

CULTURAL DIVERSITY OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO CREATE GALUNGGUNG GEOPARK IN TASIKMALAYA REGENCY

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Informasi artikel	ABSTRAK
<i>Sejarah artikel</i> Diterima : 5 Feb 2021 Revisi : 28 Feb 2021 Dipublikasikan : 31 Mar 2021	Geopark Galunggung merupakan suatu platform yang mewadahi berbagai potensi yang dimiliki oleh Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, pada aspek geodiversity, biodiversity dan cultural diversity. Untuk dapat mewujudkan Geopark Galunggung ini diperlukan keterlibatan aktif dari masyarakat lokal untuk dapat menjaga dan melestarikan keragaman budaya yang dimiliki oleh kawasan geopark, dalam penelitian ini meliputi empat kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Leuwisari, Sariwangi, Sukaratu dan Padakembang. Keempat kecamatan ini merupakan kawasan yang memiliki banyak keragaman potensi dibandingkan dengan kawasan lainnya. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan studi kajian fenomenologi. Teknik pengumpulan data observasi, wawancara, studi dokumentasi dan studi literatur. Hasil dari penelitian ini, Keragaman budaya yang ada pada masyarakat bersifat berwujud (tangible) dan tak berwujud (intangible), namun kondisi dilapangan sudah banyak keragaman budaya yang hampir hilang karena perkembangan zaman.
Kata kunci: Geopark Galunggung Keragaman Budaya Berwujud Tak Berwujud	ABSTRACT Galunggung Geopark is a platform to accommodates various potentials of Tasikmalaya Regency, in the aspects of geodiversity, biodiversity and cultural diversity. To realize Galunggung Geopark, active participation of the local community is required to maintain and preserve the cultural diversity of the geopark area. This research implemented in Leuwisari, Sariwangi, Sukaratu, and Padakembang. These districts have more various potentials than other districts in Tasikmalaya Regency. This research used the descriptive method with a qualitative approach and phenomenological studies. Observation, interviews, documentation studies, and literature studies are chosen to collect data. The result of this research is the cultural diversity that exists in society is tangible and intangible, but conditions in the field show a lot of cultural diversity has almost disappeared due to the times.
Keywords: Geopark Galunggung, Cultural Diversity Tangible Intangible	

Preliminary

Tasikmalaya Regency has various characteristics. It can be distinguished from other regions. Diversity possessed by the Tasikmalaya Regency, makes it rich in potential resources. It can be a pillar for regional development. Organized management will help in increase the value of this region. There are two kinds of potential resources, which is natural and non-natural resources. Natural resources are formed naturally. Non-natural resources can be formed due to human activity as the maker. Potential resources must be maintained existence and sustainability, not only for current generations but

also for future generations. Geopark can be a platform to preserve nature and culture to be maintained and sustainably and able to improve welfare community life.

Geopark is a geographic area that has an eminent geological heritage which includes the concept of conservation, utilization, and management holistically with other natural resources in sustainable development concept (Putri 2019) and (Permana 2020). Geopark was introduced as a strategy to obtain sustainable development to improve social and economic life through the continuous participation of

the local community (Farsani 2011). The existence of a geopark can be used as a natural laboratory and tourism destination that in manifestation need support from across sectors and from various disciplines. In the process, to create geopark must keep up conservation of natural and cultural resources, develop science as well improve the welfare of society by keep paying attention to local wisdom.

An area can be a geopark by fulfilling the three main pillars of geopark, which are the aspects of geodiversity, biodiversity, and culture diversity. Galunggung Geopark has various potentials that correspond to the three main pillars of geopark. The legal basis to create Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency stated on decree Number 72 of 2018 from the Governor of West Java Province. Tasikmalaya Regency is one of five regions designated for geopark development. Tasikmalaya Regency designation as geopark area, because it considered having a lot of potentials that could be developed into a geopark area.

Naming Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency, cannot be separated from the Galunggung which is an icon or a characteristic of Tasikmalaya Regency itself. Galunggung area has a lot of potential through natural resources and non-natural resources that can support to fulfill the three main pillars of geopark. So it's nothing wrong if Galunggung becomes the core area of geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency. So geopark can become an important strategy for regional development supported by a wealth of geology, biology, and culture (Stoffelen et al. 2019).

The current existence of the Galunggung Geopark is a matter of pride for the Government and the Community of Tasikmalaya because this indicates the value of the Tasikmalaya Regency that other regions do not have. In its implementation, Galunggung Geopark has the slogan "Respect for Earth and Life, Respect for Traditional Values". This follows the three main pillars of geopark. Respect for earth and life purposes implementation according to the Geodiversity and Biodiversity basis. Respect for

Traditional Values implementation according to the Cultural diversity basis.

Quoting from (Oktariadi 2018) and (Kusumahbrata 2020) the flow chart of the ideal concept of geopark development in Indonesia has three stages, which are local geopark, national geopark and global geopark. This geopark ranking is always related from the ground level to the highest level so if that area could develop a geopark well, there is a possibility to go up levels. It is certainly supported by the three main pillars of geopark, which are the aspects of geodiversity, biodiversity, and cultural diversity. Geodiversity is related to its landscapes and geological processes in the region. Biodiversity is related to its biodiversity in the region, and Cultural Diversity is related to cultural diversity in the region.

Cultural diversity is the most closely related to human life because it deals with the past cultural life which still exists today. Culture in nowadays human life is a continuity of past events which can be the shape of present events, so its existence must be preserved as not to become extinct by time. Current change and development causes shifting elements of community life, so that many cultures have gradually disappeared. In order for the cultural potential that exists in society to be maintained, it is necessary to have a cultural inheritance. Each region certainly has different cultural potentials, so that if it is put together it will produce a diversity of more different cultural characteristics. Based on the type, the form of cultural diversity can be tangible and intangible.

Cultural diversity owned by each region, if it is not accommodated and put together in one bond, it won't into a bigger thing. The geopark can be a place to unite cultural diversity in a region into a wider and have a higher value. Nowadays, the study of cultural diversity is still limited, even though cultural diversity is one of the closest elements to human life and is the result of human activity.

To create Galunggung Geopark certainly cannot run alone but must collaborate and mutual support among stakeholders. Optimal collaboration out of 5 stakeholder elements, which are academics, business, community,

government and media (Putri, Deliarnoor, and Nurasa 2020). The main purpose of this geopark is to improve the welfare of local communities around the geopark area.

In the process to create the Galunggung Geopark, the community is a very important indicator. However, conditions that occur in the field, a lot of cultural diversity today has almost disappeared due to the times, with the Galunggung Geopark, it is hoped that it will be able to revive the cultural diversity that has almost been lost in Tasikmalaya Regency. In this regard, the researcher intends to examine : Cultural potential that can support to create Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency.

Method

The method used in this research is descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach suitable for use in this research because the research was carried out accordingly with two characteristics of qualitative research, which are describing and explaining a phenomenon. Researcher will explain all potential of cultural diversity to create Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency. Researcher using phenomenological study, which describes a typical phenomenon that happens in an area and isn't occurs in other areas, the phenomenon maybe have same type but with different characteristics and studies (Sukmadinata 2015: 63).

This research focusing to identify cultural diversity in the tangible and intangible aspects that exist in the Galunggung Geopark area. The core object of this research is the potential cultural diversity in the Galunggung Geopark area, while the subjects are the parties involved such as the Tourism Youth and Sports Authorities, the Chief of the Galunggung Geopark Daily, humanist and

local community. The location of this research is the main area of the Galunggung Geopark which is located under the foot of Mount Galunggung, which are Leuwisari, Sariwangi, Padakembang, and Sukaratu. Collecting data using observations, interviews, documentation studies, and literature studies. The data analysis technique was carried out by descriptive techniques and data triangulation techniques.

Results and Discussion

Galunggung Geopark is a platform that accommodates the wealth of potential of the Tasikmalaya Regency. Galunggung Geopark still in development certainly requires the support and participation of all stakeholders starting from government, academics, communities, business, and media. All of these elements must be able to contribute and cooperate with local communities to create this Galunggung Geopark. The Galunggung Geopark is still new, legalized by the government in 2018 with five other regions so at this point Tasikmalaya Regency is getting ready to identify the three pillars of the geopark which are aspects of geodiversity, biodiversity, and cultural diversity. To make it easier to collect the diversity in this Galunggung Geopark area so a Geopark Acceleration Team was formed as stated in decree number 556 / Kep.2-Desparpora / 2020.

Based on the agreement of the Geopark Acceleration Team, an area delineation was carried out for development Galunggung Geopark. From 39 districts in Tasikmalaya Regency, it was delineated into 15 districts. This district has a wealth and diversity of potential so that it is a leading area in the development of the Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency. Based on the agreement of the Geopark Acceleration Team, development areas of Galunggung Geopark is 205,824.99 Ha.



Figure 1. Delineation of the Galunggung Geopark Area

The 15 delineation areas have diverse wealth and different potentials. To deepen the study, the researcher focused on the area around the center of the Galunggung Geopark area which consists of four Districts, which are Leuwisari, Sariwangi, Sukaratu and Padakembang.

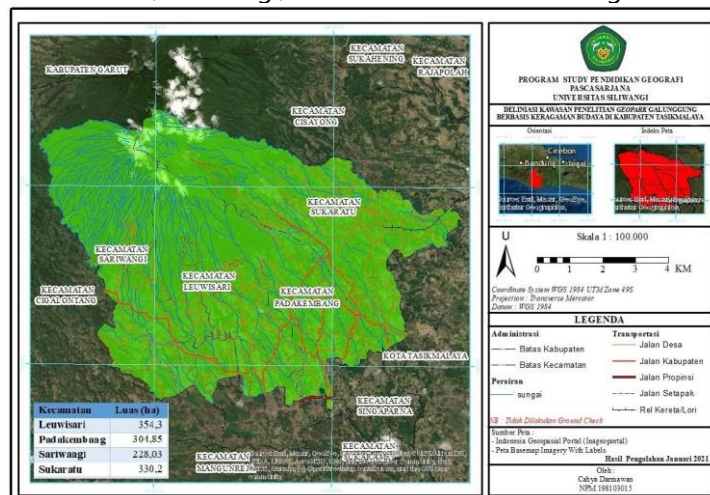


Figure 2. Research Locations in the Galunggung Geopark Area

Each district has different characteristics so that it is this difference that gives rise to its own uniqueness in the Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency. The four districts which are the main development areas of the Galunggung Geopark. In the four districts, there are a lot of potentials, both for geodiversity, biodiversity and

cultural diversity. The aspect of cultural diversity is one of the three main pillars of geopark.

According to the Minister of Tourism and Creativ Economy (2020) cultural diversity is a form of continuity from past and present cultures that are tangible and intangible. The wealth that exists today cannot be separated from a process

of cultural inheritance from the past approach from an intense and permanent relationship between humans and their environment. Cultural inheritance is not only about protection and preservation but how to use it to preserve the culture and still contribute to sustainable development (Rios et al. 2020).

According to (Hilman, Hendriawan, and Sunaedi 2019) state that cultural diversity can be a potential and even a challenge to be maintained as part of cultural heritage. Cultural diversity is related to the potentials possessed by each region which can become a characteristic of the region. This culture is the result of a community activity that occupies an area (Astuti and Rosali 2017).

Cultural diversity in society is part of local wisdom that grows in a community environment, local wisdom in the community is inherited hereditary and definitely on local community (As'ari et al. 2018). One of the efforts to introduce the geopark potential of a region can be through the geoproduct potential of the geopark area. Geoproducts can be a geological attraction that can reveal several aspects of cultural heritage. This geoproduct includes geo-souvenirs, typical food that are a mainstay of the region, and museum. Likewise, it will provide support for geoscience knowledge and environmental and cultural concepts to the public (Complova 2010).

According to Fauzi and Misni (2016) besides to make an inventory of the cultural diversity of each region, a geopark area must have a place that becomes a museum, the aim is to show forms of diversity in the aspects of geodiversity, biodiversity and cultural diversity in the geopark area. One of the museums in the Galunggung Geopark area is located in Leuwisari District, precisely in the Batu Ampar area. This museum was built to display the potential for cultural diversity such as keris, ancient objects and so on.



Figure 3. Galunggung Museum

To be able to identify the cultural diversity of the Galunggung Geopark area, it can be seen from the 7 cultural elements conveyed by (Koentjaraningrat 2009) consisting of religious systems and religious ceremonies, social organization systems, knowledge systems, languages, arts, livelihood systems, technology systems and equipment.

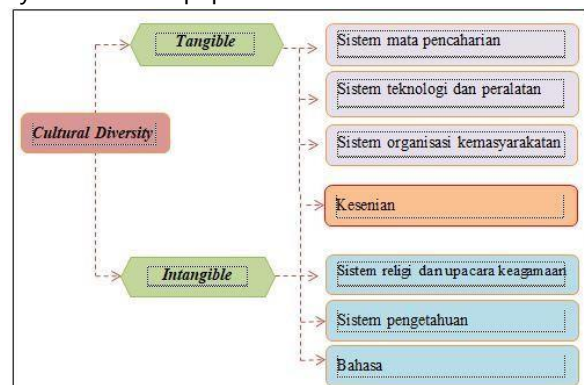


Figure 4. Classification of Cultural Diversity Aspects

In Figure 4, the author combines cultural diversity, which are tangible and intangible aspects with 7 cultural elements.

1. Identification of cultural diversity in aspects tangible

a. Livelihood System

From the four districts which are Leuwisari, Sariwangi, Sukaratu and Padakembang, mostly livelihood the people become a farmers, gardening and raising livestock. Community life in the Galunggung Geopark area is mostly oriented to the agricultural aspect.



Figure 5. Community Livelihoods

b. Technology systems and equipment

Along with the times, it has caused many changes to the elements of life, including technology systems and living equipment. The local community is now use modern living equipment, so a lot of traditional tools / equipment are rarely used. Current generation does not know the traditional tools that were widely used by previous generations.

c. Community Organization System

The social organization system is related to the elements of community life, as well as government officials coordinating with the local community in this Galunggung Geopark. However, the existence of the Galunggung Geopark is still relatively new, the local community has not yet known about the existence of the geopark itself, until now it has not been formed geopark activist group from the community. In the future, activist groups can be formed such as the tourism awareness group which is devoted to the development of this Galunggung Geopark.

d. Art

Art that exists in the community is basically the work of the local community which is carried out continuously and there is always a regeneration to the next generation. The variety of arts that exist in the local

community can support to create the Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency.



Kuda Lumping in Sukagalih Village, Sukaratu District



Padepokan silat from Sukamahi Village, Sukaratu District

Figure 6. Cultural diversity in the arts

2. Identification of cultural diversity in aspects intangible

a. Religious and religious systems

The religious and religious systems that exist in local community are related to one's belief in the creator. Nearly 99% of the people in the research area are Muslim. In addition, in the research area, there are also many relics that are used as places of pilgrimage, such as the tomb of Rd. Dewi Sumili which is located in Padakembang District.

b. Knowledge System

Along with the development of knowledge, it causes a lot of potential to be developed from the thinking of the community. The community works together to cultivate a potential that is owned and developed as a result of UMKM from the area.



Processed Mushrooms (UMKM) from Kp. Tarikolot RT 01 / RW 07 Padakembang District



Sapu Injuk (UMKM) from Kp. Salada RT 06 / RW 11 districts In development










	Anyaman Bambu (Creative Economy Tourism in Linggajati Village, Sukaratu District)		Geger Hanjuang in Lingamulya Village, Leuwisari District
	Culinary Potential (Baby Fish) (UMKM) from Kp. Gunung Putri RT 04 / RW12		Sumur manggung in Lingamulya Village, Leuwisari District
	Palm Sugar (UMKM) from Kp. Kedung RT 01 / RW 04 districts In development		Batu Sanghyang in Lingamulya Village, Leuwisari District
<p>Figure 7. Community Knowledge System in the form of UMKM</p> <p>Figure 7 illustrates the knowledge system of a society that is always developing. There are many ways to express all the skills you have, so that it can be more useful for increasing the economy of the local community and supporting the production of a product that becomes the wealth of a region.</p> <p>c. Language</p> <p>Sundanese language is the regional language used by almost all people in West Java Province, including in these 4 districts. However, due to the development of the current generation, they may not understand the use of grammar (undak usuk basa) to communicate in Sundanese.</p> <p>3. Identification of Cultural Potentials in Three Districts</p> <p>Another potential of cultural diversity is abundant the relics of the ancestors that still exist. These relics are in the form of sites or a formation of the results of the sacred culture of the ancestors.</p>			Museum Galunggung Batu Ampar in Lingawangi Village, Leuwisari District
			Walahir's Tomb in Sukamulih Village, Sariwangi District
			Lawang Saketeng (Dalem Warga Kusumah) at Kp. Cibenda Padakembang Village District In development

Figure 8. Cultural diversity sites

Its cultural diversity owned by each region will be a wealth that will be maintained if its existence is preserved and maintained. Cultural diversity can be a potential and even become a challenge for the next generation to be able to maintain, preserve and confirm as a cultural heritage that is the wealth of the region. So that cultural diversity that is maintained will support the acceleration to create Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency.

Conclusions

The cultural diversity of the Galunggung Geopark development priority areas is very diverse. The cultural diversity that exists in society needs to be preserved and passed down so that it will not become extinct over time. The cultural diversity that exists in the Galunggung Geopark area community is tangible and intangible, all of

these potentials can support the realization of the Galunggung Geopark in Tasikmalaya Regency.

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