

Modernization Era Challenge:

Community Cohesiveness Fishermen Group (KKN) in the village *Nadran* Ritual Activities Bungko – Cirebon

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Abstract—Process ritual held once a year *Nadran* culture refers to the belief that inherent ancestors and hereditary. Performing rituals aimed *Nadran* symbolize an influence in civic life and to address concerns related to the number of catches Fishermen, sea water conditions, weather and storms by implementing *Nadran* traditions or rituals. Traditions or rituals Bungko *Nadran* Cirebon village. Traditions or rituals *Nadran* can be executed for their solidarity of the Community of Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko, Cirebon Village who understand the ritual as a habitual action (action hereditary), the action of formal and also contains the values of transcendental, look at these views, understood that the rituals associated with the show voluntarily undertaken (by habit) concerning the behavior pattern. The purpose of this study to find a form of community cohesiveness Fishermen Group (KKN) in *Nadran* ritual activity. The method used is qualitative, the sociocultural approach, focusing on forms of human interaction rather than individual characteristics. Perspective in this study can be observed from the Community Members Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko Cirebon village enthusiasts *Nadran* rituals and willingly sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the group. Each member willing to take responsibility in order to meet its obligations. That matter shows their unity, interests, and closeness of members Community of Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko Cirebon village. Community cohesion height Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko Cirebon village, is associated with conformity to the norms of the group members and the equations that improve communication within the group.

Keywords—*cohesiveness; communications group; sociocultural*

I. INTRODUCTION

The era of modernization almost changes some order of society ignoring the sense of togetherness, teamwork, and a sense of mutual help. Society felt he did not need anyone else or a better life individually. The sophistication of communication tools makes the intensity and familiarity face to face is reduced, so there is a good interaction. In a previous study, one group of respondents was asked about the primary communication done anything, he only mentioned the daily activities carried out by members of her family. Not communicating communication carried out within the group. These should require communication to support cohesion in the group.

In addition, there are other important components of communication that is cohesiveness. Cohesiveness can be a unifying tool member group to the formation of an effective group. The high group cohesiveness is associated with conformity to the norms of the group members and equations that will improve communication within the group. Cohesiveness group also refers to the size of mutual interest between members of the other group and feel part of the group members.

Perspective can be observed from the Community of Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko village, Cirebon. Group members usually enthusiastic about what they are doing and willing sacrifice personal interests of those of the group. Each member willing to assume responsibility for the activity in order to meet its obligations. That matter shows their unity, interests, and the closeness of the group members.

Nadran rituals are held once a year cohesiveness indicated by the community groups. Hereditary tradition is capable of making the members of each group contribute and be responsible for the ritual. The totality of the rituals and values of cohesion is applied, expecting a blessing over the sustenance of the results fishing, away from danger.

Couldry understands the ritual as a habitual action (action hereditary), formal action and also contain transcendental values [1]. Observing these views, it is understood that the rituals associated with the show voluntarily undertaken hereditary society (customary) concerning the behaviour pattern. The show aims to symbolize an influence in social life. Community Solidarity Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko village partitioned in a block in general is very strong because of geography and access that makes them have to fight together to survive. *Nadran* tradition or ritual is also biased done because the solidarity of community group Bungko fishing village.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Communications Group*

The group is a group of people who have a common goal which interaction with one another to achieve a common goal, to know each other, and look upon them as part of the group [2]. Group of this example is a family, group discussions,

group problem solving, or convene a central committee to take a decision. According to A. Maslow clearer definition of the group in order, beginning with pores growth of the group itself. Individuals as living beings have a need, namely the [3]:

- Physical needs,
- Security needs,
- The need for affection,
- Achievements and needs, as well as
- The need to carry out their own.

So with the needs of the group communication means to equate meaning in one group. Communications group likens a meaning simultaneously, influence each other to achieve the purpose of the group simultaneously.

Definition of communication according to Michael Burgoon and Michael Ruffner in Komala [4]: a group communication as face to face interactions of three or more individual in order to obtain the desired intents and purposes like different information, maintenance themselves or solving problems so that all members can fosters personal characteristics more accurately members: four elements that are included in the definition of most call: face-to-face interactions, number of participants involved in the interaction, purpose and desired destination, ability for members to foster the personal characteristics of the other members.

B. Group Cohesiveness

Group cohesiveness is strength in the bond linking the members of the group [5]. According to Festinger et al. in states group cohesiveness is interest in the group and a member of the group followed by a special interaction and personal goals that require interdependence [6].

Kurt Lewin emphasized that cohesion is a force to maintain the integrity of the group to maintain the unity of its members [7]. The essence of cohesiveness in the group is to create a unifying force that connects members of the group individually with other members in the group as a whole. Group cohesiveness leads to social interest, namely the mutual love between members of the group, based on the status as a member of the group. In this topic to implement the activities undertaken by individuals *Nadran* ritual turns into a cohesive group. The development group supported by the dynamics of communication in a group with these characteristics: First, interaction, interaction between members in the form of cooperation and coordination

Second, structure inherent in the organization, are contained within the rules of the organization, the role of members in the group and communication patterns that tend to open. Openness internally within the organization among members perpetuate stewardship possible to be a member for the figures meet, hence the position does not require particular on the social ladder, for example, are not always educated.

Third, Cohesiveness within the group or organization is tied to the relationship between the members with other member, especially in the understanding that the member is a

unity in an effort to carry out the same purposes. Hereditary tradition is able to bind the fishermen village Bungko, although did not understand its true meaning. But with full responsibility they still carry out that tradition as a cultural heritage and is able to maintain solidarity among fishermen.

Fourth. Identity, a member of the organization or the fishermen to know each other in the group. The fishermen know each other, a haven of fishermen, as well as ownership of the territory that became the identity. With this identity of the fishermen have a sense of family, responsibility and solidarity to commit *Nadran* tradition.

Fifth, goal oriented organization to a reliance on coordination in achieving a common goal. As already mentioned above the purpose of the event is to preserve the culture and need protection and blessing for each year.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative research with socio-cultural approach. Socio-cultural tradition of focusing on forms of human interaction rather than individual characteristics or mental models. Interaction is a process where meaning, roles, rules, and cultural values that run. Sociocultural theory also focuses on how identities are constructed through interactions within social groups and cultures. Identity becomes the impetus for ourselves as individuals in a social role as a member of a community, and as civilized creatures. Participants in this study is a community of fishermen groups (KKN), by interviewing the group leader, chaplain, member.

IV. RESULT AND FINDINGS

A. Interaction Communications Group

Interaction Group Communication culturally constructed tools such as language, materials, signs, and symbols that create uniquely human forms of higher-level thinking. Group interaction also refers to members of the group bound to each other and feels part of the group members. Perspective can be observed from the Community of Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko village, Cirebon. Group members usually enthusiastic about what they are doing and willing sacrifice personal interests of those of the group. Each member willing to assume responsibility for the activity in order to meet its obligations. That matter shows their unity, interests, and the closeness of the group members.

B. Group Structure

Structure Group, shows the communication with one another, and tries to create structures-patterns of rules and norms-that range from large social and culture institutions to smaller individual relationship. Structure inherent in the organization, are contained within the rules of the organization, the role of members in the group and communication patterns that tend to open. Openness internally within the organization among members perpetuate stewardship possible to be a member for the figures meet, hence the position does not require particular on the social ladder, for example, are not always educated.

C. Cohesiveness

Cohesiveness within the group or organization is tied to the relationship between the members with other member, especially in the understanding that the member is a unity in an effort to carry out the same purposes. Hereditary tradition is able to bind the fishermen village Bungko, although did not understand its true meaning. But with full responsibility they still carry out that tradition as a cultural heritage and is able to maintain solidarity among fishermen. Community cohesion height Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko Cirebon village is associated with conformity to the norms of the group members and the equations that improve communication within the group.

D. Social Identity

Identity, a member of the organization or the fishermen is to know each other in the group. The fishermen know each other, a haven of fishermen, as well as ownership of the territory that became the identity. With this identity of the fishermen have a sense of family, responsibility and solidarity to commit *Nadran* tradition. Culturally constructed tools such as language, materials, signs, and symbols that create uniquely human forms of higher-level thinking.

E. Aim

Organizational goals depend on coordination oriented toward a common goal. As already mentioned above the purpose of the event is to preserve the culture and need protection and blessing for each year. Understand the ritual as a habitual action (action hereditary), the action of formal and also contains the values of transcendental. Understand that the rituals associated with the show voluntarily undertaken (by habit) concerning the behavior pattern.

V. CONCLUSION

Process ritual held once a year *Nadran* culture Refers to the belief that inherent ancestors and hereditary. Performing rituals symbolize Aimed *Nadran* an influence in civic life and to address concerns related to the number of catches Fishermen, sea water conditions, weather and storms by implementing *Nadran* traditions or rituals. Traditions or rituals *Nadran* can be executed for Reviews their solidarity of the Community of Fishermen Group (KKN) Bungko, Cirebon Village who understand the ritual as a habitual action (action hereditary), the action of formal and Also contains the values of transcendental, look at Reviews These views, understood that the rituals associated with the show voluntarily undertaken (by habit) concerning the behavior pattern. Five elements of the cohesiveness of the group found the fisher group. Namely, group interaction, structure,

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