

CIOFF (International Council of Organizations of Folklore Festivals and Folk Arts) and Intangible Culture in Surabaya

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Abstract: This study is to analyze the role of the International Organization (CIOFF) in the conservation of intangible cultural heritage in the city of Surabaya from 2016-2019. The study used a qualitative descriptive method, the data used is based on what is found that describes an event that occurred in accordance with the facts. The results show that the CIOFF plays a role in preserving, promoting, spreading folklore and culture, contributing to the preservation of intangible cultural identities around the world, one of which is in Surabaya and implementing UNESCO programs related to traditional culture.

Keywords: CIOFF, intangible culture

I. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia as an archipelagic country is rich in various resources that have been or have not been properly managed. Besides that, Indonesia is also rich in very varied cultural diversity, ethnicity, and traditions where the existing culture where each region has their own differences. In preserving these cultural values, there are several steps taken so that the existing culture in the area won't extinct. Among others, is to provide space for people to express themselves through performances and festivals as well as through cultural activities between nations in the world.

Surabaya is a part of East Java, where the population varies greatly from various ethnicities and cultures. Along with the times when more and more foreign cultures have been penetrating Surabaya and are in demand by many young people, and there is a tendency to leave the indigenous culture of the region. In Surabaya, there are several communities, one of which includes its young people who want to preserve and develop culture without changing its authenticity. For this reason, it is necessary for all traditional activities, which have experienced growth and development in Surabaya society, to be appreciated and maintained so that young people can inherit the culture of their ancestors.

Cultural festival activities are very typical events in society and usually feature cultural arts. The cross-culture festival activities in the city of Surabaya are expanded and developed in accordance with the state of the art while preserving the existing cultural heritage. This cross-culture festival activity involves several countries which resulted in cross-cultural communication among nations where our country was considered as a culture originating from the eastern

hemisphere while the invited countries were considered as western culture.

CIOFF (International Council of Organization of Folklore Festivals and Folk Arts) is INGO's (International Non-Government Organization) has been working since August 10, 1970, with headquarters in France the goal is to protect, promote, spread folklore and culture, and contributing to the preservation of cultural identities around the world, as well as implementing UNESCO programs related to traditional culture (<http://www.cioff.org/about-intro.cfm>). The Indonesian Intangible Cultural Heritage activities were carried out by the CIOFF together with the Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office in 2016-2019. The CIOFF plays a role in addition to carrying out its activities in the city of Surabaya as well as conducting activities in other areas including Ponorogo Regency, PolewaliMandar Regency, West Sulawesi, and KutaiKartanegara Regency. Syuhad (2012), states that the convention of intangible cultural heritage and INGO's role is based on the Cultural Heritage Convention in 2003. Furthermore, Rasyidah (2014) states that INGO plays a role, as an Agent of Aids, based on the results of her research, she finds out how a basic concept of INGO's in carrying out its role is the distribution of aid to alleviate poverty. Research is expected to provide practical information and contribute to the development of the science of International Relations.

The purpose of this study is to determine the International Organization on the conservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Indonesia from 2016-2019 in the city of Surabaya.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Anggraini (2015), states that it is related to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Indonesia in the tourism sector. In the form of PATA (Pacific Asia Travel Association) Cooperation with the Government of Bali in Handling Bali Tourism, the cooperation carried out by PATA with the Government of Bali in promoting its tourism sector to the international world is by providing a wide variety of information regarding the tourism sector to other countries regarding tourism information especially Bali. Furthermore, Tampubolon (2015) states that the form of cooperation between UNWTO and the Pangadari Government, West Java in Handling the Development of the Tourism Sector in 2011-2013? " UNWTO's form of cooperation with the Pangadari

District Government is about sustainable tourism with energy efficiency through adaptation and mitigation activities. Furthermore, Hariawan, Abdillah, Hakim (2020), stated that the area of the Bayan Beleq Ancient Mosque was designated as a cultural tourism area.

Shishmanova (2015), innovations in the consumption of cultural heritage which are a challenge in the context of local socio-economic and cultural development. Meanwhile, Hidayat, Sugiarto (2020) states that there is a need for an integrative and comprehensive approach through cultural reinforcement, both a soft approach in campaigning Islamic thought "rahmatanlil'alamin", as well as a measurable hard approach (accurate, precise and valid). Prabunjuk (2018) stated that the various efforts made by Indonesia in increasing Indonesian tourism, especially cultural tourism through cultural exchanges, exhibitions, by establishing tourism study centers, tourism promotion centers, Indonesian cultural centers and cooperation between countries in the tourism sector. Furthermore Hidayah, Mas'od, Irawanto (2017), the Documentary Film Festival is able to open up participatory spaces as a community movement in society that leads to civil society.

Perbawasari, Dida and Nugraha (2019), state that the existence of governance, public services and mental and infrastructure development processes in Purwakarta is identical to elements of Sundanese cultural philosophy. Getz, D., Page (2016), substantially analyzes evolution and development in the field with a chronological and thematic focus on both to understand and create knowledge. Montalto, Moura, Langedijk, Saisana (2019), convey that about the conceptual and methodological relevance (The Cultural and Creative Cities Monitor - CCCM) on how to use further data to promote culture-guided urban policy design based on existing evidence.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is using qualitative descriptive methods in which the data that is used based on what is found which is expressed by words only describing an event that occurred or the situation under study by the researcher describing what happened in fact. Primary data sources, which are the source of this research include, primary data is the employees of the Department of Culture and Tourism. Secondary data sources for this study were obtained from existing literature from books, journals, the internet and appropriate references. As for the required data that is directly related to the CIOFF, access the official website about the CIOFF www.cioff.org.

IV. DISCUSSION

CIOFF (International Council of Organizations of Folklore Festivals and Folk Arts) with its role in handling intangible cultural heritage in the city of Surabaya through cross culture festival activities. Surabaya has a diverse culture, there are many cases of cultural shift that have occurred in the city of Surabaya. This happens because foreign culture is more

favored by young people, but there are still groups of young people in Surabaya who still love, develop and preserve regional culture without destroying its authenticity. The uniqueness of the cultural entities in the city of Surabaya is not only a Javanese entity, but also Arabic, Chinese, Madurese, Papuan entities and so on. The culture that exists in the city of Surabaya must be preserved by its heirs, especially the intangible cultural heritage. The intangible cultural heritage that exists in the city of Surabaya has its own uniqueness, but its existence is quite threatened as time goes by these cultural heirs prefer to favor foreign cultures.

The collaboration between the CIOFF and Surabaya in 2016-2019 was formed by holding a cross culture festival in the city of Surabaya, which was called the Surabaya Cross Culture International Folk Art Festival. The aims and objectives are to establish active relations with regions in Indonesia and other countries, introduce areas in Indonesia to the outside world and vice versa through cultural arts performances and preserving and developing traditional arts of the City of Surabaya or other cities in Indonesia as well as various kinds. arts from abroad (Disbudpar Surabaya, 2020). In this activity, there were dances performances and many traditional intangible cultural arts. In addition, the main purpose of this activity is also to educate residents of the city of Surabaya and the guests of the delegation to witness traditional arts.

The intangible cultural heritage that exists in this world is an asset that belongs to a state, so that it requires a protection effort in accordance with the expectations of the overall values from the physical side as well as the overall values. Intangible cultural heritage has several obstacles, including the high costs for maintenance and research. So that in carrying out a protection, it is certainly a quite burdensome job for the government of a country. In this case, the CIOFF plays a role in providing protection for the intangible cultural heritage that exists in the city of Surabaya through cultural exchange activities to protect, promote, spread folklore and culture, contribute to the preservation of cultural identities around the world, and implement UNESCO programs related to traditional culture (<http://www.cioff.org/about-intro.cfm>)

The importance of the role of the CIOFF in the intangible cultural heritage that exists in the city of Surabaya is because the cultural entities in Surabaya are unique, so it will be unfortunate when their heirs do not develop them. This protection role serves as an initial protective effort in dealing with problems that may impact on the intangible cultural heritage that exists in the city of Surabaya. Here the role of the CIOFF and UNESCO has mentioned the 2003 law on the protection of intangible cultural heritage as well as the Presidential Regulation, which is said as *Peraturan Presiden (PP) nomor 78 Tahun 2007, tentang Pengesahan Konvensi untuk Perlindungan Warisan Budaya Tak Benda (WBTB)*.

According to UNESCO, as stated in Article 2 Paragraph 1 and 2 of the convention on the protection of intangible cultural heritage held in Paris on 17 October 2003, that intangible

cultural heritage includes all practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills as well as tools, objects (natural), artifacts and cultural spaces related to the cultural heritage and recognized by various communities, groups and certain individuals as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, passed on from generation to generation, is constantly being recreated by various communities and groups in response to their environment, interaction with nature, history and giving a sense of identity and sustainability, to promote respect for cultural diversity.

V. CONCLUSION

CIOFF is an international organization with members from more than two countries spread across the world, which has a permanent body, and is under the auspices of UNESCO. As an international organization, CIOFF collaborates with Surabaya government to deal with intangible cultural heritage, by organizing cultural exchange activities every year. The role of the CIOFF through the cultural exchange festival with Surabaya is not only a routine activity but also as a mean of education for residents of the city of Surabaya and guests of the delegation to find out about traditional arts in Indonesia and other countries. The role of the CIOFF is to maintain, promote, spread folklore and culture, contribute to the preservation of cultural identities around the world, and implement UNESCO programs related to traditional culture.

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