Local Customary Law: The Contribution of *Cuci Kampung* tradition as Counterforce to Territorial Stigmatization in Jambi, Indonesia

Abstract

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Keywords: Customary Law, *Cuci Kampung*, Counterforce, Territorial Stigmatization.

Introduction

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Study Area

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Procedure

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Results and Discussion

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The relationship between the *Cuci Kampung* tradition and resistance to territorial stigmatization

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The effectiveness of forms of community counterforce in preventing territorial stigmatization

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Conclusions

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Acknowledgments

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the LPDP–Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency and the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia through the Beasiswa Indonesia Bangkit (BIB), which financed the data collection and preliminary analysis of this research.

References

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Figures Legends

Figure 1. Visualization of frequency analysis results on the code appearance of the meaning of the *Cuci Kampung* tradition through code cloud in MAXQDA Software.

Figure 2. Visualization of domain analysis results of the meaning of the *Cuci Kampung* tradition through the MAXMap menu in the MAXQDA Software.

Table 1. Personal characteristics of research participants.

Participant Number	Gender	Age	Occupation	Education	Organization
Participant 1	Male	48	Head of Village	Senior High School	Traditional Institutions
Participant 2	Male	53	Secretary of village	Senior High School	Traditional Institutions
Participant 3	Male	55	Self-employed	Master Degree	Traditional Institutions
Participant 4	Male	50	Lecturer	Master Degree	Traditional Institutions
Participant 5	Male	60	Self-employed	Bachelor's Degree	Traditional Institutions
Participant 6	Male	46	Self-employed	Bachelor's Degree	Village Government
Participant 7	Male	37	Neighbourhood Head	Master Degree	Village Government
Participant 8	Male	61	Neighbourhood Head	Senior High School	Village Government
Participant 9	Male	48	Neighbourhood Head	Doctor	Cultural Practitioner
Participant 10	Male	35	Lecturer	Master Degree	Cultural Practitioner
Participant 11	Male	33	Lecturer	Master Degree	Cultural Practitioner
Participant 12	Male	34	Lecturer	Master Degre	Religious Leader
Participant 13	Male	31	Lecturer	Master Degree	Religious Leader
Participant 14	Male	40	Lecturer	Bachelor's Degree	Society
Participant 15	Male	37	Lecturer	Master Degree	Society
Participant 16	Male	32	Lecturer	Master Degree	Society
Participant 17	Male	32	Lecturer	Master Degree	Society
Participant 18	Male	37	Lecturer	Master Degree	Religious Leader
Participant 19	Male	50	Self-employed	Bachelor's Degree	Society
Participant 20	Female	41	Housewife	Senior High School	Society
Participant 21	Female	25	Self-employed	Senior High School	Society

Table 2. The Relationship of the *Cuci Kampung* Tradition to counter the Territorial Stigmatization.

No	Meaning and Function of the *Cuci Kampung Tradition*	Characteristics of Territorial Stigmatization	Dimenssion of Social Reconstruction
1	Clean stains/blemishes attached to the area (village).	Environmental stains/blemish (Wacquant, 2007), (Nédélec, 2017) (Arthurson, 2013)	Renewal of social values, Greater spirituality, and Social awakening
2	Prevent a bad reputation in the environment.	Bad reputation in the environment (Wacquant et al., 2014), dilapidated environment (Sisson, 2021).	Strengthening positive image
3	Avoid loss, misfortune, disaster and danger.	Material and non-material losses (Jacobs, 2011), marginality and disadvantage (Sisson, 2021).	Environmental protection
4	Maintain and protect the environment from moral criticism.	Experiencing moral condemnation (Wacquant et al., 2014), address discrimination (Letsch 2023).	Strengthening solidarity
5	Restore the honor of the region.	Loss of honor, degradation, immorality and crime (Wacquant et al., 2014)	Restoring social identity
6	Cleaning the polluted earth	Polluted environment (Cuny, 2019) and slandered (Jacobs, 2011), damaged identity (Goffman, 1963), contaminated area (Nédélec, 2017)	Renewal of social values

Source: self-elaboration from in-depth interview and literature review, 2024

Competing interests
The author(s) declare no competing interests.

Data availability

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are not publicly available due ethics related to protecting the privacy and confidentiality of research participants but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethical Considerations

This research has received ethical approval from the Research Ethics Committee university with number No.16.2.2/UN32.14.2.8/LT/2024. Declared to be ethically appropriate in accordance with 7 (seven) WHO 2011 Standards, 1) Social Values, 2) Scientific Values, 3) Equitable Assessment and Benefits, 4) Risks, 5) Persuasion/Exploitation, 6) Confidentiality and Privacy, and 7) Informed Consent, referring to the 2016 CIOMS Guidelines. The fulfillment of the indicators of each standard indicates this. This declaration of ethics applies during the period February 16, 2024 until February 16, 2025.

Informed Consent

Informed consent was obtained verbally from all participants involved in the study. Each participant was given a detailed explanation of the purpose, scope, and potential impacts of the study. The lead researcher collected consent on February 20, 2024, from informants residing in the study site aged 40-65. Informants agreed to participate voluntarily, to allow the use of their data for research, analysis, and reporting purposes, and to provide permission for publication of

the combined findings, with assurance of confidentiality and protection of individual identities in all published materials.

Author Contribution

Each author contributed to the research and preparation of this manuscript:

IH: Conceptualisation, collecting data, methodology, validation, visualisation, analysis, writing–original draft preparation, and writing analysis.

SU: Ensuring that data, materials, and code comply with transparency and reproducibility standards of the field and journal.

SB: Ensuring that data, materials, and code comply with transparency and reproducibility standards of the field and journal.

SM: Confirming that the data presentation accurately reflects the original.

IG. Collecting data, writing Analysis, and translating manuscripts.