

## Peminggiran Perempuan dalam Kuasa Kelahiran dan Perkembangan Dolalak

<b>Title</b>	Peminggiran Perempuan dalam Kuasa Kelahiran dan Perkembangan Dolalak
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<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The oral history of the birth of "dolalak" dance differs from other traditional dance legends in Java, such as "ronggeng", "lengger" or "tayub". The birth of the traditional dances is related to female figures. The "dolalak" dance was invented by native soldiers (male) during the Dutch colonial period. This paper aims to examine "dolalak" as an arena of power and the contribution of women to "dolalak" in the context of historical reflection. This research is a qualitative study that uses data collection techniques by interviewing, observing, and is supported by documentation studies as well as related previous research. The results of this study show that "dolalak" becomes the arena of power in its invention. There is a major power in interpreting the invention of "dolalak", namely by soldiers (men). As for its development, the "dolalak" becomes an arena for power struggles that surrounds it. The "dolalak" is performing art. The "dolalak" also a medium for spreading Islam, and then the power by the state over it. The power struggles of dance operate and be practiced, from one meaning to another, until the power of state enters. It strengthens the theorization of power. It will continue as a practice of power. In this context, the contribution of women as figures preserving the dance is vulnerable to the invisible. "Dolalak" dance is mostly performed by female dancers and this has become an icon for people in Purworejo Regency, Central Java. Therefore, it is time for women as traditional dance preservers to be narrated and fill in public knowledge.</p>
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<b>Author</b>	Dr Dra SOETJI LESTARI, M.Si