

## ABSTRAK

Kampung adat Cireundeu secara geografis terletak di lembah bukit yang masuk ke daerah Kelurahan Leuwigajah, Kecamatan Cimahi Selatan. Hingga saat ini kampung adat Cireundeu selalu konsisten dalam menjalankan adat istiadat secara turun temurun dari zaman nenek moyang masyarakat Cireundeu. Salah satu aktivitas adat yang masih dilakukan turun temurun adalah tradisi Surasa. Tradisi Surasa merupakan bentuk upaya melestarikan warisan budaya yaitu Rasi Singkong. Tradisi Surasa sebagai media transfer pengetahuan tradisional rasi singkong secara turun temurun. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Prosedur pengumpulan data dengan mewawancarai informan yang terlibat yaitu *Sesepuh Adat*, *Nonoman*, warga adat. Selain itu data dikumpulkan dengan acara observasi langsung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tradisi surasa adalah tradisi yang sudah ada sejak abad 16 yang didapatkan setelah berguru kepada Pangeran Madrais di Cigugur, Kuningan. Tradisi surasa berfungsi sebagai sarana transfer pengetahuan untuk menumbuhkan rasa bangga terhadap warisan budaya rasi singkong. Mekanisme tradisi Surasa diawali dengan pembukaan oleh *Sesepuh Adat*, penyampaian sejarah dan pengolahan rasi singkong oleh *Nonoman*, dan penutupan oleh *Nonoman*. Alasan tradisi Surasa masih dipertahankan karena memiliki nilai penting, manfaat dan motivasi bagi masyarakat adat Cireundeu.

Kata kunci: tradisi Surasa, rasi singkong, pelestarian, transfer pengetahuan, warisan budaya

## ABSTRACT

*Geographically, the Cireundeu traditional village is located in a hill valley that enters the Leuwigajah Village area, South Cimahi District. Until now, the Cireundeu traditional village has always been consistent in carrying out customs that have been passed down from generation to generation since the age of the ancestors of the Cireundeu people. One of the traditional activities that is still carried out from generation to generation is the Surasa tradition. The Surasa tradition is an effort for preserving cultural heritage, namely the Rasi Singkong. The Surasa tradition is a medium for transferring traditional knowledge of the Rasi Singkong from generation to generation. This type of research is qualitative with a case study method. The data collection procedure is conducted by interviewing the informants involved, namely traditional Sesepeuh Adat, Nonoman and Warga Adat. In addition, data was collected by direct observation. The results of the research show that the beginning of the surasa tradition dates back to the 16th century which was obtained after studying with Prince Madrais in Cigugur, Kuningan. The surasa tradition serves as a means of transferring knowledge to foster a sense of pride in cultural heritage. The mechanism of the Surasa tradition begins with the opening by the Sesepeuh Adat, the presentation of history and processing of Rasi Singkong by the Nonoman, and the closing by the Nonoman. The reason the Surasa tradition is still maintained is because it has important values, benefits and motivation for the Cireundeu indigenous people.*

*Keywords: Surasa tradition, rasi singkong, preservation, transfer of knowledge, cultural heritage*