects. In this methodology, researchers themselves are the principal instruments employed. Qualitative research aims to explore, uncover, delineate, and elucidate the qualities (Gerring 2017) or characteristics of social phenomena that elude explanation, quantification, or description through quantitative methodologies (Nassaji 2015). Therefore, qualitative approaches were selected for this research because they were determined to be pertinent to the research object (Kalpokaite and Radivojevic 2019).

Researchers collect data in the field and then narrate it in descriptive form. The primary data that researchers get is obtained from primary sources. Namely, researchers directly make observations or witness events, then note the results of observations and document them. Secondary data were obtained from interviews with respondents; then, researchers wrote reports on the results of interviews with other sources related to the information to be explored. The information obtained is then concluded. Data was collected using interview instruments with respondents face-to-face for approximately 50 minutes. The interview grid or guide used was based on the development of sustainable traditional

sports. Sustainable traditional sports included eight questions relevant to government support, five questions related to stakeholder support, and six questions for approval from the traditional sports activist community.

This research requires supporting and in-depth information that helps look at traditional sports tourism, of which ten key informants exist. Respondents in this study were government (n=5) and stakeholders (n=2), traditional sports activists (n=3). The participants gave their 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), and C (Government). The number 1 indicates the order of the participants, namely A1 to A7 and B1 to B3.

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 written in field notes, personal documents, official documents, and so on, is the first step in analyzing the collected data.

Table 2.
Respondent Characteristics

Participants	Frecuency n=10	%
Community/Customary Leaders	4	40 %
Youth/Students	3	30 %
Government	3	30 %
Gender		
Male	7	70 %
Female	3	30 %
Education		
Bachelor	6	60 %
Not Bachelor	4	40 %

Results and discussion

Result

In the investigation of natural research subjects, researchers employ suitable methodologies. Critical informants, well-versed in non-traditional sports, specifically were engaged through observations, interviews, and focus group discussions (FGD). The outcomes of these activities have been elucidated through research points. As a result of the undertaken observations, interviews, and focus group discussions involving knowledgeable critical informants in the realm of traditional sports, several research findings were obtained, outlined as follows.

Community/Customary Leaders

"... Traditional Sports of Riau Province are very familiar to us, or in my day, because it is already cultured, but for the present time, why is it necessary to introduce them to the younger generation, so that they know, if they already know, they will certainly recognize, and it is good of course for the continuity of the tradition. So it is necessary to make some breakthrough - breakthroughs and steps for how to continue to introduce Traditional Sports in Riau Province, one of which includes including it in the local content learning curriculum for students and students in schools in Riau Province" (A1, 1-2)

"...the Traditional sport 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 Traditional sports tradition, including by conducting major events of national and international standards involving young people....." (A2, 1-2)

".... in general, our community here is very familiar with and recognizes the existence of these traditional sports; we 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 Riau Province recognize the many varieties of traditional sports, maybe in the age group like me who knows and recognizes 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 relatively high and recognized. However, young people, especially young people, need to get special attention because, in general, young people here are not so enthusiastic about traditional sports, especially teenagers; they must be prioritized, considering that they are the ones who will continue us...." (B2, (3-4))

The introduction of these traditional sports needs to be improved because, based on the data we collected, there needs to be support from the government to make these traditional sports an important regional archive....." (B3, 3-4)

Government

"..... the people of Nias Regency, in general, are very aware

of traditional sports, especially us as the people of Riau Province, we are very recognized, and it can even be said that the villages in Riau Province most often hold traditional sports events....." (C1, (5-6))

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

"We islanders, especially in Riau Province, are certainly very familiar with and aware of the existence of these traditional sports. We routinely propose that the legacy of our predecessors is always maintained, and if it can be routinely held, maybe it would be better, sir....". (C1, (5-6))

1. The traditional sport enjoys considerable popularity among the younger demographic. "Traditional sports are highly acclaimed and in demand by the people of Riau Province, especially the younger generation, who are enthusiastic and excited when participating in activities such as traditional sports tourism events and Indigenous games festival activities, usually done yearly." The very high intensity of youth involvement is an indicator of a concrete statement regarding the interest of the young generation and the inclination of the Riau Province towards the Indigenous games

2. The traditional sport became the basis for forming the school Education curriculum. The evolution of Indigenous sports in contemporary times, among the younger generation of Riau Province people, has inspired relevant stakeholders. The Education and Culture Office of Riau Province Regency then internalized this traditional sport into the local content curriculum for the adolescent demographic, particularly those in junior and senior high school. The curriculum that is compiled and designed to increase the knowledge of the younger generation in the Riau Province region. Furthermore, it is implemented in schools that teach fundamental things related to the history of traditional sports, the background of the formation of the traditional sports education curriculum, and the objectives and techniques of traditional sports games. The history in question relates to the relationship between the surrounding natural environment and the daily activities of the people of the Riau Province

3. later, it bears fruit into physical activity, known as traditional sports. The background of choosing Indigenous games as the basis for the formation of the educational curriculum is the desire of the community to improve their knowledge and physical health, as well as encouragement from various parties who want these traditional sports to be maintained and always in demand by the community, especially the younger generation. Of course, this is a driving factor for preparing the local content curriculum of traditional sports education, applied across elementary, junior high, senior high, and vocational high school educational stages. The Local Charge Curriculum Formation Flow Diagram is presented in Figure 4.

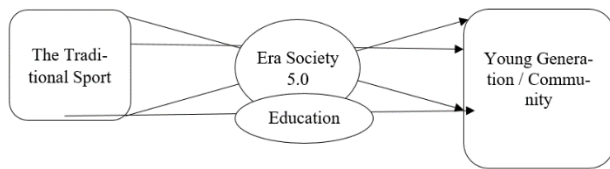


Figure 4. Local Charge Curriculum Formation Flow Diagram

4. The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia has designated recognized traditional sports as examples of the country's intangible cultural heritage. The recognition issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia is evidence that stakeholders are trying to preserve traditional sports considered cultural heritage. This concern is driven by the desire to protect and preserve cultural heritage. Below, we provide information on the List of National Intangible Cultural Heritage (WBTB) in Indonesian Language, compiled by the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2018. Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya (BPNB) operates under the Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Diplomacy, a Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia division. The official recognition as part of the intangible cultural heritage underlines and strengthens the commitment to preserve and safeguard this traditional sport. This is particularly relevant in Indonesia in general and, more specifically, in the communities of Riau Province. The advent of modernity and rapid technological advancement poses a threat to the survival of traditional sports. In response, definitive steps have been taken to officially recognize it as an intangible cultural asset, thereby providing legal protection under the country's laws and ensuring its preservation for future generations.

5. Traditional sport is a means of selecting talented young athletes in the Riau Province region. In addition to being a means of entertainment at traditional tourism events and festivals, traditional sports also serve as critical cultural activities among the youth of the Riau Province. Athletes should hone their skills as well as possible. Traditional sports are sports that involve physical activity where needed, dexterity, strength, and skills in pushing, small jumping, walking, and even running on water, which also requires good body balance; therefore, traditional sports are essential for people to be able to hone their abilities, and especially for young athletes can use these traditional sports as a place for training and preparation for the competition to be carried out. Traditional sports have become training media for young athletes in the Riau Province. Athletes who carry out small and large events improve their skills through traditional sports action, such as preparing for Regional Sports Week, Provincial Sporteeand K, and National Sports Week. Traditional sports benefit athletes to prepare for their fitness and hone their dexterity.

Discussion

The traditional sports embody the quintessence of local wisdom cherished by the inhabitants of the Riau Province's coastal areas. These sports hold cultural importance and are deeply esteemed by the local populace, symbolizing a unique aspect of their heritage. Stand as pillars of the community's identity, showcasing their resilience and presence through these age-old practices (Nofrizal et al., 2023). The findings of researchers in the field are consistent with the opinions of experts who state that the Malay culture of Riau Province possesses various distinctive characteristics, including the inventiveness of people born in the past (Sukri et al., 2021), and grew as a result of efforts to adapt to existing conditions and the environment around them (Makorohim, 2021). Riau Province has an area consisting of two regions: land and water (Oktaviani et al., 2016). Individuals demonstrate adaptability to their environmental circumstances by leveraging their ingenuity to create a variety of outputs, including works of art, sports, games, and other innovative endeavors. (Rasudin, 2022).

Almonacid-Fierro et al. (2021) explained that the interrelation between physical activity and the quality of human life is manifested across six distinct subcategories: socialization processes, acquisition of new knowledge, the influence of educators, benefits, diversity of exercises, and physical difficulties (Zaim-de-Melo et al. 2023). The results showed that traditional sports represent manifestations of physical activity carried out by the community, both adults and young people (Muñoz-Arroyave et al. 2020). Therefore, the role of the world of education is needed to perfect the activities carried out (Nofrizal et al., 2023). Embodiment can be done through physical education, health, and recreation (Mu'ammal et al., 2022). This has led to implementing a curriculum that can help teachers train and direct students to understand the essence of traditional sports (Ramos-Perez et al. 2021). The curriculum encompasses the history, origins, objectives, regulations, methodologies, and health advantages associated with traditional sports (Diloy-Peña et al. 2022). The prepared curriculum is then implemented in schools from elementary to upper secondary levels. This traditional sports education curriculum not only increases the knowledge of the younger generation but can provide benefits for the sustainability of traditional sports (Bascón-Seda and Ramírez-Macías 2021). Incorporating this curriculum ensures the documentation and preservation of traditional sports, reinforcing and revitalizing the cultural values held by the community through these traditional sporting activities (Zaim-de-Melo et al. 2023).

Darabi et al. (2020) In recent decades, sports tourism has emerged prominently as both a tourism offering and a research interest, attracting significant attention from external entities; sports tourism encompasses the potential to affect growth value significantly. When it comes to the economy of the community, sports tourism is not only a trend that is currently occurring, but it also has the potential to give significant benefits in the future for the development

and autonomy of a region or city that requires economic growth through the activities of sports tourism (Zen Fadli, 2014). "The traditional sports have the potential to be developed into sports tourism attractions within the Riau Province. Annual sporting events involve various parties, not only stakeholders or local governments of the Riau Province but all elements of the surrounding community. (Nofrizal et al., 2023). Several different parties can capitalize on this momentum effectively. Suppose the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendikbud RI) uses its registration records to determine that this traditional sport is an intangible cultural property. In that case, this will likely be possible. Traditional sports must always be preserved from the current generation to the next generation after going through a series of curriculum preparation and education (Budiman et al. 2024). Then, of course, revitalization or strengthening is needed in other parts (Lafuente Fernández et al. 2024).

Brezza et al. (2012) Stated that Physical Education (PE) is an essential aspect of the current secondary school curriculum (Pane, 2015). The newly introduced curriculum adopts a philosophical approach that fosters community collaboration opportunities and prioritizes aspects of physical fitness related to health (Rulyansah et al., 2022). This philosophy follows research findings that the traditional sports contained in the Education curriculum significantly impact the development of young athletes in the

The picture above relates to the traditional sports festivals in Riau Province Regency, Riau Province, Indonesia. The traditional sports serve not only as recreational facilities for the residents of the Riau Province but also as a source of entertainment for the migrant community. Moreover, these sports embody diverse values pertinent to people's lives.

Conclusion

Traditional sports have the value of local wisdom and are in great demand and liked by the younger generation of Riau Province. In addition, it is also worthy of being used as a basis for forming local content curricula in schools for the young generation of Riau Province, especially for the Menengah and Upper levels. The registration of traditional sports as intangible heritage strengthens and protects the existence of traditional sports owned by the people of Riau Province. The existence of activities held through traditional sports benefits the formation of readiness and agility of young athletes who will compete. Through this traditional sports event, they can hone their skills and agility to better prepare for an actual tournament. Traditional sports have become a heritage that contains educational, social, cultural, and even economic values. Traditional sports promise their uniqueness and distinctiveness, so they can be proposed as one of the sports competing in national and even international Sports Week events. Traditional sports are the right choice for the younger generation to continue to

Riau Province region. Traditional sports were used to show ability, agility, and courage in practicing and preparing the best (Nofrizal et al., 2023). Therefore, young athletes are better prepared for competitions or activities that will be carried out in the future (Irawan et al. 2024). By testing participants' agility, skills, and physical balance, traditional sports are very appropriate for use as facilities and training media for young athletes in the Riau Province region of Riau Province, Indonesia. This is because traditional sports represent the capacity that young athletes want to have. As a result, young athletes in the Riau Province region choose traditional sports to better their physical abilities.

Figure 5. Traditional Sports Events



show their existence and achievements. The curriculum implemented in schools is also very beneficial for improving the knowledge and skills of students, especially the younger generation. Furthermore, the inclusion of traditional sports into the intangible cultural heritage also further strengthens the fact that traditional sports are valuable assets owned not only by the people of the Riau Province but also by assets belonging to the Riau province and assets owned by the Indonesian state.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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