

Analysis of the enulturation of
Mentawai Cultural values in
elementary school 02
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Subdistrict, Mentawai Islands
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Analysis of the Enculturation of Mentawai Cultural Values in Elementary School 02 Matotonan, South Siberut Subdistrict, Mentawai Islands District, West Sumatra Province, Indonesia



Nurmalinda¹, Zulfa Zulfa²

¹Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

²Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora Universitas PGRI Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: This research aims to describe Mentawai cultural values in the younger generation, especially elementary school students at State Elementary School 02 Matotonan, South Siberut sub-district, Mentawai Islands district, West Sumatra Province. Most students do not understand and do not practice Mentawai cultural values in their daily lives, whether in the community, school or family. The lack of understanding of Mentawai cultural values encourages students who truly identify with Mentawai culture to slowly become individuals who do not love Mentawai culture. Several factors such as rapid modernization, progress and sophistication of science, parenting styles that prefer modern and efficient are the causes of the decline in Mentawai cultural values. The method used is a qualitative method with an ethnographic and anthropological approach, data is collected in the form of qualitative data. Data collection techniques are observation and interviews as well as documentation studies. The research findings are that there is a cultural event held every Matotonan village birthday by requiring every child to wear luat and beads every Thursday at school and making it mandatory every day in August every year. The pattern implemented by villages and schools is carried out periodically and this gives significance to the existence of Mentawai cultural values in elementary school 02 Negeri Matotonan. These Mentawai cultural values have become the awareness of all parties, especially families, schools and the community, becoming the driving force and front guard in maintaining the preservation of Mentawai cultural values.

KEYWORDS: Analysis, Enculturation, Cultural values, Mentawai and Matotonan village

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has heterogeneous ethnic groups. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in Indonesia, there are 300 ethnic groups or ethnic groups in Indonesia, totaling 1,340 tribes in Indonesia [1]. It has various ethnicities, ethnicities and cultures. The West Sumatra region has the Minang ethnic group, but there is one ethnic group that lives in the Mentawai Islands which is called the Mentawai ethnic group. The Mentawai ethnic group has a culture that is different from the Minang people. This ethnic group lives on 4 islands in the West Sumatra region. The 4 islands are Sipora Island, North Pagai, South Pagai and Siberut Island, Mentawai Islands Regency.

Siberut Island, the Mentawai Islands, is a tourist village with strong traditions and culture, but the younger generation on these islands no longer seems to want to learn about their culture and customs. Mentawai's customs and culture can encompass the culture, individuals and region that provide dedication to becoming a country rich in ethnic and cultural diversity. According to Rachman, [2], traditional values that have been eroded by technological developments are currently being pushed as an antithesis to this condition. Due to the development of science and technology, globalization and modernization are experiencing obstacles. Although these developments have positive effects, they also have negative effects. Apart from that, worrying changes are changes that are contrary to Mentawai cultural principles. As a real consequence of dynamic and interactive life, change is considered a natural process and must occur. However, changes must be carried out in a controlled and targeted manner so that they have a positive moral impact. The changes that are clearly visible in Mentawai culture are that most students do not know Mentawai cultural values intensively. Culture is defined as a collection of concepts and principles that function as a basis for action in the social life of society [3]. The current younger generation is more accustomed to foreign cultural values so that the Mentawai culture itself has faded over time [4]. This is what happens to the younger generation who are ashamed of their own culture. This can be seen from the 4 islands in the Mentawai archipelago, only 1 island of Siberut remains which still maintains Mentawai customs and culture. Meanwhile, on 3 other islands, their traditions and culture have been lost.

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In this case, three things are involved, first, as owners and supporters of culture, parents and society naturally choose which ones to maintain and which ones to change or abandon. Educators and teachers as supporters and researchers in an effort to spread Mentawai cultural values to the next generation. Third, students are the next generation who will maintain the existing culture. Many efforts have been made, for example the implementation of wearing *lut* and beads every Thursday at Elementary School 02 Matotonan, requiring communication in Mentawai language every day, to local content lessons called Mentawai Culture. It is known that the real impact of the efforts that have been made is that students begin to love their own culture. One of the efforts made to preserve Mentawai cultural values is to learn and instill them in children starting from an early age or elementary school age. This is in line with [5] stating that at this age, children always investigate what is on their minds to develop their creativity, therefore instilling cultural values from an early age is very important. This age is the golden age, when all the knowledge given will be integrated into maturity, also at that age [6].

However, in reality, instilling Mentawai cultural values in children from an early age has no effect on their growth considering that globalization in society is so rapid and it is easy for children to learn without considering the negative impacts that arise. Thus, what steps and efforts are taken by each important role holder in an effort to cultivate Mentawai cultural values in the future considering that nowadays Mentawai cultural values are increasingly fading. At SDN 02 Matotonan, the author carried out a service on Local Content. The 2013 Curriculum provides opportunities for teachers to develop local cultural content material, because Mentawai has quite an interesting culture and is widely known by the community and even internationally and is almost unknown. as if Mentawai culture is taught in schools. The author provides mentoring, training and mentoring to teachers in developing material on local Mentawai cultural content. The results achieved in the service that has been carried out are that teachers at this school have creativity in developing material with local Mentawai cultural content which is contained in learning tools such as in the Learning Implementation Plan. Teaching materials based on local Mentawai cultural content are very necessary, therefore they need to be included in learning tools to be implemented in actual learning [7].

Mentawai cultural values are starting to fade on 3 islands, namely Sipora Island, North Pagai Island and South Pagai Island. However, as a traditional and cultural village and as a tourist village, in 2023 efforts will begin to be carried out in the formal learning process through educational programs at the Mentawai Islands district education office. Analysis of the enculturation of local cultural values is not easy to do. This is in line with the younger generation who are already familiar with high technology. This generation, called the Millennial Generation, has almost no knowledge of local culture. Starting from dance and traditions in the region [8].

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research method is qualitative using descriptive-analytic research. This research method describes how the conditions of enculturation carried out are described. The approach taken in describing how to enculturate cultural values at SDN 02 Matotonan. This qualitative approach method is to fulfill the expected objectives, preparation, methods of activities and implementation are carried out. Data collection techniques are observation, interviews and documentation studies. For the preparation stage, interview guidelines were prepared. The data analysis technique uses triangulation.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research were carried out through observations, literature studies and interviews as well as documentation studies. This can be obtained from the discussion that the factors influencing the decline in Mentawai cultural values are characterized by modernization [9]. Modernization is a process towards the present from its traditional to modern nature. Several symptoms include: first, modernization of the economy: characterized by developments in the economic system. For example, in the past traders sold at the market, but now they sell online at home using gadgets. Second, the field of social modernization is marked by the emergence of social media, for example Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp and so on. Social media is a communication tool that makes it easy for users to communicate easily, quickly and efficiently. Third, the cultural field of modernization is characterized by the entry of foreign culture. One example is the culture of dress, where Mentawai people used to wear simple clothes. In the form of their traditional clothing and regional clothing. But now they are embarrassed to wear their traditional clothes and clothes. One example of Sikerei Mentawai clothing.

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Figure 1. Mentawai Community Sikerei Clothing (Source: Zulfa Documentation)

Based on picture 1 above, the Sikerei clothing is still used today in Matotonan village. This clothing is considered embarrassing by the younger generation, so the younger generation in Matotonan village no longer wears clothing like this. Modern clothing is considered clothing that is in accordance with current fashion trends. In communicating, currently the use of language in communicating uses language or slang sentences, for example, there are many loanwords that are not in accordance with the national language, regional language or mother tongue.

Based on this description, the symptoms of modernization that are currently undermining Mentawai cultural values are modernization in the cultural sector. The author, based on the results of observations and interviews that have been conducted, modernization is shifting Mentawai cultural values in society, especially in the younger generation, who nowadays tend to wear clothes from foreign cultures and communicate with language that is no longer in accordance with Mentawai cultural values. Modernization not only brings changes in various fields, but also brings positive and negative impacts as revealed by [9], including, first, the positive effects of modernization include increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of human work, increasing human productivity, increasing export volumes, increasing the availability of consumer goods, progress and development of science and technology, expansion of employment opportunities, and the emergence of employment specialization. Second, the negative effects of modernization include consumerism, environmental damage and pollution, social unrest and inequality, a decline in human morals, and a decrease in independence in dealing with social problems.

Based on the description of the negative and positive impacts, it cannot be separated from Mentawai cultural values. The positive impact of modernization on Mentawai cultural values is that it facilitates the existence of Mentawai culture. With technological developments, the existence of a region's culture can be known and studied easily. However, with the negative impact of modernization on Mentawai culture, people prefer an effective way of life which causes a decline in morals and public awareness of the importance of Sundanese cultural values.

Furthermore, there is a lack of public understanding due to modernization. In society, understanding the modernization process is not wise considering that Mentawai culture in today's society is slowly being forgotten with the advent of modernization. Foreign cultures entering people's lifestyles have shifted Mentawai cultural values. Modernization causes an increase in human productivity, export volume, availability of various types of consumer goods, and increased human work efficiency. The advancement and advancement of information technology makes people's lifestyles more comfortable and tends to discourage native cultural values. Not only that, the convenience of modernization increases people's living standards so that people prioritize the efficiency of everything without including cultural values.

And advanced game progress. Technological progress and social life are closely related. Nowadays, you can immediately find out various kinds of information that occurs in various regions of the world, thanks to technological advances (globalization). In fact, this technological development has brought about significant changes in human existence and all of its civilization and culture. This transition also has a significant influence on how society's values change, especially for the Mentawai cultural community.

Based on observations made of the environment, nowadays, children almost no longer play traditional games. Instead, they are more interested in playing games on smartphones, such as the PlayStation, which has sophisticated players, a variety of games available, a more attractive display, and game effects that keep them playing. Apart from playing games on smartphones, children also often play with toys that make them individuals, such as robots and toys played on smartphones. Apart from playing on PlayStation smartphones, children often play with toys that make children become individuals, such as toy robots and games on smartphones and others. In fact, there are many positive impacts from playing traditional games, especially the positive impact on social skills, as according to Simanjuntak [10]. Traditional games can train players' social skills, this is what differentiates traditional games from modern games such as smartphones and PlayStation.

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Next, addicted to playing gadgets. In the current era, students see the impact of technological advances, such as the sophistication of media. There is a concern that students can get information without going through a filter process, which can shape their own character [11]. In fact, this worry is realistic, students who are given the freedom to use gadgets without age or time limits using gadgets continuously develop student characters that are not in accordance with their nature.

The use of gadget technology without being limited by information filters or setting age or usage limits can cause mental disorders such as addiction. Addicted use of online games means a person becomes too dependent on playing online games excessively, which will ultimately have a negative impact on their physical and psychological development. The impact of gadgets whose use is not supervised and restricted causes addiction which has a negative impact on student development and growth. Not only that, this kind of addiction openly deprives children of the world of playing with their peers. The result is not only on student development but also eroding Mentawai cultural values, especially regional arts, including many Bilou dances and traditional games which have many benefits for student growth and development, especially in terms of social character, love of culture, increased psychomotor skills, the spirit of mutual cooperation and cooperation.

But in reality, the existence of the Bilou dance nowadays is experiencing a decline externally and internally [12]. Externally, this is the erosion of the existence of traditional games due to the effects of cultural globalization and technological advances. Children enjoy gadget-based or digital games more than traditional games such as archery, fishing and hunting which are based on the use of tools and senses provided by nature. Internally, the limited development of this traditional game is caused by the lack of media and sources of information. Furthermore, the factor that causes Mentawai cultural values to decline in children is inappropriate parenting or parenting patterns used by parents. Most parents prefer to give cellphones as toys which are not in accordance with Mentawai culture and provide an understanding of how good Mentawai culture is for children's development.

According to the author's observations in Matotonan, the parenting that is seen in some is that students or children are not encouraged to play outside like children in ancient times before the rise of sophisticated digital technology. The widespread stigma about it being better to stay at home than playing outside is emphasized by parents to most students. It's even more unfortunate that students just stay at home comfortably with their gadgets without being supervised or restricted. The majority of working parents look for taro and look for taro and sago as their staple food. Parents maximize their time for work and the time spent resting such as sleeping. This is very worrying because most of the time available is not used to care for and interact intensively with children to introduce how beneficial playing is for elementary school age children. Raising children in a positive way, also known as positive parenting, will make children feel safe and comfortable. Parenting basically means nurturing and educating children with understanding, attention and education. Raising children and introducing children to Mentawai cultural values from an early age is an enculturation of Mentawai cultural values which will have a good influence on the development of children's character and morals to become modest individuals.

The following are efforts to ensure that enculturation of Mentawai cultural values is always internalized, including a special program to cultivate Mentawai culture. In the enculturation of cultural values that is being pursued by teachers and schools, the following is a description of the program for cultivating Mentawai cultural values that has been implemented. Playing traditional games during break times. Traditional games are a type of game that has noble values, whether using tools or not, which are passed down from ancestors from one generation to the next which can please the players [13]. This was also clarified by Astini [14]. Instilling children's personality, skills and attitudes is a unique task of traditional games. There are important values contained in it, including belief values, educational values, customs and ethics, which will definitely benefit society in the future. Traditional games make children strong physically, mentally, socially and emotionally, not give up easily, experiment and learn to be leaders. Additional value why traditional games should be played: Traditional games come from the ancestral heritage of the Indonesian people, have moral values, and participating in preserving the nation's culture means doing so. Traditional games can help children learn skills such as cognitive intelligence and empathy.

The program of playing traditional games during learning breaks which is generally implemented aims to provide great benefits as explained above. At the time of the break bell At, after having snacks and eating, the children immediately had the opportunity to play several traditional games and the traditional games played during recess, namely in playing several traditional games, of course they were exemplified first by high class students such as class 4 to class 6 so that class students low paying attention and imitating habits during learning breaks.

There are Thursdays for traditional games, because on Thursdays students wear *luat* and beads which are required at school. On Thursday, the teacher introduces Mentawai culture not only through games but also through cultural learning practices which are carried out once a week continuously. In practice, in each class the implementation days are different according to the local content learning schedule. In a day it is filled with activities that introduce Mentawai (Bumen) culture lessons and require students to use polite Mentawai language Based on the results of an interview with the principal of SDN 02 Matotonan, he said that the Mentawai Islands district government's program on wearing *luat* and wearing beads has been implemented from 2016 until now in 2024. Not only all students but also teachers and staff at SDN 02 Matotonan have been consistent until now in running programs

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from the Mentawai district government. The solution for cultivating Mentawai cultural values. Based on the problem of declining Mentawai cultural values, the following are solutions that can be implemented to maintain Mentawai cultural values, including:

1. As a figure who cannot be separated from being admired and imitated, a teacher who is a role model becomes a role model for all students. Teachers must always get used to carrying out Mentawai cultural traditions so that in the future students will imitate habits that instill the value of love of culture.
2. Get involved in playing traditional games. With the teacher's participation in playing traditional games, it not only motivates students in activities but also provides enthusiasm and educational value for students so that students really feel how exciting and fun it is to play traditional games.
3. All parties, especially parents and the community, must work together, introducing Mentawai cultural values so that Mentawai cultural values are not allowed to just sink.
4. Hold competitions or archery competitions, fishing competitions and hunting competitions so that the existence of Mentawai arts, especially Mentawai traditional games, is not lost, especially as the benefits of traditional games have a positive influence on children's development.
5. As a frontline educator, you must always be ready to take responsibility, be more active and creative in educating the nation's children, especially in providing an understanding of the importance of preserving regional culture, especially Mentawai culture, starting from the Mentawai language to realizing the Sundanese identity of students.
6. Hold mandatory Mentawai cultural extracurriculars at school, such as the Bilau dance extracurricular.

This is a solution explained that will be realized and internalized if all parties are committed and consistent in carrying out activities or solutions that maintain Mentawai cultural values so that they are maintained from the scratches of modernization and globalization so that the moral character of students is realized [15] that the values that exist in the culture Mentawai has a greater impact on moral behavior. As a reinforcement of the discussion above, the following is an explanation regarding Mentawai culture, Mentawai arts, Mentawai customs and Mentawai cultural values. Mentawai culture is known for upholding manners and has developed in Mentawai society. In general, Mentawai people are friendly, like variety and really respect their elders. This serves as a reflection of Mentawai culture. In Mentawai language, Paruruk chatting is a tradition of the Mentawai people. In Mentawai culture the basic steps are norms or etiquette in communicating. Communication-based systems are connected to specific language users, including speakers, listeners, and the topics discussed and discussed [16]. The Mentawai people's communication style is known to have unique characteristics, so it is easier for people from different cultures to understand Mentawai culture. The language and culture of the Mentawai people function as a common bond. Mentawai people are known as people who like paruruk, tolu and punen [16].

Punen is a party held by the Matotonan people in the form of punen turuk lagii, lia Pullagajjat and punen to ward off evil spirits in the village. Local or traditional art is a very deep expression and shows the identity of a region. Because local art is very abandoned nowadays, local art must be revived. Mentawai culture has many arts, including lia and dance, children's games and musical instruments. Traditional Mentawai music is also usually played during the Punen ritual. These punen are Arat sabulungan, lia pullagajjat, turuk lagii and others [17]. One form of punen clay is pullagajjat in Matotonan village.



Figure 2. Punen Liat Pullagajjat (Source: Zulfa Documentation)

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Mentawai culture is a culture that is highly respected by sikerei (shamans) or people who lead punen rituals in the Mentawai community. This punen ritual is always held once a year at Matotonan village's birthday event. Every Matotonan village birthday is held every August starting from August 1 to August 10 every year. The number of Sikerei ritual leaders is decreasing and the younger generation no longer wants to be sikerei [18]. The number of sikerei in the Mentawai Islands district is approximately 100 people. If the younger generation does not want to learn Mentawai culture, local cultural wisdom will be lost. The young generation of Mentawai no longer wants to be sikerei. Though values contained in the phrases above show ideal principles that will enable a person to behave well and protect the natural environment on the island of Siberut.

Mentawai cultural values are different from other cultures in several ways. In general, the Mentawai people are seen as people who like working together paruruk (consultation) and punen (lia/party) to ward off evil spirits in Matotonan village. Another virtue that the Mentawai people have is sharing with each other and always being together and humility. The basic values of solidarity, mutual assistance and concern for others. Second, it contains the basic values of brotherhood and friendship. Third, the basic values are not being provocative, maintaining other people's honor, and keeping other people's secrets. The fourth shows a sense of solidarity, togetherness, cooperation, brotherhood, mutual assistance and mutual cooperation. Fifth: contains the basic principles of justice, full consideration, mature in acting, not in a hurry, and careful in making decisions. Sixth, stick to your goals.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the description above, the following outlines the conclusions obtained: modernization and globalization in the cultural sector, inappropriate parenting patterns and societal stereotypes that override Mentawai cultural values have a negative impact and are factors in the decline of Mentawai cultural values in the younger generation, especially elementary school children. Various efforts and solutions implemented, such as programs held at schools that are carried out periodically, give significance to the existence of Mentawai cultural values at SDN 02 Matotonan today. However, in its implementation, the challenge that is problematic in the decline of Mentawai cultural values is the awareness of all parties, especially families, schools and communities, to be the driving force and front guard in maintaining the preservation of Mentawai cultural values.

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