

**INDONESIAN LOCAL LITERATURE OF LITERARY ORGANIZATION  
COMMUNITY PRODUCTION AS AN ETHNICITY STUDY AND LOCAL  
WISDOM IN THE NATIONALITY AND GLOBALITY CONTEST**

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**Abstract**

This article contains a study of the production of local literature as a representation of ethnicity and local wisdom in Indonesia, which is determined by the strengthening of literary community organizations. Previous studies emphasized the literary entity itself, but not yet on its relevance to literary community organizations. That is, it has not been studied regarding the correlation between local literary production which is full of ethnicity and local wisdom related to literary community organizations. The quality of management of literary community organizations has an impact on the production of locally produced literature. Therefore, the health of the literary community organization is an important part that must be possessed to support the process of creating local literature that represents ethnicity and local wisdom in the midst of competition and national globalization. This study uses a qualitative model with a sociological perspective of literature, to study the literary community that is relatively present in Indonesia, to reveal the management model and its impact on local literary production that represents ethnicity and local wisdom. This article presents new things in the study of literary community organizations and also attempts to link ethnicity and local wisdom, each of which is portrayed in local literature.

**Keywords:** Local literary production, literary community organizations, representation of ethnicity, local wisdom, nationality, globality, contest.

**1. Introduction**

From studies that have existed so far, the study of ethnicity and local wisdom in literature is more about the study of the literary entity itself. However, there are no studies that focus on the study of ethnicity and local wisdom related to the existence of literary community organizations. In addition, the revitalization of local wisdom in literature is also closely related to the existence of literary community organizations. For this reason, in this

article, we discuss literary community organizations that need to be studied related to the revitalization of energy and local wisdom in literature.

The importance of the study of this literary community organization, because this organization is the main container for obtaining literary seeds; or as a place for writers to make literary works. Interestingly, in literary works, writers cannot escape from their own ethnicity and local wisdom, where the community is located. To play an optimal role, the community of literary organizations must have good organizational management. From the results of observations in the field relating to the literary community, the majority of literary organizations in Indonesia do not have a healthy community of literary organizations.

Based on previous research, Manuaba, et al. (2016), found that the literature organization community mostly experienced major obstacles in the fields of communication, discussion, library collection, and coaching. Thus, it should be noted, that the health of literary organizations is the main requirement, which can be overcome as long as community leaders have commitment, strong will, and strategic efforts to overcome them. One effort that can be done is to learn from successful literary community organizations in Indonesia. At the very least, there is a pattern or model of spirit that (maybe) can be imitated, so that a community has a guide in managing its community, and then it can be developed according to the needs and potential needed by each literary community (in Indonesia).

Therefore, this article has important meaning because it tries to present something (relatively) new, namely an effort to study the important role of the community of literary community organizations (in Indonesia) in revitalizing local wisdom through literature. In addition, furthermore, it is also important to find out how the local wisdom revitalization strategy is carried out by the community of literary community organizations (in Indonesia) so far.

Thus, before further looking at the role of a literary community organization - which is inherently a revitalization strategy for local wisdom, it is first necessary to reveal the real conditions of literary community organizations and the ideal management model of literary community organizations offered by several existing literary community organizations (in Indonesia). In addition, it reveals the important role of the community of literary organizations in an effort to revitalize local wisdom in literature.

One important finding that can be summarized as offered in this article, that the organization of literary communities in the community - both in rural and urban areas - has the potential to produce writers who have familiarity with local wisdom around the community where writers are part of their community namely. The author as the creator who creates literary works is very inspiring and has the potential to revitalize local wisdom in the surrounding community in literary works. The findings of this article are expected to contribute to the development of literature, especially the sub-sociology of literature that focuses on literary correlation with the organizational community literary (Escaprit, 2005; Faruk, 1994; Hall, 1979; Swingewood & Laurenson, 1972). In addition, the findings of this study can be used to inspire the management of a healthy literary organization community, for the sustainability of the literary organization community with leadership regeneration strategies, overcoming internal and external constraints in managing literary organizations, and utilizing existing literary community organization models as management models (the ideal).

## **2. Literature Review**

Sungkowati (2009), a researcher at the Indonesian Literature Center in East Java, Indonesia, has carried out research and then written it back in an article entitled "Mapping

Literary Societies in East Java". In his research, he aimed to examine the network between communities and the perspective of macro literature. He concluded inter-community networks can be seen from two aspects. First, based on the background of his birth, the literary community in East Java can be grouped into four, namely the community born as resistance to central hegemony, as a statement of expression and existence, as a place of creativity and communication, and as a literacy movement. Based on its basis, the Indonesian literary community in East Java can be grouped into three, namely campus-based, off-campus, and boarding schools. They built networks with communities in East Java and outside East Java. This article focuses more on efforts to map networks between the literary communities.

Pujiati and Astutiningsih (2015), researchers from the University of Jember, East Java, Indonesia, conducted a research entitled "Model of Locality-Based Literature Development: Paving the Way for Creative Literature Industry in the 'Tapalkuda' Area", which aims to study community-based locality literature in East Java which is considered capable of hacking into the creative industries in East Java. The results of his research, first, in the Tapalkuda area, the traditions of the *pesantren*, the Madurese tradition, the Javanese tradition, and the Using tradition have and will continue to shape the subjectivity of the local community in the midst of a changing current. Second, in all three fields of research, the tradition of the community has actually been formed with several activities such as training, writing, discussion and appreciation, and publishing. All of that has become a strategic force to pave the way for creative industries in the field of literature in the Horseshoe region. Third, some models of creativity that appear in the Horseshoe area are (a) transformation models; (b) prophetic models; and (c) a model of postmodernism. This article emphasizes the study of the literary community which has the potential to become a creative industry in East Java.

### 3. Research Method

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive document. The use of this method is based on reason, the object under study uses document data and oral information from various sources. The object of research is the literary organization community in Indonesia, namely: Komunitas Salihara (Jakarta), Komunitas Sastra Bandung (Bandung), Komunitas Sastra Triwida (Jawa Timur), Komunitas Sastra Air Putih (Yogyakarta), Komunitas Minum Kopi (Denpasar), Komunitas Aktivist Sastra Padang/KPSP, Yayasan Seni Komunitas Balikpapan, dan Makassar Sastra Tamalanrea/Masyarakat MST.

To get accurate and valid data, this study relies more on the use of techniques to obtain information data techniques to read comprehensive documents, listen to document contents, listen and record oral information from the management of the literary organization community. Data were analyzed by the stages of studying literary production texts from literary community organizations, to uncover ethnicity and local wisdom, then to interpret.

### 4. Results and Discussion

#### 4.1 Real Conditions of Literary Society Organizations

Of the hundreds of existing literary community organizations (in Indonesia), there are a large number of literary community organizations that do not yet exist, and some of which can be said to exist that exist. In a preliminary study conducted by Manuaba, et al. (2016) is limited in the province study area (East Java), it is known that - as stated - most literary community organizations have weaknesses in terms of communication, funding,

library/collection, management, publishing, and also coaching. The results of this study, predictively, can be used to read how the actual conditions of literary community organizations in other regions (in Indonesia) also have the same tendency. Literary community organizations like that are said to be literary organizations that do not yet exist, which need to be addressed or improved the quality of their management.

However, based on research by Manuaba et al. (2017), there are only a few literary community organizations classified as existing. Eight of them are: Komunitas Salihara (Jakarta), Bandung Literature Community (Bandung), and Literature Community Triwida (East Java), White Water Literature Community (Yogyakarta), Sanggar Minum Kopi (Denpasar), Padang Literature Activists Community/KPSP, Balikpapan Art Community Foundation, and Makassar Literature Tamalanrea/MST Society. The eight literary community organizations, it can be said, have a healthy, sustainable organization, and continuously produce their work. The works created are certainly much related to the environment that surrounds the place of the literary community.

In other words, this means creating literary works that contain local wisdom, or reviving local wisdom in the literary works created. For example, the work of Ayu Utami (writer in the Komunitas Salihara Literature organization) such as *Saman*, *Bilangan Fu*, *Si Parasit Lajang*, and others revitalize urban local wisdom.

Then, Sunarka Budiman (a writer from the Triwida Literature Studio) in literary works: *Byar*, *Sumunar*, *Wetan Rantak-rantak*, and others who revitalize rural local wisdom in Tulungagung, East Java. The same applies to works written by Putu Fajar Arcana (a writer who is a member of the Sanggar Minum Kopi community who had been in Bali in the 1990s-2000s), writing and revitalizing local Balinese wisdom in works such as *Kembang Bali Poems*, *Gilimanuk*, *Bunga Jepun*, *Samsara*, and others. It can be said, the continuity of the organization of literature among them depends heavily on the health of the literary community organization.

Therefore, the condition of the organization of real literary society (in Indonesia) can be said to still be largely non-existent and requires a functional management strategy to manage literary community organizations. Thus, the community of literary organizations that have not yet existed can follow a management pattern carried out by a community of successful literary organizations. In addition, he also modeled on his passion, commitment and dedication in the management of literary community organizations.

#### ***4.2 Ideal Literature Community Organization Model***

What type of management of a literary organization is ideal for the management of a literary organization? This is very important for every literary community organization. Related to this, while there is an ideal organizational management model, in practice, the ideal management model of literary organizations will be very dependent on conformity with the requirements and conditions of each and each community of literary organizations - need to examine again or be used in certain communities.

Based on the results of research by Manuaba et al. (2016 & 2018), most literary organizations meet cultural meetings, casual meetings, and group chats. The cultural foundation that most interests the community to join the literary community organization. For example, it involved the organization of the Arek Japanese Literature Community (Mojokerto) under the leadership of Ahmad Fatoni and the former East Java Literature Society in Tanah Kapur (Nganjuk) (1992-2000) under the leadership of Tjahjono Widarmanto.

This model can be called a community model. However, on the grounds, these two literary community organizations did not consider freedom in communication, questioning, library, management, discussion, and also confirmed guidelines.

Existing literary community organizations, such as Komunitas Salihara, have a modern management model and support national and international partnerships. While this literary community also expanded its wings to organize other forms, held festivals and arrived at discussions of culture, philosophy and other reforms. This is because the leader, Goenawan Mohamad, is a person who has extensive and international experience.

Two models of literary community organizations, namely community management, and modern management, seem to have the same protective leadership pattern. This means that the life and death of the literary community organization are also determined by the leaders who lead it.

The quality of human resources leaders, the commitment of leaders, and the integrity of leaders are decisive. For example, when Putu Fajar Arcana was still in Bali becoming the leader of the Sanggar Minum Kopi literary community organization (1990-2000), this organization was very alive, active, productive and well-known in Bali. However, when he left because he was the editor of Kompas culture in Jakarta, this community organization faded and did not even continue.

For this reason, in a literary community organization, it is important to think of a protective leadership regeneration, so that the sustainability of the organization continues. This protective leadership can also be seen in Goenawan Mohamad with Komunitas Salihara, Matdon with Sastra Bandung Assembly, Sunarka Budiman with Triwida Studio, and so on.

Therefore, the model in managing the ideal literary community can be done by combining two management models of literary community organizations. At present, in addition to managing the community of culturally based literary community organizations, it needs to be integrated with modern management.

#### ***4.3 The Role of Literary Community Organizations: Ethnic Representation and Local Wisdom in Literary Production***

In fact, literary community organizations, consisting of writers (senior or junior). In one organization, they have the same vision, commitment and integrity to work together in the creation of literature.

The writers who are in the community of literary organizations naturally have the potential to create literary works in the socio-cultural environment in which they are located and develop their lives. This means when we want to express ethnic representation and local wisdom in literature, the literary community organization that gives birth to writers who are attached to their social and cultural environment is very important.

Writers of community members in the countryside will create and describe ethnicity and local wisdom in their area; while members of the urban literature community will create and represent ethnicity and local wisdom in urban areas. This is because, there is a theoretical statement confirmed by Damono (1984, p. 1), that literature, writers, and society are related to each other. There is no single literary work that can be separated in correlation with writers and their society.

With the reality of the process of creating such literature, writers are nothing but adaptive-creative-imaginative human beings, who always care about the life in which the writer lives and develops himself. Authors who create and describe their ethnicity and local wisdom, here (perhaps) can be called down-to-earth writers.

If this is the case, aren't all writers - basically - having such a tendency? This is because there are no local writers who create literary works that are not born from a socio-cultural environment or social interaction.

All literary works are born from the process of human social interaction with the socio-cultural environment that is known, lived, and experienced. Poets are ordinary people, who naturally have a tendency to adapt, interact, and reflect with the socio-cultural environment in which they live, especially if it is seen further that writers are people who have and use sensitivity in their lives in paying attention to social, cultural, and humanity.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, four important things can be concluded about the study of the community of literary organizations related to ethnicity and local wisdom. Here are four important things.

- 1) The community of literary organizations (especially in Indonesia) needs to have health organizations, strengthen organizations, protect leadership regeneration, and model organizational management in accordance with the conditions of society.
- 2) In creating literary works, the writer needs to have the capacity as a down-to-earth writer, who is always concerned with socio-cultural life with all the problems in the place where the writer lives and develops himself.
- 3) Literature as a creative-productive adaptive human that produces value has a very important role for society, is very functional in revitalizing the values of local wisdom in the literature to improve the quality of human character in society.
- 4) The impact of the literary community will produce literary works that assess ethnicity and local wisdom, where the writer lives and develops himself, making the values offered are the basic capital in the contest of nationality and globality.

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