



The Existence of Saung Angklung Udjo from a Macro Perspective: Strengthening Sundanese Culture Amid the Tide of Modernization

Aqila Nurlaily^{1*}, Beby Rabiul Al Zahra², Gloria Gabriella³, Muhamad Nazril⁴, Nabhan Fajrul Falah⁵, Naysilla Desti Aulia⁶, Yusuf Firmansyah⁷

¹⁻⁷ Universitas Pasundan, Indonesia
email: aqilanurlaily@gmail.com¹

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Abstract

This study analyzes the existence of Saung Angklung Udjo from a macro perspective and its role in strengthening Sundanese culture amid the challenges of modernization. The growing influence of globalization has created pressures on the sustainability of local cultural identities, making adaptive preservation strategies increasingly important. This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach using a literature review design based on scholarly publications related to Sundanese culture, angklung, cultural preservation, tourism, and globalization. The findings indicate that Saung Angklung Udjo functions as a cultural preservation center, an educational institution, a cultural tourism destination, and a medium of cultural diplomacy. Its contribution to strengthening Sundanese culture is reflected in the transmission of local values through artistic regeneration, participatory cultural education, and the promotion of the principles of silih asah, silih asih, and silih asuh. The institution has also maintained its relevance through performance innovation, digital engagement, educational tourism, and international collaboration. These strategies demonstrate that Saung Angklung Udjo serves as an adaptive and sustainable model for preserving local culture while responding to contemporary social change.

Keywords: Cultural Preservation, Cultural Resilience, Modernization, Saung Angklung Udjo, Sundanese Culture.



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INTRODUCTION

The accelerating dynamics of globalization, digital connectivity, and cultural homogenization have reshaped the ways local communities negotiate their cultural identities in the twenty-first century, creating complex tensions between preservation and adaptation across diverse sociocultural contexts (Merung et al., 2024). Contemporary scholarship increasingly recognizes that traditional cultural institutions are no longer passive custodians of heritage but active actors that strategically reinterpret local values to remain relevant within rapidly changing social environments (Fauzan, 2025). In many developing countries, cultural sustainability has become a critical concern because global cultural flows frequently privilege dominant transnational cultural products over localized traditions and indigenous knowledge systems (Wahdiniawati et al., 2023). Indonesia represents a particularly significant case within this global discourse due to its extraordinary cultural diversity and the continuing challenges of maintaining local cultural identities amid modernization pressures. Within this broader landscape, Sundanese culture occupies a prominent position as a repository of social values, artistic expressions, and philosophical principles that continue to influence contemporary community life. The persistence of traditional arts is increasingly viewed not merely as a matter of cultural preservation but also as a mechanism for strengthening collective identity and social cohesion in an era characterized by cultural transformation (Novita et al., 2024).

Among the diverse manifestations of Sundanese cultural heritage, angklung has attracted substantial scholarly attention because of its historical significance, educational value, and symbolic representation of communal harmony (Lana et al., 2025). Studies have demonstrated that the continued existence of angklung in modern society is closely associated with its capacity to adapt to changing social and cultural conditions without losing its fundamental philosophical essence (Situmorang, 2022). Research on the cultural dimensions of angklung further highlights that its physical form embodies cosmological meanings and collective social purposes that extend beyond its function as a musical

instrument (Sumadi & Triharini, 2024). Within this context, Saung Angklung Udjo has frequently been identified as one of the most successful cultural institutions in Indonesia due to its ability to integrate cultural preservation, education, tourism, and community empowerment into a coherent institutional framework (Ramara & Safitri, 2024). Previous studies indicate that Saung Angklung Udjo functions as an effective medium for cultural education capable of introducing Sundanese traditions to both domestic and international audiences (Maharani & Primasari, 2024). Other investigations reveal that the institution has developed sophisticated communication practices that strengthen community participation while simultaneously reinforcing local cultural traditions (Angelo et al., 2023).

Despite these valuable contributions, the existing literature remains fragmented because most studies examine Saung Angklung Udjo through sectoral perspectives that emphasize tourism management, marketing strategies, cultural literacy, or artistic regeneration independently rather than as interconnected dimensions of a broader cultural ecosystem (Oktaviani et al., 2024). Research on visitor attraction and digital promotion has provided important insights into organizational sustainability, yet such studies tend to prioritize managerial outcomes over deeper analyses of cultural resilience and identity formation (Mulyana, 2023). Investigations concerning cultural preservation strategies frequently focus on operational practices and tourist engagement while paying insufficient attention to the macro-level processes through which cultural institutions negotiate modernization and globalization (Rayhaniah & Tahir, 2024). Scholarly discussions regarding angklung regeneration have successfully documented intergenerational transmission mechanisms, although they often overlook how these processes contribute to the long-term strengthening of Sundanese cultural values within wider societal structures (Daryana & Budi, 2024). Existing research therefore provides substantial empirical descriptions while leaving unresolved questions regarding the broader sociocultural significance of Saung Angklung Udjo as an enduring cultural institution.

The persistence of these limitations becomes increasingly problematic because cultural institutions are currently confronted by the dual pressures of commercialization and digital transformation, both of which may simultaneously support and undermine cultural authenticity (Ginting et al., 2025). Studies examining tourism development at Saung Angklung Udjo suggest that economic expansion generates new opportunities for cultural dissemination while also creating challenges related to the commodification of heritage (Cahayani & Boli, 2025). Similar findings in heritage tourism scholarship demonstrate that the negotiation between modernization and cultural preservation often produces contradictory outcomes, particularly when traditional values must coexist with market-oriented development agendas (Ningrum & Abdullah, 2025). The issue is not limited to economic considerations because cultural institutions increasingly serve as arenas where local identities are reconstructed and contested within global cultural networks. Understanding how Saung Angklung Udjo maintains its relevance under these circumstances possesses considerable scientific importance because it offers insights into the mechanisms through which local cultures sustain continuity while adapting to structural societal change. The practical relevance is equally significant because cultural policymakers, educators, and community leaders require empirically grounded models capable of balancing preservation objectives with contemporary developmental demands.

Against this backdrop, the present study positions itself within the intersection of literary, linguistic, and cultural studies by examining Saung Angklung Udjo not merely as a performance venue or tourism destination but as a macro-level cultural institution that actively reproduces, negotiates, and disseminates Sundanese values across generations. This perspective expands existing discussions that primarily emphasize organizational performance or cultural tourism by foregrounding the broader processes of identity construction and cultural continuity. The study also engages with contemporary debates concerning the transformation of cultural identity under globalization by exploring how local cultural narratives are maintained and recontextualized within modern social realities (Merung et al., 2024). Such an approach is particularly relevant because cultural institutions increasingly function as mediators between tradition and modernity rather than as static repositories of heritage. The experiences of other Sundanese cultural initiatives indicate that successful revitalization depends not only on artistic preservation but also on the capacity to embed cultural meanings within evolving social contexts (Amanda et al., 2026). Research on character formation through traditional arts likewise suggests that cultural sustainability is closely linked to the successful transmission of values and collective memory across generations (Agestin et al., 2025).

This study aims to analyze the existence of Saung Angklung Udjo from a macro perspective, to examine its role in strengthening Sundanese cultural values, and to identify the strategies through which it responds to the challenges of modernization and globalization. By shifting analytical attention from operational and institutional dimensions toward broader cultural processes, the research seeks to contribute to the theoretical understanding of cultural resilience, identity preservation, and the contemporary relevance of local wisdom. Methodologically, the study offers a holistic framework for investigating cultural institutions as multidimensional actors operating simultaneously within social, educational, economic, and cultural spheres. The findings are expected to enrich scholarly discussions in literary and linguistic research while providing an analytical model for examining the sustainability of local cultures in an increasingly interconnected world.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach using a literature review design to analyze the existence of Saung Angklung Udjo from a macro perspective and its role in strengthening Sundanese culture amid the challenges of modernization. As a non-empirical study, the research relied on secondary data derived from accredited journal articles, books, conference proceedings, and other scholarly publications related to Sundanese culture, angklung, cultural preservation, and Saung Angklung Udjo. The sources were selected purposively based on their relevance to the research objectives, academic credibility, and contribution to discussions on cultural sustainability and identity preservation. The analytical framework was guided by the concepts of cultural identity, cultural resilience, and globalization to examine the interaction between local traditions and contemporary social change (Merung et al., 2024).

The analysis was conducted through four stages: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Relevant information concerning the existence, cultural functions, and adaptive strategies of Saung Angklung Udjo was identified, categorized, and synthesized into thematic findings. The organized data were then interpreted to reveal patterns and relationships among cultural preservation, modernization, and the strengthening of Sundanese values. To ensure the rigor and credibility of the study, source triangulation was applied by comparing findings and arguments from various scholarly publications, while priority was given to peer-reviewed and academically recognized sources. This procedure enabled the study to generate a comprehensive understanding of the role of Saung Angklung Udjo as a cultural institution that contributes to the preservation and development of Sundanese culture in the modern era (Maharani & Primasari, 2024).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Macro Existence of Saung Angklung Udjo in Preserving Sundanese Culture

The existence of Saung Angklung Udjo can be understood as a manifestation of cultural resilience that enables Sundanese cultural traditions to maintain relevance within rapidly changing social conditions. Contemporary discussions on cultural sustainability emphasize that traditional institutions survive not because they resist change entirely but because they possess the capacity to adapt while preserving their core cultural values (Fauzan, 2025). In this regard, Saung Angklung Udjo demonstrates a distinctive model of cultural continuity by integrating preservation, education, and public engagement into a single institutional framework. Its long-standing presence since 1966 indicates that cultural institutions can remain socially meaningful when they continuously negotiate between historical inheritance and contemporary societal expectations. Rather than functioning solely as a repository of traditional knowledge, the institution operates as an active cultural actor that shapes the ongoing production and transmission of Sundanese identity. Such a position elevates its significance beyond the local level and situates it within broader discussions concerning the sustainability of cultural heritage in the era of globalization.

From a macro perspective, the significance of Saung Angklung Udjo extends beyond artistic preservation because its activities contribute to the maintenance of collective cultural memory. Cultural memory plays an essential role in ensuring that communities retain a sense of continuity despite exposure to external influences and social transformation. The literature indicates that cultural identity is not a static entity but a dynamic process continuously reconstructed through social practices, cultural narratives, and symbolic representations (Merung et al., 2024). The performances, educational programs, and community activities conducted by Saung Angklung Udjo function as mechanisms

through which cultural meanings are reproduced and transmitted across generations. Such processes reinforce the visibility of Sundanese culture within public spaces while simultaneously strengthening the cultural consciousness of participants. The institution therefore serves not merely as a venue for artistic expression but also as a strategic medium for sustaining collective identity in contemporary society.

The cultural significance of Saung Angklung Udjo is closely associated with the role of angklung itself as a symbol of Sundanese civilization. Existing studies suggest that angklung embodies philosophical, social, and educational values that reflect the worldview of Sundanese communities (Lana et al., 2025). The instrument represents cooperation, harmony, and mutual dependence because each player contributes a specific musical element that becomes meaningful only when combined with others. This symbolic dimension transforms angklung from a musical instrument into a cultural text that communicates social values and collective ethics. Saung Angklung Udjo preserves these meanings through various cultural activities that emphasize participation rather than passive observation. Such an approach allows cultural values to be experienced directly, increasing the likelihood of their internalization among younger generations.

The macro existence of Saung Angklung Udjo is also evident in its educational function. The institution provides a learning environment in which cultural knowledge is transmitted through practical engagement and experiential participation rather than through formal instruction alone. Research has shown that cultural education conducted within Saung Angklung Udjo serves as an effective medium for introducing Sundanese traditions to diverse audiences while simultaneously fostering appreciation for local heritage (Maharani & Primasari, 2024). This educational role becomes increasingly important in the context of modernization, where formal educational systems often allocate limited attention to local cultural traditions. Through its programs, the institution contributes to the preservation of cultural literacy by ensuring that traditional knowledge remains accessible and relevant. The educational dimension of its activities demonstrates how cultural institutions can complement formal educational structures in maintaining cultural continuity.

Another important dimension concerns the institution's contribution to cultural regeneration. The sustainability of traditional culture depends not only on preserving artifacts and performances but also on ensuring the emergence of new generations capable of understanding, practicing, and transmitting cultural knowledge. The regeneration process at Saung Angklung Udjo involves systematic efforts to engage children and young people in artistic activities from an early age, creating opportunities for continuous cultural learning (Daryana & Budi, 2024). Such initiatives reduce the risk of cultural discontinuity that frequently accompanies modernization and urbanization. The presence of young performers within cultural programs also demonstrates that traditional arts can remain attractive and meaningful for contemporary audiences. This capacity for regeneration strengthens the long-term viability of Sundanese cultural traditions.

The institutional endurance of Saung Angklung Udjo also reflects its ability to balance cultural authenticity with social adaptation. Cultural organizations frequently encounter tensions between preserving traditional values and responding to changing public expectations. Studies on cultural tourism indicate that institutions capable of maintaining this balance are more likely to achieve long-term sustainability because they remain culturally relevant without sacrificing their distinctive identity (Ningrum & Abdullah, 2025). Saung Angklung Udjo exemplifies this adaptive capacity through the continuous refinement of its programs while retaining the cultural principles embedded within angklung traditions. Adaptation in this context should not be interpreted as cultural dilution but rather as a strategic process through which heritage remains meaningful within evolving social environments. Such flexibility contributes significantly to the institution's enduring presence within Indonesian cultural life.

The broader societal influence of Saung Angklung Udjo is further reflected in its contribution to cultural tourism and community development. Previous studies emphasize that cultural heritage institutions increasingly function as multidimensional spaces where preservation, education, economic activity, and community participation intersect (Novita et al., 2024). Saung Angklung Udjo illustrates this intersection by creating opportunities for local communities to engage in cultural production while simultaneously benefiting from tourism-related activities. The institution's visibility has helped position Sundanese culture as a recognizable component of Indonesia's cultural landscape. This role enhances public awareness of local traditions while generating broader support for cultural preservation

initiatives. The interaction between cultural and socioeconomic functions demonstrates the multifaceted significance of the institution within contemporary society.

The recognition of angklung as an Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO has further strengthened the symbolic and strategic position of Saung Angklung Udjo within global cultural discourse. International recognition not only increases visibility but also creates opportunities for cultural diplomacy, intercultural exchange, and broader dissemination of local knowledge. Saung Angklung Udjo has successfully utilized this recognition to expand the reach of Sundanese culture beyond regional and national boundaries while maintaining its commitment to cultural authenticity. The institution's continued existence illustrates that local cultural organizations can remain influential despite the pressures of globalization when they possess strong cultural foundations, adaptive capacities, and effective mechanisms of knowledge transmission. Its experience provides valuable insight into how traditional cultural institutions can function as agents of cultural sustainability in an increasingly interconnected world.

Strengthening Sundanese Cultural Values and Identity.

One of the most significant contributions of Saung Angklung Udjo lies in its capacity to strengthen Sundanese cultural values through continuous processes of cultural transmission and socialization. The preservation of culture cannot be reduced to the maintenance of artistic artifacts because cultural sustainability fundamentally depends on the ability of a community to reproduce the values, norms, and collective meanings that define its identity. Within Sundanese society, cultural values are embedded in social relationships and manifested through principles that regulate interactions among individuals and communities. The concepts of *silih asah*, *silih asih*, and *silih asuh* constitute important foundations of Sundanese philosophy because they promote mutual learning, mutual respect, and mutual guidance within social life. These principles continue to shape cultural practices and remain relevant despite the profound transformations brought about by modernization. The role of Saung Angklung Udjo becomes particularly important because it provides an institutional environment where these values are not only discussed but also practiced through collective cultural activities.

The strengthening of Sundanese identity within Saung Angklung Udjo is closely connected to the educational character of its cultural programs. Cultural identity is generally reinforced when individuals participate directly in meaningful cultural experiences rather than merely receiving information about cultural traditions. The institution employs participatory approaches that encourage active involvement in musical performances, artistic training, and cultural interaction, enabling participants to internalize cultural values through lived experience. Such an approach aligns with contemporary perspectives on cultural learning that emphasize practice-based knowledge transmission as a crucial mechanism for sustaining local traditions. The process allows participants to develop emotional connections with cultural heritage while simultaneously understanding the social meanings embedded within artistic practices. This combination of knowledge acquisition and experiential engagement contributes to a deeper and more enduring sense of cultural belonging.

The principle of *silih asah* is particularly visible in the educational activities conducted by Saung Angklung Udjo. This value emphasizes the importance of sharing knowledge and fostering intellectual growth through collaborative learning processes. The transmission of angklung performance skills involves not only technical instruction but also the communication of cultural philosophies and historical narratives associated with Sundanese traditions. Research on the regeneration of angklung performers indicates that learning activities within Saung Angklung Udjo are designed to cultivate both artistic competence and cultural awareness among younger generations (Daryana & Budi, 2024). Knowledge transfer therefore functions as a cultural strategy that enables traditional values to remain relevant within contemporary social contexts. The educational process reflects a broader understanding that cultural preservation requires the continuous reproduction of knowledge across generations rather than the simple conservation of cultural products.

Equally important is the implementation of *silih asih*, which emphasizes mutual respect, empathy, and social solidarity. Cultural performances at Saung Angklung Udjo rely heavily on cooperation among participants, making collective engagement a fundamental aspect of artistic production. Angklung music itself symbolizes interdependence because each instrument contributes only a limited range of notes, requiring collaboration to create a complete musical composition. This characteristic transforms performance activities into practical exercises in social harmony and collective

responsibility. Studies examining the communication practices within the institution reveal that interpersonal interaction and community participation play a central role in sustaining cultural traditions and strengthening social cohesion (Angelo et al., 2023). The value of *silih asih* therefore extends beyond symbolic representation and becomes an observable component of everyday cultural practice.

The principle of *silih asuh* is reflected in the institution's commitment to mentorship and intergenerational guidance. The continuity of traditional culture depends significantly on the willingness of older generations to guide younger members of the community through structured learning processes. Saung Angklung Udjo facilitates this interaction by creating opportunities for experienced artists and cultural practitioners to share knowledge, skills, and values with children and adolescents. Such practices contribute to the formation of cultural competence while fostering respect for cultural heritage. The mentoring process also strengthens social bonds between generations, reducing the likelihood of cultural fragmentation that often accompanies rapid social change. The institutionalization of guidance and mentorship demonstrates how traditional values can be transformed into practical mechanisms for cultural sustainability.

The contribution of Saung Angklung Udjo to character formation further reinforces its role in strengthening Sundanese cultural identity. Traditional arts possess educational dimensions that extend beyond artistic skill development because they encourage discipline, responsibility, cooperation, and respect for cultural diversity. Participation in cultural activities requires individuals to engage with collective norms and shared responsibilities, fostering character traits that support social integration. Research indicates that traditional art programs implemented by Saung Angklung Udjo contribute positively to the development of national character while simultaneously reinforcing local cultural values (Agestin et al., 2025). Such findings suggest that cultural education can function as an effective instrument for addressing contemporary challenges associated with cultural disconnection and identity erosion. The institution consequently serves both cultural and educational objectives through an integrated approach to value transmission.

Another important dimension concerns the institution's contribution to cultural literacy. Cultural literacy involves the ability to understand, interpret, and appreciate cultural symbols, traditions, and practices within their broader social context. Modernization frequently alters patterns of cultural consumption, creating conditions in which younger generations may become increasingly detached from local traditions. Saung Angklung Udjo addresses this challenge by providing accessible cultural experiences that encourage engagement with Sundanese heritage. Studies have identified the institution as an important medium for promoting cultural literacy and expanding public awareness of local traditions in West Java (Oktaviani et al., 2024). Increased cultural literacy not only supports heritage preservation but also enhances the capacity of communities to negotiate cultural change without losing their distinctive identity.

The strengthening of Sundanese cultural values at Saung Angklung Udjo ultimately demonstrates that cultural preservation is most effective when it integrates education, participation, mentorship, and community engagement into a coherent institutional framework. The institution does not merely safeguard cultural expressions but actively reproduces the social values that sustain those expressions across generations. Its activities illustrate how local cultural organizations can function as agents of identity formation in a period characterized by globalization and cultural transformation. The continued relevance of Sundanese values within contemporary society reflects the success of strategies that connect traditional wisdom with present-day social realities. The experience of Saung Angklung Udjo provides evidence that cultural identity remains dynamic and adaptable when supported by institutions capable of translating inherited values into meaningful contemporary practices. Such a model contributes significantly to broader discussions concerning cultural resilience and the future sustainability of local cultures in an increasingly interconnected world.

Adaptation and Sustainability Strategies in the Era of Modernization

The sustainability of traditional cultural institutions increasingly depends on their capacity to respond to the social, technological, and economic transformations associated with modernization. Cultural organizations that remain dependent solely on conventional preservation mechanisms often encounter difficulties in maintaining relevance among younger generations whose cultural experiences are strongly influenced by digital media and global cultural flows. Contemporary studies emphasize that cultural sustainability requires adaptive strategies capable of balancing authenticity and innovation

without compromising the core values embedded within cultural heritage (Fauzan, 2025). Within this context, Saung Angklung Udjo demonstrates a notable ability to transform challenges arising from modernization into opportunities for cultural development. Its institutional survival for more than five decades reflects a strategic approach that combines cultural preservation with innovation-oriented adaptation. The continuity of the institution indicates that modernization does not necessarily threaten local culture when cultural actors actively engage with social change through creative and context-sensitive strategies.

One of the most visible adaptation strategies is the continuous innovation of cultural performances. Traditional artistic presentations frequently face declining public interest when they fail to accommodate changing audience expectations and contemporary modes of cultural consumption. Saung Angklung Udjo addresses this challenge by developing interactive performances that encourage direct audience participation rather than positioning visitors solely as passive spectators. The incorporation of collaborative musical activities, educational demonstrations, and culturally immersive experiences creates a more dynamic relationship between performers and audiences. Such innovations increase the accessibility of traditional arts while maintaining their cultural significance. Research on the preservation strategies implemented by Saung Angklung Udjo suggests that innovation has become an important mechanism for attracting visitors while simultaneously safeguarding cultural authenticity (Rayhaniah & Tahir, 2024). The institution's approach illustrates that innovation can function as a tool for strengthening rather than diluting cultural identity.

Digital transformation represents another significant dimension of institutional adaptation. The emergence of digital communication technologies has fundamentally altered the ways cultural organizations disseminate information, engage audiences, and construct public visibility. Cultural institutions increasingly rely on digital platforms to expand their reach beyond geographical limitations and connect with global audiences. Studies examining visitor behavior indicate that digital marketing strategies contribute substantially to increasing public interest in cultural destinations and heritage-based tourism activities (Mulyana, 2023). Saung Angklung Udjo has utilized social media platforms, online promotional content, and digital communication channels to introduce Sundanese culture to broader audiences while maintaining direct engagement with cultural enthusiasts. The use of digital technology enables cultural narratives to circulate more widely and facilitates greater public access to local cultural knowledge. Digitalization therefore functions not merely as a promotional tool but also as a contemporary medium for cultural transmission.

The institution's adaptation strategy is also evident in its integration of cultural preservation and tourism development. Cultural tourism has emerged as an increasingly important sector because it provides opportunities to generate economic benefits while promoting cultural heritage. The relationship between tourism and culture, however, remains complex because economic objectives may sometimes conflict with preservation goals. Research on Saung Angklung Udjo demonstrates that tourism development can create positive impacts on cultural dissemination when managed through culturally sensitive approaches that prioritize educational and heritage-oriented experiences (Cahayani & Boli, 2025). The institution's programs emphasize cultural learning and participation, reducing the tendency for traditional arts to be transformed into purely commercial commodities. Such an approach allows tourism activities to support rather than undermine the preservation of Sundanese cultural values. The integration of educational tourism and cultural performance has consequently become one of the institution's most effective sustainability strategies.

The growing interaction between culture and tourism also raises questions concerning commercialization. Heritage institutions frequently face pressures to adapt cultural products to market demands, creating tensions between economic sustainability and cultural authenticity. Existing literature identifies commercialization as one of the most significant challenges confronting cultural destinations because excessive market orientation may weaken the symbolic meanings associated with cultural practices (Ginting et al., 2025). Saung Angklung Udjo appears to navigate this challenge by maintaining a strong commitment to cultural education alongside its tourism activities. Artistic performances continue to communicate cultural narratives and local values rather than functioning exclusively as entertainment products. This balance contributes to the preservation of cultural integrity while ensuring institutional viability within a competitive tourism environment. The ability to negotiate economic and cultural interests represents a crucial factor in the long-term sustainability of heritage institutions.

International collaboration constitutes another important strategy that strengthens the global visibility of Sundanese culture. In an increasingly interconnected world, cultural diplomacy has become a significant instrument for promoting mutual understanding and enhancing international cultural exchange. Cultural institutions capable of participating in international networks often gain greater opportunities to disseminate local traditions while simultaneously acquiring new knowledge and experiences. Saung Angklung Udjo has developed partnerships with educational institutions, cultural organizations, and international communities through performances, workshops, and intercultural programs. Such activities contribute to the global recognition of Sundanese culture and reinforce the international status of angklung as a cultural symbol. Similar patterns have been identified in studies examining the revitalization of traditional Sundanese music, where collaboration and cultural networking are viewed as essential mechanisms for ensuring cultural continuity in the modern era (Amanda et al., 2026). International engagement therefore functions as both a preservation strategy and a means of expanding cultural influence.

The institution's adaptive capacity can also be understood through the broader concept of cultural resilience. Cultural resilience refers to the ability of communities and institutions to maintain essential cultural characteristics while responding constructively to external pressures and internal transformations. Research concerning local wisdom in the Society 5.0 era highlights the importance of combining traditional values with innovative approaches in order to sustain cultural relevance within technologically advanced societies (Wahdiniawati et al., 2023). Saung Angklung Udjo exemplifies this principle by preserving the philosophical foundations of Sundanese culture while simultaneously adopting contemporary methods of education, communication, and cultural promotion. The institution demonstrates that cultural resilience does not emerge from resistance to change but from the capacity to manage change in ways that reinforce cultural identity. This adaptive orientation has enabled the institution to remain influential despite shifting cultural trends and evolving societal expectations.

The sustainability of Saung Angklung Udjo ultimately reflects a multidimensional strategy that integrates cultural preservation, innovation, education, tourism, digitalization, and international collaboration into a coherent institutional model. Its experience challenges assumptions that modernization inevitably leads to cultural erosion by demonstrating that local traditions can thrive when supported by adaptive and forward-looking cultural institutions. The institution's long-term existence highlights the importance of strategic flexibility in maintaining cultural relevance without abandoning historical and philosophical foundations. Insights from studies on cultural tourism management similarly suggest that sustainable heritage preservation depends on the ability of institutions to align cultural objectives with contemporary societal needs (Mulia, 2025; Ramara & Safitri, 2024). The case of Saung Angklung Udjo therefore offers a valuable example of how traditional cultural institutions can sustain local identity while actively participating in modern cultural landscapes. Its adaptive strategies contribute not only to the preservation of Sundanese culture but also to broader discussions concerning cultural sustainability in an era of globalization and technological transformation.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the existence of Saung Angklung Udjo extends far beyond its function as a traditional performing arts institution, positioning it as a strategic cultural actor that contributes to the preservation, transmission, and revitalization of Sundanese culture amid the ongoing pressures of modernization and globalization. From a macro perspective, the institution performs multiple interconnected roles encompassing cultural preservation, cultural education, community empowerment, cultural tourism, and international cultural representation. The findings indicate that the sustainability of Saung Angklung Udjo is closely linked to its ability to maintain the philosophical foundations of Sundanese culture while simultaneously adapting to contemporary social, technological, and economic developments. Through educational programs, artistic performances, and intergenerational cultural transmission, the institution continuously reinforces the values of *silih asah*, *silih asih*, and *silih asuh* as essential components of Sundanese identity. Its long-term existence illustrates that local cultural institutions can remain relevant when cultural preservation is understood as a dynamic and adaptive process rather than a static effort to conserve tradition. The case of Saung Angklung Udjo therefore provides important evidence that cultural resilience is achieved through the integration of heritage preservation, social participation, and institutional adaptability.

The analysis further reveals that the sustainability of local culture in the contemporary era depends significantly on the capacity of cultural institutions to engage constructively with modernization without losing their cultural authenticity. Saung Angklung Udjo has successfully implemented various adaptive strategies through performance innovation, digital engagement, educational tourism, and international collaboration, enabling Sundanese culture to reach broader audiences while maintaining its cultural significance. These strategies have strengthened not only the visibility of angklung as an important cultural symbol but also the broader recognition of Sundanese cultural values within national and global contexts. The findings contribute theoretically to discussions on cultural resilience, identity preservation, and the relationship between locality and globalization by demonstrating how traditional cultural institutions negotiate continuity and change. Methodologically, the study highlights the usefulness of a macro-perspective approach in examining cultural institutions as multidimensional entities operating across cultural, social, educational, economic, and global domains. The experience of Saung Angklung Udjo offers a valuable reference for policymakers, educators, cultural practitioners, and researchers seeking sustainable models of cultural preservation capable of responding effectively to the challenges of an increasingly interconnected world.

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