

Forms Of Maintaining Bali Culture In Pasraman Gurukula Bangli

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Abstract: *This research aims to investigate forms of maintaining Balinese culture at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli. Through a qualitative approach, we conducted participant observations, in-depth interviews, and document analysis to understand the practices carried out at Pasraman to maintain and promote Balinese cultural heritage. Our findings show that Pasraman Gurukula Bangli has a significant role in maintaining Balinese cultural identity through education, rituals and daily activities. Teachers at Pasraman act as spiritual leaders who guide students in understanding and respecting Balinese traditions. Religious rituals and traditional ceremonies in Pasraman provide an important platform for the community to practice and celebrate their cultural heritage. The conclusions of this research emphasize the importance of cooperation between educational institutions, the community and the government in maintaining and preserving cultural heritage that is valuable for the future of Bali. By continuing to support Pasraman Gurukula Bangli and similar institutions, we can ensure that Bali's cultural heritage remains alive and thriving for future generations. This abstract provides a brief overview of the research findings and implications for maintaining Balinese culture at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli.*

Keywords: Balinese Cultural Preservation, Pasraman Gurukula Bangli, Culture and Education, Balinese Cultural Traditions, Cultural Identity

I. Introduction

Bali, a province in Indonesia, is famous for its unique and strong cultural richness. Preserving Balinese culture has become a priority for the people and government of Bali to ensure that the traditions and values of this rich culture continue to live and develop. Bali is famous for various traditional ceremonies, such as wedding ceremonies, death ceremonies, Galungan ceremonies, Kuningan ceremonies, and many others. Maintaining these traditional ceremonies is an important part of Balinese life. Traditional Balinese dances, such as the Legong Dance, Barong Dance, and Kecak Dance, continue to be maintained and performed on various occasions, including traditional ceremonies, art exhibitions, and tourist performances. Apart from that, the arts of gamelan and shadow puppetry also remain alive (Pujaastawa, 2001/2002).

The Balinese language is an important part of Balinese cultural identity. Although Indonesian is the official language in Indonesia, Balinese is still used in everyday life, and efforts continue to be made to promote and maintain this language. The traditional Balinese arts of painting, carving and handicrafts continue to develop. Balinese artists are renowned for their beautiful and intricate works, which often depict mythology and everyday life. Balinese Hinduism has a central role in Balinese culture. The maintenance of sacred temples, ceremonial offerings, and Hindu religious teachings are an integral part of daily life in Bali. Schools in Bali teach about Balinese culture, Balinese language and traditions. These programs are designed to ensure that Bali's young generation understands and appreciates their cultural heritage.

Bagus (2002) in Koentjaraningrat states that cultural tourism is an important source of income in Bali. The Balinese people continue to organize art performances, traditional culinary delights and various cultural experiences for tourists. Bali holds various cultural festivals throughout the year, such as the Bali Arts Festival, Ubud Writers and Readers Festival, and various other arts festivals. These events are an opportunity to celebrate Balinese culture and invite participation from various parties. Bali's nature, including forests, rivers and terraced rice fields, is also an important part of its cultural heritage. Efforts to preserve the natural environment are carried out to maintain the ecosystem that supports Balinese life and culture.

Bali also uses modern technology such as social media and websites to promote its culture to a wider audience and facilitate cultural exchange with the outside world. Maintaining Balinese culture is an ongoing effort involving various elements of society and stakeholders to ensure that the values and traditions of this rich culture can continue to be passed on to the next generation. At the Gurukula Bangli pasraman, culture is maintained through extra education which aims not only to maintain culture, but also as a medium for modern education which has been upgraded to a modern one.

Method

A qualitative research design was used to deepen the understanding of Balinese culture and its maintenance practices at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli. This approach allows researchers to gain deep insight into complex cultural phenomena. The research was conducted at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli, Bali. This location was chosen because it is a place where Balinese culture is specifically maintained and practiced, and allows researchers to directly observe various activities and practices related to maintaining Balinese culture. Research participants included teachers and students of Pasraman Gurukula Bangli who were involved

in Balinese cultural preservation practices. In qualitative research, participant selection usually focuses on in-depth understanding and specific contexts.

Researchers will be directly involved in daily activities at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli to observe and record Balinese cultural preservation practices. Interviews will be conducted with teachers and students to gain a deeper understanding of their views on Balinese culture and its practices. Relevant documents such as textbooks, teaching materials, and records of Pasraman Gurukula Bangli activities will be analyzed to complete an understanding of maintaining Balinese culture. Qualitative data analysis was carried out using an inductive approach, where findings were obtained from data collected in stages. This process involves grouping, categorizing, and interpreting data to identify emerging patterns, themes, and meanings.

II. Discussion

2.1 Balinese Dancing Program

Balinese dance is a traditional dance art originating from Bali, an island in Indonesia which is famous for its art, culture and rich traditions. Balinese dance is one of the most important and iconic forms of performing arts in Bali, and is an integral part of the daily lives of the Balinese people. Balinese dances have various styles and types which include mask dances, folk dances, offering dances, and many more. Each type of dance has its own unique characteristics and meaning. Balinese dance often involves beautiful, complex, and symbolic movements, as well as strong facial expressions (Bandem, 1983).

Balinese dances often emphasize facial expressions to communicate story, emotion, and character. Dancers use their facial expressions to depict various feelings such as happiness, anger, or fear. Body movements in Balinese dance are often soft and flowing, with precise shifts in body weight. This dance prioritizes balance and body coordination. Balinese dancers wear beautiful traditional clothing, such as kebaya, sarongs, headdresses, and many other accessories. These costumes add to the beauty of the dance and often reflect the character they are playing. Some Balinese dances involve the use of props such as masks, umbrellas, keris, and other objects that can enrich the dance performance (Sedyawati, 1986).

Balinese dances are often accompanied by gamelan, a traditional Balinese musical ensemble consisting of instruments such as gongs, metallophones, drums, and flutes. Gamelan music provides an important musical background for Balinese dance. Balinese dance is not only a form of performing art, but is also an important part of religious rituals, traditional ceremonies and festivals in Bali. It plays a major role in strengthening Bali's cultural identity and its rich cultural heritage. Balinese dance has become a major attraction for tourists coming to Bali, and many people from all over the world are interested in understanding and learning this dance as part of efforts to explore Balinese culture.

Balinese dancing and Balinese cultural heritage have a close relationship, because Balinese dance is an important element in Balinese cultural heritage. Balinese dance is not only a beautiful performing art form, but also plays a very important role in preserving, passing on and celebrating Balinese culture. Many Balinese dances depict Balinese myths, legends and folklore. This helps preserve cultural narratives and ensures that these stories are passed from generation to generation. Balinese dance is often an integral part of religious ceremonies, such as religious services at pura (temples) or offering ceremonies to Balinese gods and goddesses. This reflects the religious aspects of Balinese cultural heritage (Dibia, 1978).

Beautiful Balinese dance costumes, such as kebayas, sarongs and traditional accessories, are part of Bali's rich sartorial heritage. This clothing reflects Balinese cultural identity. Balinese dances are often accompanied by gamelan music, which is a traditional Balinese instrument. Gamelan is an integral part of Bali's musical heritage and supports dance with beautiful tunes. Balinese dance is often practiced and taught in communities throughout Bali. This ensures that knowledge and skills in Balinese dancing are passed down from generation to generation (Arini, 2002).

Balinese dance is a major tourist attraction in Bali. Tourists who come to Bali can watch this dance performance and understand part of Balinese culture. Income from tourism also supports the preservation of Bali's cultural heritage. Balinese dance is one way the Balinese people maintain their cultural identity. It reflects the rich values, beliefs and way of life of Bali. Thus, Balinese dance is not only a performing art, but also a real manifestation of Bali's living and sustainable cultural heritage. Balinese dancing is a powerful way to celebrate and maintain the rich and profound Balinese culture (Dibia, 1999).

The Gurukula system is a traditional approach to education and cultural inheritance that has a strong history and practice in Bali and other regions of India. This system is closely related to Balinese cultural inheritance, and plays an important role in maintaining, preserving and passing on cultural knowledge, including traditional dance and music, from one generation to the next. In the Gurukula System, a guru (teacher) has a very close relationship with his students. Teachers are a valuable source of knowledge and skills in various aspects of Balinese art and culture.

The Gurukula system is a less formal and structured form of education. Teachers teach their students in a relaxed environment, outside of formal schooling, and often in more traditional settings. The Gurukula system is the main way in which the art of Balinese dance and music is taught and passed down. Dance or music teachers (usually experienced artists) teach a variety of dance movements, musical techniques, and cultural repertoire to their students. In the Gurukula System, teaching is personalized and focuses on individual development. Teachers pay special attention to the strengths and weaknesses of each student, helping them grow and develop in their art as follows in an interview with one of the dance teachers at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli:

"In general, dance movements contain body language which invites questions from cultural groups and tourists. Archipelago dances which contain elements typical of the region express the feelings behind the dancer, for example the Balinese dances

taught at the Bangli Gurukula pasraman teach general Balinese dances such as: Pendet Dance, Panji Semirang Dance, Legong Dance, Rejang Dewa Dance, Baris Dance, Rejang Renteng, Rejang Sari, Barong Dance and other Balinese dances. Our students have made many achievements in terms of dancing, for example, our students have achieved the Barong dancing/bapang championship in Bangli sub-district. Apart from being a place to maintain culture in artistic creation, education is also a matter of pride for these students in making achievements in the field of dancing (interview with Komang Lasmini, 2 August 2023)."

The interview presentation concluded that much of the cultural knowledge in the Gurukula System was conveyed orally, without written documents. This emphasizes the importance of direct experience and interaction between teachers and students. The Gurukula system ensures continuity in cultural inheritance. Students who learn from teachers will in turn become teachers, and this process continues from one generation to the next. The Gurukula system builds trust between teachers and students. Teachers trust their students to care for and continue the tradition well, and students trust their teachers as their guides and protectors. The Gurukula system plays a very important role in preserving Balinese culture and passing it on to the younger generation. In the context of Balinese dance and music, this system allows the development and respect of traditional techniques, stories and meanings in works of art, so that Balinese culture remains alive and relevant.



Photo 2.1

Students' dancing skills during piodalan at the temple
at the Bangli Gurukula Pasraman
(Source: Researcher, February 1 2023)

The Gurukula system is a tradition of education and learning that originates from ancient India. This system has a basic principle in which an experienced teacher (teacher) teaches knowledge, skills, and cultural values to his or her students in a more informal and personalized setting. The Gurukula system is particularly relevant in the context of Balinese dance, where dance is an integral part of Balinese culture and heritage. In Balinese dance, teaching is often personal and direct between an experienced dance teacher and his students. These dance teachers act as "teachers" in the Gurukula system, providing direct guidance to their students.

The Gurukula system helps in preserving and passing on Balinese dance traditions. Dance teachers share their knowledge of dance movements, meanings, and cultural values with the next generation. Dance teachers in the Gurukula System play a very important role in educating their students about the ethics, values, and culture associated with Balinese dance. They also help students understand the historical and cultural context behind the dance. Teachers in the Gurukula system identify unique potential and talents in each of their students. They help students develop in the art of dance according to their abilities and individual characteristics.

The Gurukula system helps Balinese dance students hone and improve their skills. Through continued training, they can become more advanced dancers. The Gurukula system creates continuity in dance education. Most Balinese dance teachers are people who have studied in this system and then become teachers for the next generation. Much knowledge of Balinese dance and related cultural aspects is passed on orally in the Gurukula system. It promotes direct interaction between teachers and students, which can complement formal education with practical insights. The use of the Gurukula System in learning Balinese dance helps in maintaining the continuity of the rich Balinese dance culture. This ensures that the younger generation can understand, respect and continue these traditions well, so that Balinese culture continues to develop and remains relevant in modern times.

Balinese dance programs for students at a Gurukula are a great way to introduce them to Balinese arts and culture and allow them to learn from experienced teachers in an immersive educational environment. Here are some Balinese dances that can be taught to students in the Gurukula program:

1. **Pendet Dance:** The Pendet Dance is a simple and elegant welcoming dance. This is a good choice for beginners because it involves relatively easy movements and is not too complicated.
2. **Kecak Dance:** The Kecak Dance is a very dramatic dance that usually depicts epic stories, such as the Ramayana. This dance often involves many dancers sitting in a circle and together creating impressive sound effects and movements.
3. **Legong Dance:** Legong Dance is a graceful and demanding classical Balinese dance. This dance involves beautiful movements and tells stories from Balinese mythology.
4. **Barong Dance:** Barong Dance is a dramatic dance that depicts the battle between Barong and Rangda. It is a masked dance that involves many powerful movements and strong facial expressions.
5. **Mask Dance:** Mask Dance is a dance that involves the use of masks to depict characters and stories. Students can learn to depict characters and emotions through dance movements and facial expressions.
6. **Rejang Dance:** Rejang Dance is a sacred dance that is often performed as an offering in temples. It involves very graceful and slow movements.
7. **Cendrawasih Dance:** This dance depicts the bird of paradise and is usually considered a beautiful and graceful dance. Students can learn softer movements and develop facial expression skills (interview with Komang Lasmini, 28 July 2023).

It is important to develop a dance program that suits the student's ability level and their educational goals. In a Gurukula environment, the teaching and learning of Balinese dance can be more in-depth and structured compared to more general arts education. Experienced dance teachers will help students understand dance techniques, cultural values, and the meaning behind the movements, as well as respect Balinese dance traditions.

Children at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli will be taught Balinese dance with a structured and directed approach. Balinese dance practice not only involves physical movements, but also introduces the cultural and spiritual elements inherent in each movement. Children will start by learning the basic movements of Balinese dance. These may include hand movements (mudras), foot movements, and basic body movements. Learning basic movements in Balinese dance practice for students at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli will involve a series of systematic steps oriented towards technique, expression and Balinese culture.

2.2 Club Training

"Tabuh" is a term in Balinese that refers to the traditional percussion instruments used in Balinese music. These instruments are often used in various Balinese music and dance contexts, such as religious ceremonies, art performances, and cultural events. Percussion is an integral part of the Balinese gamelan ensemble and plays an important role in creating rhythm and rhythmic patterns in Balinese music. There are various types of percussion in Balinese music, which play a role in creating a variety of sounds and rhythms. Kendang is a type of percussion that is similar to a drum, but larger and made of wood and animal skin. The drum has two sides that can be played with hands or mallets. It is often used as a rhythm and rhythm regulator in Balinese music (Bandem. 2013: 12).

Kempli is a metal drum consisting of several small gongs arranged in rows. This provides the sound of the bells and creates rhythmic patterns in music. Ceng-ceng is a type of percussion made from cymbals or small gongs that are hung and played by hitting them. This provides a distinctive sound effect in Balinese music. Ceng-ceng kopyak is a smaller version of ceng-ceng and is often used in Balinese dances to provide a distinctive sound effect that accompanies dance movements. Kajar is a type of cylindrical percussion used to provide rhythm and sound effects in Balinese music. These percussion instruments work together with other instruments in the Balinese gamelan ensemble to create rich and complex music. They play an important role in accompanying Balinese dances and religious ceremonies, as well as in performances of traditional Balinese arts. Percussion is one of the elements that brings Balinese music to life and provides a distinctive feel to the experience of Balinese music and culture (Bandem. 2013: 52).

Balinese gamelan is a traditional musical ensemble that is very important in the culture of Bali, Indonesia. This ensemble consists of a variety of percussion and non-percussion instruments that create complex and beautiful music. The relationship between Balinese Gamelan and Balinese culture is very close, and gamelan plays a central role in various aspects of Balinese culture. Balinese gamelan is used in various religious ceremonies, rituals and worship on the island. This includes ceremonies at temples, religious processions, and other religious events. Gamelan helps create a spiritual atmosphere and accompanies dancing or honoring the gods and goddesses. Gamelan is used in traditional Balinese arts performances, such as Balinese dance performances. This creates a musical background that supports the dance and adds an important rhythmic element to the performance of this art (Donder. 2005).

Gamelan is often used in Balinese mask dances, where the dancers wear masks to depict certain characters. Gamelan music plays an important role in supporting the characters and stories told through masked dance. Balinese dances are often accompanied by Balinese Gamelan. Gamelan music sets the rhythm of the dance, assists dancers in following the steps and movements of their dance, and creates an appropriate dance atmosphere. Gamelan is used in Balinese folk arts such as wayang kulit and wayang orang. It accompanies puppet shows that tell various epic stories and legends. Balinese gamelan is taught to the younger generation as part

of arts and cultural education in Bali. This helps preserve musical traditions and allows the younger generation to understand the richness of their culture (Dibia. 2012: 56).

Many Balinese gamelan music compositions and playing techniques have been passed down orally from generation to generation. This shows the importance of oral transmission of cultural knowledge in Bali. Balinese gamelan is not just a musical instrument; it is a symbol of Balinese culture and identity. The music has a very distinctive feel and contains elements of traditional Balinese culture, beliefs and values. Basically, Balinese Gamelan is the heart of Bali's deep and beautiful musical and artistic culture (Donder. 2005: 49).

The Balinese Percussion program for students at a Gurukula is a great way to introduce them to traditional Balinese percussion musical instruments and teach them about Balinese musical and cultural heritage. It is important to get guidance from an experienced music teacher or Balinese Gamelan music player in this program. They will be able to teach students about the techniques of playing the Balinese Tabuh instrument, as well as provide them with an understanding of the cultural values and meaning behind this music. This program will help students develop their musical skills and understand Bali's rich cultural heritage.

Balinese Percussion musical instruments are very important in order to maintain Balinese culture because they are one of the key elements in the identity and expression of Bali's rich culture. Balinese percussion is the main accompaniment in Balinese dance which is an integral part of Balinese culture. They create rhythms and rhythmic patterns that accompany dance movements, and Balinese dance is one of Bali's most iconic cultural expressions. Balinese percussion is used in various religious ceremonies, such as offerings to gods and goddesses and religious processions. They create a spiritual atmosphere that plays an important role in the practice of Hinduism in Bali.

Many Balinese Tabuh musical compositions and playing techniques have been passed down orally from generation to generation. It promotes oral traditions in Balinese culture, which are important in preserving cultural knowledge. Balinese percussion is used in traditional Balinese arts performances such as wayang kulit, wayang orang, and other folk arts. They create musical backgrounds that support traditional stories and Balinese mythology. Learning to play Balinese Tabuh involves developing complex musical skills and special techniques. It provides opportunities for young people to understand, respect and maintain traditional musical skills. Balinese percussion is an important part of Balinese cultural identity. They reflect Bali's rich and unique history, beliefs and cultural values (Dibia. 2012: 72-73).

Balinese dance and music, including Balinese Tabuh, is a major attraction for tourists coming to Bali. Income from tourism helps support the preservation of Balinese culture. By preserving the Balinese Tabuh, the younger generation in Bali can inherit this musical and artistic tradition, preserving a deep and important cultural heritage for the Balinese people. Balinese percussion is one of the main ways to bring Balinese culture to life and keep traditions alive and thriving. They give voice to Balinese cultural values and stories, as well as providing a musical touch that enriches the cultural experience in Bali.

At Gurukula or traditional educational institutions in Bali, various types of Balinese percussion instruments are taught to students as part of arts and cultural education. This is a way to preserve Bali's musical heritage and ensure that the younger generation can appreciate and understand these traditional musical instruments. These instruments are used in various Balinese music and dance contexts, both in artistic performances, religious ceremonies, and in everyday cultural practices. Studying these instruments helps students understand the complexity of Balinese music and continues Bali's rich cultural heritage.

Students' enthusiasm for learning Balinese Tabuh can vary, but often students show a high interest in learning this traditional Balinese musical instrument. Students who have an interest and passion for music and traditional arts will probably be very enthusiastic about learning Balinese Tabuh. In Bali, traditional music and art play a very important role in daily life and local culture. Students may grow up in an environment where Balinese music is appreciated and encouraged. Students who have previous experience in playing a musical instrument or in a musical ensemble may be more enthusiastic about learning Balinese Tabuh. Teachers who are experienced and passionate about teaching Balinese Tabuh can help spark student enthusiasm. Teachers who are dedicated to preserving Bali's musical heritage can motivate students, as an interview with Mardi Yasa as a percussion teacher explained as follows:

"The way to maintain cultural arts in Bali is by teaching about the traditions that exist in Bali, including Balinese gambelan. The existence of the island of Bali to date is inseparable from the traditions of the people in their daily lives. The daily life of Balinese people is megambel, megong or metetabuhan, because these activities are a perfect part of yadnya in Bali. Pasraman Gurukula Bangli still honors the megambel culture to this day, amidst the onslaught of the modern era, we as a society who really love this culture must continue to preserve and upgrade it continuously to the international stage. In this area, the pasraman management and the Bangli city government continue to coordinate regarding the facilities for megagambel activities, sometimes the pasraman invites elders who are qualified in the field of gambelan. "So that megagambel activities remain alive and renewable in each generation (Yasa interview, 28 August 2023)."

Students who feel deeply connected to Balinese culture may find involvement in learning Balinese *Tabuh* a way to understand and celebrate their cultural identity. Giving students the opportunity to perform in public or at local cultural events can increase their enthusiasm for learning Balinese *Tabuh*, as they can feel a sense of pride and accomplishment. Providing an in-depth understanding of the history, meaning and cultural values associated with Balinese *Tabuh* can also increase student interest. If students realize the

importance of preserving cultural heritage, they may be more motivated to learn Balinese Percussion and contribute to preserving this music.



Photo 2.2

The gambelan accompaniment performed by the percussion crew, namely students from the Gurukula Bangli pasraman, accompanied one of the dances.

(Source: Researcher, February 1 2023)

Students may feel that learning Balinese *Tabuh* gives them the opportunity to be creative and express themselves through music. Joining a music group or community that focuses on Balinese *Tabuh* can give students a sense of community and support that can increase their enthusiasm. Student enthusiasm is an important factor in the development and preservation of Bali's musical heritage. With strong motivation and good guidance, students can become skilled Balinese *Tabuh* players and contribute to the survival of this music in the rich Balinese culture.

Gurukula students who learn Balinese *Tabuh* often experience deep joy in understanding and playing this traditional Balinese musical instrument. Learning Balinese Percussion allows students to experience Balinese music and culture in depth. This is a rare opportunity to engage in a rich and historic traditional musical practice. Playing Balinese Percussion allows students to express their creativity through music. They can learn to improvise and contribute to musical ensembles. Gurukula students may have the opportunity to perform in public or at cultural events. This gives them a sense of accomplishment and strengthens their enthusiasm.

When students study diligently and show progress in playing Balinese *Tabuh*, they often gain recognition and appreciation from their teachers and the music community. This can increase their enjoyment. Learning Balinese *Tabuh* allows students to become more involved in local Balinese culture. They can feel connected to Balinese cultural identity and feel a sense of pride in their musical heritage. The process of learning Balinese *Tabuh* allows students to develop advanced musical skills. This gives them a sense of accomplishment and increases self-confidence. Students who play Balinese *Tabuh* often collaborate in groups or musical ensembles. They feel like part of a community that shares the same interests and passions.

The relationship between teachers and students in the Gurukula context can be a source of inspiration and support. Committed and enthusiastic teachers can stimulate students' enjoyment of learning Balinese *Tabuh*. Students may feel proud and happy because they are contributing to the preservation of Bali's cultural heritage. They realize that they play a role in keeping Balinese musical traditions alive. Learning Balinese Percussion is an experience that can provide a sense of joy and achievement. This allows students to experience the beauty of Balinese music and culture, as well as become part of its rich and valuable cultural heritage.

Gurukula students' expectations in learning Balinese *Tabuh* can vary depending on the individual. Many Gurukula students have the ultimate hope of playing a role in preserving Bali's rich cultural heritage. They want to be guardians of Balinese musical traditions and ensure that this legacy is passed on to the next generation. Students may hope to master the skills of playing Balinese *Tabuh* well. They want to become proficient performers and contribute significantly to musical ensembles. Another hope is to gain

an in-depth experience in Balinese music and culture. They want to experience the beauty and depth of this music in their daily practice.

Students often hope to get the opportunity to perform in public or at cultural events. They want to feel a sense of pride and accomplishment in performing. Another hope is to feel united with the Balinese music community. They want to collaborate with fellow players and feel support in this community. Students may hope to use music as a form of creative expression. They want to learn to improvise and contribute to the music in their own unique way. For many students, learning Balinese *Tabuh* is a way to connect with Balinese cultural identity. They want to feel connected to their cultural heritage.

Balinese music is often associated with nature and natural elements. Students may hope to feel closer to nature through this music. Learning Balinese Percussion can also be a means of developing character, self-confidence and discipline. Students hope to apply this discipline in their daily lives. Some students may have hopes of contributing to the well-being of their community by playing Balinese *Tabuh* in religious ceremonies, performances, and cultural events that support their community. Each student has personal hopes and goals in learning Balinese *Tabuh*. Through their dedication in understanding and playing these traditional musical instruments, they contribute to the preservation of Balinese culture and feel happy because they play an important role in its rich cultural heritage (Bandem, 1986: 21).

2.3 Practice Songs and Rhymes

The "*Makidung*" program at Gurukula is an initiative that can be designed to teach students skills in expressing hymn or lyrics in the context of Balinese dance arts. This is a way to provide an in-depth understanding of hymns, their meaning, and their use in performing arts. The *Makidung* program will include training in singing or reciting hymns according to the context of Balinese dance performances. Students will learn correct vocal techniques, intonation, and pronunciation. Students will understand the meaning of the lyrics of the hymn they sing. This will help them connect the dance movements with the story or message conveyed in the ballad.

The program will integrate *kidung* in the context of Balinese dance art. Students will learn how to accompany dance movements with appropriate ballads. Songs are often used to convey emotions and feelings in performances. Students will learn how to use their vocal expressions to communicate emotions appropriate to the story or character of the dance. Students will learn how to integrate ballads with dance movements. They will understand how hymn and dance relate to each other to create a rich artistic experience. *Makidung* programs may also include an understanding of how ballads work together with musical instruments in Balinese Gamelan ensembles. This includes an understanding of *Wirama* (rhythm patterns) and harmony in music (Subagiasta, 2008: 41).

Part of the program may include public performances where students can demonstrate their skills in *kidung* in the context of Balinese dance performances. Apart from the technical aspects, this program will help students to understand the importance of preserving Balinese cultural heritage and their role in keeping Balinese culture alive. This program will be guided by experienced teachers in the art of Balinese dance and ballads. These teachers will help students in the development of their skills. The *Makidung* program at Gurukula will provide an opportunity for students to deepen their understanding of *kidung* in the context of Balinese dance arts and provide them with the skills necessary to contribute to preserving Bali's rich cultural heritage.

The *Makidung* program at Gurukula has many positive impacts on students and contributes to their development in various aspects. Students will learn proper hymn techniques and vocal skills. This will help them become skilled singers and be able to express lyrics clearly and expressively. This program helps students understand the meaning of *kidung* lyrics and how to integrate *kidung* in the context of Balinese dance art. They will learn how to carry out meaning in choreographed dance movements. Songs are often used to convey emotions in performances. The *Makidung* program helps students develop the ability to convey emotion with their vocals, adding an emotional dimension to their performances.



Photo 2.3

students from the Gurukula Bangli pasraman took part in a competition in mawirama at one of the schools in Bangli (Source: Researcher, February 1 2023)

Learning ballads and playing roles in Balinese dance performances involves collaboration with dancers and musicians. Students learn to work together in artistic ensembles, valuing each other's contributions. The *Makidung* program helps students understand the importance of preserving Balinese cultural heritage as in the photo above. They learn to appreciate Balinese cultural values and their role in keeping that culture alive. Students who learn hymns develop better verbal communication skills. They learn to speak clearly, articulate words, and communicate messages effectively.

The *Makidung* program provides students with the opportunity to appear in front of the public in various performing arts events. This increases self-confidence and provides a sense of accomplishment. This program helps in developing the character of students. They learn discipline, patience, teamwork, and dedication in the context of arts and culture. By learning ballads, students become protectors and bearers of Bali's cultural heritage. They contribute to the survival of Bali's rich and unique culture. This program helps students understand the musical and rhythmic aspects of Balinese music. They develop a deep understanding of how chants and musical instruments work together in a musical ensemble. The *Makidung* program is one important way to combine ballad and dance in traditional Balinese arts and provides students with opportunities to grow in their artistic skills, cultural understanding, and character development (Wiana, 2008: 21).

Gurukula students' enthusiasm for *Makidung* practice can be very high because this is an opportunity for them to explore the *kidung* aspect of Balinese dance art. Students realize that ballads are an important element in Balinese dance performances. They feel that by understanding and mastering the ballads, they can become better dancers and give stronger performances. Gurukula students often feel connected to Balinese culture. *Kidung* is a way to explore and respect Balinese cultural heritage, which can increase their enthusiasm. Students may realize that with good hymn skills, they have the opportunity to perform in public in dance performances. This can be a source of motivation and enthusiasm. Teachers who are committed and passionate about teaching hymns can inspire students. They may convey their knowledge with infectious enthusiasm as in an interview with one of the teachers at Pasraman Gurukula, namely Puspawati, as follows:

"Students here (Pasraman Gurukula) are indeed minimal in all types of hymns that exist in Bali, but the basic domain of *mawirama* is already understood by almost all of the pasraman students here. The most valuable experience from this *pasraman* is being able to seek experience outside the *mawirama* aspect, so that they can gain new knowledge and experiences through this Gurukula pasraman. Even though it seems difficult to learn the hymn, the teachers here are still professional in teaching the *mawirama*. *Mawirama/ makidung* is very necessary in this modern era, especially during ceremonies. The erosion of our traditions in Bali with new traditional styles. Therefore, Pasraman Gurukula imparts ancient Balinese wisdom to be applied today and one of them is the hymn (Pupawati interview. 9 May 2022).

Kidung also gives students the opportunity to express themselves through music and lyrics. This can increase the enthusiasm of students who have a desire to be creative. Students may realize that they play a role in preserving Bali's cultural heritage. This gives them a sense of responsibility and encouragement to study seriously. The process of learning *kidung* provides an in-depth experience in Balinese music. This can spark curiosity and a desire to learn more. Songs also involve collaboration with dancers, musicians, and other members of the arts ensemble. Students feel part of a team and enjoy collaborating.

When students make progress in mastering the hymn, they feel a sense of accomplishment and personal accomplishment. This can increase feelings of enthusiasm. Practicing hymns together with fellow students creates a sense of togetherness in the group. Students can feel support from their peers. Students' enthusiasm in practicing Makidung is the key to achieving success in understanding kidung in the context of Balinese dance. With strong motivation, students can develop strong ballad skills and contribute added value to performing arts.

III. Conclusion

In this research, we investigate various forms of maintaining Balinese culture at Pasraman Gurukula Bangli. Through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis, we identified practices carried out at Pasraman to maintain and promote Balinese cultural heritage. Our findings show that Pasraman Gurukula Bangli plays an important role in maintaining Balinese cultural identity through education, rituals and daily activities. One of our main findings is that traditional education in Pasraman has a crucial role in transmitting Balinese cultural values to the younger generation. Teachers at Pasraman act as spiritual and social leaders who guide students in understanding and respecting Balinese traditions. Apart from that, we also found that religious rituals and traditional ceremonies in Pasraman became an important platform for the community to practice and celebrate their cultural heritage.

The conclusion of this research confirms that Pasraman Gurukula Bangli not only functions as an educational institution, but also as a guardian and main driver in efforts to maintain Balinese culture. By integrating cultural values in the educational curriculum, holding religious rituals, and promoting awareness of cultural diversity, Pasraman plays a very important role in ensuring the continuity of Balinese culture amidst the currents of globalization and modernization.

This conclusion underlines the importance of cooperation between educational institutions, the community and the government in maintaining and preserving cultural heritage that is valuable for the future of Bali. By continuing to support Pasraman Gurukula Bangli and similar institutions, we can ensure that Bali's cultural heritage remains alive and thriving for future generations.

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