The Urgency Of Guidance And Counselling In The Process Of Cultural Enculturation

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Article Information:	ABSTRACT
	Cultural enculturation should continue to develop from generation to generation. However, what happened was cultural acculturation and assimilation that made the enculturation process almost disappear as a legacy that must be passed down from generation to generation. This study aims to describe the urgency of guidance and counseling in cultural enculturation. This study uses a literature review method. From the results of these scientific works, it is explained that counseling guidance is very urgent in cultural enculturation. This is because guidance and counseling guides individuals to understand and understand themselves that they are unique individuals and have a culture that must be maintained.

INTRODUCTION

Cultural enculturation should continue to develop from generation to generation. However, what happens is cultural acculturation and assimilation that makes the process of enculturation almost disappear as a heritage that must be passed down from generation to generation. Explained (Siti Anisah & Holis, 2020) that, enculturation is an effort to maintain the continuity of a group of people and their culture. The enculturation process is a cultural artefact that is maintained from generation to generation that is still preserved in the community's joint activities. (Kusumadinata, 2015). The concept of enculturation greatly influences social change in society, enculturation is a social process carried out by certain individuals in learning, adapting

their thoughts and ways of behaving to a particular culture.(Michaelson et al., 2021)(y Jaime Taets, 2023) (Kuncoro et al., 2022)

Enculturation as a concept is a process of acculturation from one generation to another that provides nuances of learning for each generation. Under these conditions, individuals will be faced with various conditions that may disrupt their effective daily lives. So far, the study of enculturation has covered several things, namely: Character Value Enculturation Through Traditional Games in Thematic Learning in Primary Schools (Siti Anisah & Holis, 2020). The Enculturation Process in the Culture of Entas-Entas, Praswala Gara, and Pujan Kapat (Local Social System: Interethnic Probolinggo Regency) (Kusumadinata, 2015). Enculturation of Cultural Values in the Family at the Mandoa Khatam al-Qur'an Event in Balai Gurah Community, West Sumatra (Wirdanengsih, 2017). The Enculturation Process as Life Skill Education in Kampung Naga Community, Neglasari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency (Hendriawan & Astuti, 2017).

Of the many studies that discuss enculturation, researchers have not found studies that discuss the urgency of guidance and counselling in the process of cultural enculturation. Guidance and counselling are very important to understand in order to develop the potential of each individual, including the cultural potential of the community, it is believed that individuals who understand guidance and counselling will feel and find their identity as human beings (Khodijah, 2018)(Paul B. Pedersen, Walter J. Lonner, 2015) (Daulay, 2018).

Individuals are products of their own culture. It is undeniable that thoughts, attitudes and traits are the result of acquired culture (Lund, 2006)(Matthews, G., Davies D.R., Westerman, S.J, Stammers, 2000)(Afrizal & Silvianetri, 2021). In fact, the cultural heritage of a society has begun to erode, such as in West Sumatra, it is rare to find calls uni, uda, which many today call brother, sister. Likewise, the mamak call has been replaced with om. Guidance and counselling, as a service of assistance to individuals, should understand the cultural bases of society, so that the services provided are more felt and useful. In order to have insight in relation to this enculturation (Pratikta, 2020) (Putra et al., 2022). It is necessary to specifically study the urgency of guidance and counselling in cultural enculturation and its development process.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses library research methods. Library research is a method that uses data collection from library sources such as books, journals and other print media and can also be from photos and videos (Supriyadi, 2017). Literature study or literature as a series of activities related to reading, writing and also summarising the branches obtained.

Library research is a research activity carried out by collecting information and data with the help of various kinds of materials in the library such as reference books, similar previous research results, articles, notes, and various journals related to the

problem to be solved (Thomas Mann, 1990) (Sari, 2020) (Asmita & Masril, 2022). The literature read and analysed was related to enculturation, guidance and counselling. Data were collected from similar studies and also through open access journals using the Google Scholar database.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Definition of Cultural Enculturation

Culture is the overall complex of knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and all other abilities, and habits acquired by a person as a member of society (Khairiah & Silvianetri, 2022). Humans learn culture not inherit it, culture is transmitted through learning not genes, so the essence of enculturation is learning or education (Suradi, 2016)

The same thing was explained by Soekanto (2012 : 108) in (Hendriawan & Astuti, 2017) that enculturation or acculturation is the process of learning and adjusting the nature of the mind and attitude of the individual to the system of norms, customs and regulations that live in his culture. On the other hand, enculturation as a concept, can literally be interpreted as a process of acculturation, enculturation refers to the process of acculturation that is transmitted from one generation to the next.

In another view, the concept of enculturation greatly influences social change in society. Enculturation is a social process carried out by certain individuals in learning, adjusting their thoughts and ways of behaviour to a particular culture (Kuncoro et al., 2022). In other cases, enculturation refers to the maintenance of aspects of the culture of origin (Gea, 2011). In terms of education, enculturation is an effort to maintain the sustainability of a group of people and their culture (Siti Anisah & Holis, 2020).

Various views of enculturation suggest that enculturation is the effort of a generation of a community group to learn the culture, norms of its community environment from previous generations so that the culture adopted is maintained and maintained from generation to generation. With the cultural enculturation carried out by the generation of a community group, it will have implications for the preservation of cultural values that exist in the community group.

The preservation of the values, norm systems and behaviours of a community group will affect the behavioural patterns, behaviours of the generations of that community group. Therefore, cultural enculturation by the generation of a community group is important for the preservation of the behavioural patterns, interactions of the generation of a community group. Cultured people have a strong and dignified personality, on the contrary, uncultured people will appear not in accordance with the rules in their environment (Irman et al., 2020)

Factors Affecting Enculturation

Learning and adjusting their minds to a pre-formed system of norms and culture begins at an early age. Along with what Hendriawan and Astuti said, since childhood this process has been embedded in the minds of community members. At first obtained

from his own family environment, then his playmates, developing in the community environment where he lives (Hendriawan & Astuti, 2017).

In line with this, the family is the primary means of socialisation for a person to get to know and learn about his or her culture (Fitriyani et al., 2015). Children spend the early years of life with their families and are exposed to the values and behavioural patterns of their families. Subsequently, they are exposed to the values and behaviour patterns of society. Children learn the norms of society through family and playmates. In addition, they imitate various actions found in society. Sometimes, parents encourage their children to behave according to the will of the society by praising and punishing them for deviant behaviour (Suradi, 2016).

From the article written by (Gea, 2011) regarding the influence of the social environment on the formation of individual cultural behaviour, the factors that influence enculturation can be detailed as follows:
1. Parenting

Parents play the most important role in the development of a person's life. Parents have goals and strongly held beliefs for their children. They have a lifestyle that they want to pass on, specific behaviours that they use in order to realise the goals they want to achieve in their children. The goals that parents have for their children's development are based on the context of giving attention and behaviours that are valued in their culture (Gea, 2011).

This condition describes that enculturation that starts from an early age or since childhood is influenced by parental parenting factors. Children have been invited to learn the system of norms and behaviours adopted by the family and the community where they live.

Siblings

Siblings play an important role in a person's socialisation. Many of the behaviours and beliefs of social groups are transferred through siblings. For example, among Kwara'ae children in the Salomon Islands. Siblings are heavily involved as guardians of their siblings. In this culture responsibility, including looking after siblings, is seen as basic training for siblings to be dependent on each other as adults. (Matsumoto & Juang, 2004) in (Gea, 2011).

Extended Family

The extended family is vital and primary when it comes to child rearing, even if the resources for it are limitless. Many cultures view raising children in extended families as an important and integral part of their culture, as a pillar of the family, and as a guarantor that their culture can be passed on from one generation to the next. In an extended family, although the mother is still seen as the primary caregiver, a child experiences considerable interaction with the father, grandparents, aunts, siblings and cousins. Hispanic and Filipino families view guardians (godparents) as important models for children, and as a source of support for parents. Intermingling with relatives is a hallmark of extended families, and is seen as a way of maximising family resources for successful child rearing.

Peers

Friendship groups or peers are important in the enculturation process. How much influence peers have on a person's development depends on how quickly the culture in which they interact changes. There are described as three types of cultures with different levels of peer group influence on the socialisation of young people, namely: (1) post figurative culture; (2) configurative culture; (3) prefigurative culture. Postfigurative cultures are when cultures change slowly. Here parents transfer their knowledge to their children. In this case the elders retain the knowledge necessary to become competent and successful adults. Older people try and slowly unlock and tell their children the keys to adulthood, teaching the knowledge needed to succeed.

Configurative cultures are when cultural change is more rapid. Here parents continue to socialise the culture to their children, but peers play a bigger role in socialising with each other. Young people share advice and information with each other. Prefigurative cultures are when culture changes so rapidly that young people teach their parents. The knowledge that parents hold is insufficient for the next generation, and adults need to look to young people to confer on societal problems and solutions.

Attention from the wider community

In addition to the aforementioned social environments, daily public attention to a child's growth and development can also be considered as one of the environments that play a role in a child's enculturation process (Ziya. A. Pathan, 2015), (Gea, 2011). Often, norms are learnt only partially by hearing them from others in social settings at different times. In fact, norms are not only taught in the family or in community settings, but are taught in formal schools (Suradi, 2016).

Culture and Education

A very important thing that formulates the mechanism of nurturing young people in many societies and cultures today is the education system. Many of us think that the education system in many countries is merely an institution that teaches thinking skills and knowledge.(Seryapina, 2022)(Cavanagh et al., 2018). However, the public education system is actually the most important institution that develops children's social sensitivity, teaches them and reinforces their cultural values. It can be said that the school system is one of the important pillars that support the larger social system in a society through cultural strategies. In this case, education is a medium for the transformation of cultural values, strengthening social ties, and enhancing social cohesion (Suradi, 2016).

Religion

Religious institutions are another important means of enculturation. Traditionally, religious ceremonies are an important part of nurture and reception ceremonies in many cultures around the world (Memaryan, 2017) (Rezaei et al., 2022)(Amy L. Ai PhD, 2000) For example, Indian babies undergo a hair shaving ceremony when they are newborn, and have a prayer and water sprinkling ceremony when they are named.

Another study conducted by Dosanjh and Ghuman on Punjabi families living in the UK shows how parents use religion and religious practices in their daily lives

to pass on the values and language of their culture to their children (Matsumoto & Juang, 2004). The majority of the sample reported that religious education is important or very important. It was also reported that they have religious discussions with their children, and actively encourage them to attend religious ceremonies and pray together at home (Britt et al., 2017)(Paul R. Pintrich∗ and Akane Zusho, 2007)(Matheson, 2014) (Gea, 2011)

In real life between socialisation and enculturation will be difficult to be separated, because in the process of socialisation there is also a process of enculturation, conversely, that in the process of enculturation there is also a process of socialisation. Through these two processes, the internalisation of character values will work well if stimulated properly (Siti Anisah & Holis, 2020)

Developmental processes associated with enculturation

The process of enculturation is the process by which an individual learns and adapts his or her thoughts and attitudes to the customs, systems of norms and rules of his or her culture. The process of enculturation begins in childhood in the minds of the citizens of a society; first from people in the family environment, then from playmates. Through repeated imitation, their actions become established patterns, and the norms that govern their actions are "cultivated" (Kuncoro et al., 2022)

In another view, the process of socialisation and enculturation is a time when a child learns about his environment and culture in formal, informal and non-formal education. Through this process, character values will grow in the child (Siti Anisah & Holis, 2020). The process of enculturation of character values in traditional games designed through thematic integrative is expected to train the characters of honesty, sportsmanship, obeying the rules, self-control, respect for others, helping children in establishing social relations both with their peers (peer groups) and friends of different ages, can train conflict management, learn to find solutions to problems, be able to develop thinking skills, train courage, can stimulate children in developing cooperation, help children adjust, interact positively with each other, and develop empathetic attitudes towards friends (Siti Anisah & Holis, 2020)

On the other hand, the condition of natural physical factors and natural resources that have the potential to be developed to support the enculturation process as life skills education, as well as the carrying capacity of life sustainability (Hendriawan & Astuti, 2017). Enculturation in its development process will shape the behaviour patterns, character of a generation of a community group. Thus, each community group will have different cultural patterns and value systems that give birth to the system of behaviour and rules adopted. In principle, the system of values, norms, behaviours and patterns of behaviour that are learned to become a culture are positive characters.

The Urgency of Guidance and Counselling in the Cultural Enculturation Process

Culture is not only a study in the field of anthropology, guidance and counselling also pay attention to cultural studies. One of them is the study of cultural enculturation.

Deepening the study of cultural enculturation is an insight for the guidance and counselling community in understanding culture-based counselling. On the other hand, guidance and counselling is an inseparable part of all human life activities.

Guidance and counselling is a means of assistance from an expert to one or several people, so that the individual develops potential talents, interests, and abilities, recognises himself, overcomes problems responsibly without relying on others (Britt et al., 2017)(Lena Salpietro, Clark D. Ausloos, Madeline Clark, Rosalyn Zacarias, 2023) (Widodo, 2019)

Guidance and counselling are very important to understand in order to develop the potential of each individual. For individuals who understand guidance and counselling will feel and find their identity as human beings created by God on this earth, humans are required to try their best to overcome life and its problems, they must be strong in their faith as well as in their attitudes and behaviour, in order to successfully carry their divine duties attached to them as a whole. It's just that humans are often attracted by happiness that is close to being achieved and easily achieved by not considering with a healthy mind (C.Wayne Perry, 2008) (Daulay, 2018)

Guidance and counselling as an alternative in trying to solve existing problems, but there are very few applications of counselling services in culture when seeing the problems experienced by individuals cannot be taken lightly is an important concern so that these problems can be resolved (P. Paul Heppner, et. al, 2008) (Mulyawan, 2020). Guidance and counselling also has a very important position in guiding individuals to understand and understand themselves that they are unique individuals and have a culture that must be maintained. Guidance and counselling has many functions and uses such as early detection of individual problems related to behavioural problems and adaptation to the culture of the environment. In line with this, the implementation of guidance and counselling must be based on and consider the socio-cultural diversity that lives in society, as well as awareness of the socio-cultural dynamics towards a more advanced society (Paul B. Pedersen, Walter J. Lonner, 2015)(Lena Salpietro, Clark D. Ausloos, Madeline Clark, Rosalyn Zacarias, 2023) (Yulita et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

The importance of cultural enculturation for an individual in relation to their daily activities in the community, illustrates the importance of guidance and counselling in the enculturation process that the individual will undergo and receive. The many factors that influence enculturation and the developmental process that it will go through, allow individuals to be faced with emotional and psychological problems that require help from an expert. The help of an expert is defined in terms of counselling guidance is very important position in guiding individuals to understand and understand themselves that they are a unique person and have a culture that must be maintained.

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