Literary Planning and Development in Indonesia Through The Local Literature Community (LLC): A Challenge

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Abstract

Planning and fostering literature in Indonesia is very important as an effort to preserve it, especially regional literature and develop its existence. This is important because literature has a noble function, namely voicing the heart and phenomena that occur in society. We see that the development of literature in Indonesia such as "living reluctantly to death does not want", is in a situation and condition of concern. Attention from the government and the community is still very minimal. Even though literature in Indonesia still seems to exist, it is solely due to literary activists, both individuals and communities who still care and love literature. This presents a challenge. Challenges in planning and developing literature in Indonesia. It is time for literary issues in Indonesia to be seriously designed by involving people or people who have concerns. Does not always depend on the country. Therefore, independence is needed in discussing the planning and development of literature in Indonesia. In this case the direct involvement of activists / local literary communities is needed. This thinking originated from several existing communities and can survive and even flourish in producing writers and developing literary works in Indonesia. Thus, it is not impossible if the Local Literature Community will provide encouraging results on the development of literature in Indonesia.

Keywords: planning, coaching, local literary community, literature in Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Things that need to be examined are the terms of literature in Indonesia and Indonesian literature. These two terms must be understood correctly so that the policies and planning on them are appropriate and as expected. Literature in Indonesia refers to literary works that were born and developed in Indonesia. Literature in Indonesia not only refers to Indonesian literature, but also Regional literature which is still alive and developing, such as Javanese literature, Madura literature, Sundanese literature, Banjar literature, Dayak literature, Minang literature, and literature in other regions. The existence of the regional literature is still alive and developing because it continues to be maintained by the community groups or local com-

munities concerned. Meanwhile, Indonesian literature can be seen based on the form of language used, namely Indonesian. In addition, Indonesian literature can be seen based on the content/Indonesian theme. Santoso (2019) revealed that Indonesian literature grew and developed from a diverse Indonesian culture. Therefore, the existence of literature in Indonesia is also diverse, ranging from the diversity of genres, style of expression, figures, mythology, to social, political, and ethnic culture issues.

In connection with these two terms, the study in this article focuses on the term literature in Indonesia. Planning and coaching policies are focused on literature in Indonesia. The government should take concrete steps in planning and developing literature in Indonesia. Likewise the

community must participate in taking responsibility for the preservation of literature in Indonesia. However, the concern of the government and the community towards literary life is still cause for concern. Far from expected. Related to these problems, there must be concrete steps to find a solution. One effort that can be done is to optimize the local literary community in planning and fostering literature in Indonesia. Optimizing the local literary community in planning and fostering literature in Indonesia is very logical because local literary communities are proven to still be very concerned about the life and development of literature in Indonesia. The various efforts made are very important because literature is part of culture. Thus literature is one important aspect of the life of a nation (Slamet, 2018).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This article is the result of a theoretical-argumentative study. The data are reviewed based on scientific studies of the theories and results of scientific studies relating to Indonesian and regional literature. The theory is a series of parts or variables, definitions, and propositions that are interconnected that present a systematic view of phenomena by determining relationships between variables, with the intention of explaining natural phenomena (Creswell, 2009). Meanwhile, Popper (2005) defines theory as a network to capture what we call the "world". Theory helps us understand reality. In this regard, the method of providing data presented and the analysis is a literature study. The analysis used is argumentative-scientific in accordance with the limits of the study. Gray & Kang (2014) scientific argumentation is a special case when dialogue is directed at the coordination of evidence and theory to enhance explanation, models, predictions or evaluations.

Argumentation is a verbal, social and rational activity which aims to convince reasonable criticism of an acceptable view. Meanwhile, Driver (2000) gave three emphases, namely: developing conceptual understanding, understanding scientific epistemology and enhancing investigative abilities (Grooms et al, 2018). Arguments play an important role in developing explanations, models and theories. As scientists use arguments to connect the evidence

they choose with the claims they achieve through the use of guarantees and support in the form of opinions / ideas from experts. Meanwhile, scientific can be interpreted as anything that is scientific, based on science, or meets the requirements or rules of science. Scientific thinking is thinking that is logical (reasonable) and empirical, which is discussed in depth based on facts that can be justified. Scientific thinking is a tool that helps scientific activities in various steps that must be taken. Thus, argumentative-scientific is to think logically and empirically in explaining opinions / ideas that are accompanied by concrete evidence so that truth can be accounted for.

Theoretical-argumentative study of literary planning and development in Indonesia through the local literary community is based on documentation research. Documentation according to Sugiyono (2015) is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written figures and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research. The documentation used to collect data is then reviewed. Planning documentation and literary development in Indonesia through the local literary community is a model of literary research and study in Indonesia that is directed to make and determine literary planning and development policies in Indonesia through the local literary community. This was done as an effort to strengthen the position and existence of literature in Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Literature in Indonesia

As the author stated in the Introduction, literature in Indonesia refers to Indonesian and Regional literature. The use of literature in Indonesia as an effort does not distinguish between Indonesian and Regional literature. In addition, it is intended not to question language as a media, the origin of writers as creators, and the themes raised in the literary work, both national and regional themes. The use of the term literature in Indonesia so that there is no discriminatory treatment between national and regional. There is no longer any mistreatment of Regional literature because so far it has not received serious attention. What is always considered, though not as big as the language, is Indonesian literature.

The use of the term literature in Indonesia

is also to avoid polemics and obscurity of Indonesian literary concepts. When we refer to the opinions of Darma (in Prasasti, 1993) refer to as a tautological attitude. The tautological attitude of literature is ingrained. It is called Indonesian literature because it belongs to the Indonesian people and is written in Indonesian too. Such is the case with English, French, German, Japanese, Chinese, Malaysian, and other nationalities in the world because they belong to these nations and are written in the national language of the nation. Based on this opinion, the requirements of Indonesian literature are written in Indonesian and belong to the Indonesian people.

The existence of language as a nation's literary identity today is undisputed. The emergence of translations of other nations' literary works into the language of a nation is rife. This is no exception for the Indonesian people. This is no exception for the Indonesian people. We will easily find Shaykh Nizami's great work "Layla Majnun" which in its original (Arabic) version is titled "Qays bin al Mulawah, Majnun Layla ". Even this novel in the English version is titled "Laili and Majnun: A Poem". Such is the case with the spiritual novel about the reality of the dream of "The Alchemist" by the great poet Paulo Coelho, translated from English: "The Alchemist". The original text of the novel is in Portuguese: "O Alquimista". Not to mention about the story of 1001 nights from Baghdad "Abu Nawas" which has many versions in Indonesian.

The literary identity of a nation can also be seen in the themes and or cultural backgrounds that are raised. We will easily say that the works of Ahmad Tohari, such as: Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk, Lintang Kemukus Dini Hari, Jentera Bianglala, Kubah, Orang-orang Proyek, dan Senyum Karyamin are earthly Indonesian literature. The background of rural life, especially the lower class, ronggeng life, and construction workers are very identical to real community life. Such is the case with HAMKA's great work: Di bawah Lindungan Ka'bah. The novel, which has a background in the narrative of Sumatra and the Holy City of Makkah, is very thick with Minang customs. The Javanese color can be seen in Mangunwijaya novels, such as: Burung-burung Manyar, Burung-burung Rantau,

Rara Mendut, Durga Umayi, Rumah Bambu and Umar Kayam Novels, such as: Para Priyayi, Mangan Ora Mangan Kumpul, Sri Sumarah, Satrio Piningit ing Kampung Pingit.

See also the works of the poet Rendra: Wanita-wanitaku, Setelah Rambut Tergerai, Kupanggili Kamu Kekasihku, and Bersatulah Pelacur-pelacur Kota Jakarta. That picture is very identical to the existence of the lives of marginalized women in the country we love. The color can be more clearly seen in the literature written by the female author. Ayu Utami writes Saman and Larung. Dewi Letari wrote Supernova: Ksatria, Putri, and Bintang Jatuh, then followed by Akar and Petir. Fira Basuki with his novel trilogy Jendela-jendela, Pintu, dan Atap, then his latest Biru. Nova Riyanti Yusuf wrote Mahadewa Mahadewi. Oka Rusmini is popular with her novels Sagra, Tarian Bumi and Kenanga. Herlinatiens writes Garis Tepi Seorang Lesbian. Dewi Sartika wrote Dadaisme. Abidah Al Khaliq wrote Geni Jora. Ratih Kumala wrote Tabularasa. The last three titles are the best novels and won the first, second and third titles in a novel writing competition held by DKJ in 2003.

The color of nationalism can be seen in the poems of Taufik Ismail, such as: Karangan Bunga, Seorang Tukang Rambut Pada Isterinya, Kembalikan Indonesia Padaku, Dari Catatan Seorang Demontran, Refleksi Seorang Pejuang Tua. Likewise with Chairil Anwar's poems, such as: Karawang Bekasi, Diponegoro, Siap Sedia,, and Aku. Poetry I considered the most phenomenal and often used as study material.

Seeing a variety of themes, a variety of authors, and a variety of languages used, it is very appropriate if the term used is literature in Indonesia. This is in line with what Damono (1999) stated that all literary works written by Indonesian writers, whether using Indonesian, Javanese, Sundanese or other regional languages, are still included in Indonesian literature. The statement is only based on the author's origin and view of Indonesian-ness, not regionalism. Indirectly it can be said that the elements of regional languages, regional themes, local wisdom are considered Indonesian. Santoso (2019) writer who raised the potential of ethnic culture, especially regional culture into modern Indonesian literature, by many literary critics often referred

to as the local color or local color. The statement is in line with regional literature which has been a local color so-called Indonesian literature. This concept is in line with regional literature enriching the repertoire of Indonesian literature. Regional literature has a very important position in the community. That is because regional literature can be a vehicle for learning to understand the community and culture (Lubis, 2016). The continuity of regional literature depends on people's enthusiasm to maintain it. If the community of literary owners in an area maintains it, regional literature will continue to grow, develop and maintain its existence. However, if the community is no longer enthusiastic about maintaining regional literature, it is not impossible if regional literature will experience extinction. What remains are only inscriptions that are no longer valuable. If this is not immediately anticipated, surely regional literature will be eroded, dead, and extinct in its own community.

Local Literature Community

Local Literature Community (LLC) is a group of people who reside or social communities that are formed based on common goals. Because of the common goals, the local community has a strong position. That can happen because of the same intentions, beliefs, resources, needs, and expression needs. Local communities have a very important role in establishing a planned communication process so that the community also provides good support to the community. According to McMillan and Chavis (1986) that the community is a collection of members who have a sense of belonging, are bound to one another and believe that the needs of members will be met as long as the members are committed to continue together.

Meanwhile, Dewey (1916) saw communities built from bonds (commonalities) that are intricately interrelated through communication. Dewey observed that "society does not continue to exist because of dissemination, because of communication, but it is quite reasonable to say that society is manifested in communication". Ties, in the form of goals, beliefs, and knowledge are imperative for the formation of community, and are built through communication. In Dewey's conception, communication

and the ways in which communication is carried out are crucial for the formation of a community, and we can conclude also that the 'quality' of communication is integrated with the quality of that community.

LLC is a collection of activists and people who have serious attention to literature, both in certain regions or groups. Gunadi (2006) LLC are groups that have been voluntarily established by literary activists and advocates on their own initiative, aimed not at seeking profits, but for other purposes that are in accordance with the interests and concerns of the group or in the public interest. Starting from this opinion, in Indonesia there have been established several literary communities, such as: The Indonesian Literature Community (KSI), which was pioneered by Iwan Gunadi. The Lingkar Pena Forum (FLP) spearheaded by Helvy Tiana Rosa, Asma Nadia, Maimon Herawati, and dozens of other activists. At present FLP has spread throughout Indonesia and abroad. FLP mostly writes on Islamic themes, especially Asma Nadia's works. The Utan Kayu Community (KUK) spearheaded by Ulil Abshar Abdallah. KUK speaks more about politics through literary works. Padang Bulan Community (KPB) which is famous for Kyai Kanjeng by MH. Ainun Nadjib. This group also talks a lot about literature, culture and religiosity. KPPI Indonesian Women's Writers Community (KPPI) by Meitha KH, Langit Amaravati, Ratna M Rochiman, Ratna Ayu Budhiarti, et al. KPPI gives a new color in the literature community, giving rise to fanaticism that is capable of holding the majority of literature in Indonesia. However, it all started from a sense of togetherness in the world of literature.

These literary communities can be said to have established so that their action is not in doubt. However, the existence of literature in Indonesia that stretches from Sabang to Merauke will not be touched by the community. Therefore, new communities that are regional in nature or on campuses are needed. Not infrequently found on campuses a collection of students who sit around in the park or campus yard while chatting happily, at first glance it looks like there is a discussion. Some of them are groups that accidentally formed a colony because they have the same goals and interests, one of them is love in the world of literature and authorship.

Discussion

Policy planning and literary development is very dependent on human resources. This is very related to the planner actor and executor in the development of literature in Indonesia. Referring to Moeliono (2011) the activities of fostering and developing literature have been started in 1997/1998, among others in the form of organizing Literature Workshop (Poetry), Mastera Literature Seminar, research / preparation of traditional anthology of literature and modern literature. Planning and fostering literary policy activities in Indonesia still depend on the government as a policy-making actor. If all this time, the expectations of the government, both the central and regional levels, are also not encouraging, it is time for planning and coaching to optimize KSL. In this regard, placing the KSL as the main actor in developing planning policies and literary development in Indonesia. The granting of this authority is very strategic because the actor is the initiator who determines the politics of planning and fostering literature in Indonesia. Actors relate to people who play a role in the planning and development of literature in Indonesia. The existence of KSL which is proven to be able to live independently, not dependent on funds from the government is the main capital in the implementation of planning and literary development in Indonesia. The role of KSL is optimally optimized so that it will always foster the birth of new literary works and the sustainability of regional literary works.

The strategy of planning and fostering literature in Indonesia is the main thing that must be understood by the KSL. KSL has a very important role in planning and developing literature in Indonesia. Although its existence is often forgotten, it is not even widely known by the public. The thing that is often done by KSL is to preserve local literature or their respective regions. Strategies for achieving planning and fostering literature in Indonesia are closely related to efforts to achieve harmony in planning and fostering between Indonesian literature and regional literature. In this regard, strategies that can be carried out, namely: preparing a strategic plan (Renstra) that is sustainable between the planning and fostering of Indonesian and re-

gional literature. Compiling strategic planning is very important to strengthen the position and function of literature in Indonesia. The preparation of the Strategic Plan must involve various elements of interest so as to avoid overlapping of the functions and roles of each.

Fostering literature, as already mentioned, is related to the human element. So that the younger generation, including students and students, has an increasing appreciation of power, KSL can organize coaching and development as well. This can be done through literary meeting activities, various competitions, such as: writing short stories, drama scripts, novels and poetry and reciting them. This was done as an effort to grow writers, giving opportunities for them to exchange views and experiences. It was also in anticipation that literature in Indonesia could develop well. Thus, the concern of various parties related to the decline of literature in Indonesia will not be fulfilled. As feared Saleh, et al. (2007) a prominent issue related to literature today is that as a form of art, the function and role of literature is increasingly degraded. Our nation as a whole is not a nation that likes to read.

The role of the LLC must always be improved. Its existence can really bring changes to the enthusiasm of literature. This was done because the climate that was not conducive to literary life could indirectly reduce the quality and productivity of the resulting literary work. This is closely related to the possibility of diminishing passion and acting by writers or writers. The problem is how many writers are willing and remain loyal to their profession, even though economically the authorship world has not given a lucrative promise. This presents a challenge. The existence of LLC must be able to answer these challenges. The authorship life can develop again. In this context, literature is often referred to as the soul or spirit of the age or *Zeitgeist* (Manuaba, 2014). However, starting from some existing communities that can survive and even develop in the birth of writers and literary works, it is not impossible if the LLC in the future also gives encouraging results, especially in developing literature in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Planning policies and literary development in Indonesia can be said in situations and condi-

tions that are of concern. Its existence has not received the proper attention. The existence of literature is always under the shadow of language. That is what caused the writer's life to be of concern. However, with their idealism, they remain strong and sincere in facing the challenges of developing literature in Indonesia. Although sincerity risked his life solely so that literature in Indonesia did not die. They still exist with the community.

The friction of thought in the community provides insights for writers involved in KSL. Writing skills can be transmitted by learning from each other in a community. This is the role of a LLC, mutual learning and sharing. Seeing each other's strengths as the development of the writing. Later, it is expected that great writers from the KSL will be born.

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