



Current Research in Education: Conference Series Journal

Journal homepage: <https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/crecs>



Local Wisdom-Based Cultural Conservation as an Effort to Preserve and Develop Tourism Villages Through Traditional Music Training in Sukaharja Village, Sukamakmur District, Bogor, West Java

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ABSTRACT

Sukaharja Tourism Village, located in Sukamakmur District, Bogor Regency, West Java, is a village with significant potential being developed through a community-based tourism concept to achieve sustainability. This village leverages its natural, cultural, and social assets through an educational tourism model based on local wisdom, including agriculture, animal husbandry, culinary arts, and nature tourism. However, the arts sector, specifically degung music (a traditional Sundanese orchestra), has not been optimally utilized to support the village's promotion and development. Although a full set of degung gamelan instruments is available at the village hall, its use in promotional events remains minimal. Observing this situation, the researcher is motivated to conduct a culture conservation initiative based on local content, focusing on the development of the traditional degung art. The goal is to preserve this Sundanese cultural heritage while simultaneously supporting the tourism village's growth. Through traditional music training, this effort aims to maximize degung art's potential as a tourist attraction that boosts the local economy, preserving culture while contributing to Sukaharja Village's welfare through sustainable tourism.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Submitted/Received 02 Nov 2023

First Revised 15 Jan 2024

Accepted 01 Mar 2024

First Available online 01 May 2024

Publication Date 01 Aug 2024

Keyword:

Cultural Conservation,
Degung Art,
Local Wisdom,
Sukaharja Tourism Village,
Sustainable Tourism,
Traditional Music Training.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of tourism is one of the government's programs to explore areas in Indonesia that have unique characteristics in terms of culture, language, customs, food, arts, and other aspects. Indirectly, Indonesians cannot be separated from local customs or cultures (Monika & Prakoso, 2023). Culture is always involved in human daily activities, such as education, agriculture, worship/rituals, eating, dressing, and even the arts. Creativity can come in many forms and perspectives, but its main purpose is to develop the best products of a person/community in order to improve their standard of living. Creativity also greatly influences the development of tourism. One of the interesting things in the development of tourism is the art (Butler, 2015). The arts in the villages of Sukaharja and Sukamakmur are very interesting and unique, representing a form of local wisdom of the Sundanese people. There are several art forms that still survive today, one of which is the traditional art of gamelan degung and kaulinan/children's games. These arts have their own functions, such as kaulinan, which is used to entertain children, while degung is used to entertain people after a day of activities (Faiz & Kurniawaty, 2020; Karyono, 2019; Mulyadiprana et al., 2017).

Originating from West Java, the degung gamelan reflects the Sundanese people's cheerful and expressive nature. The degung gamelan is a more flexible ensemble because it is played for entertainment purposes, making it more relaxed and lighthearted. By maintaining this balance between tradition and enjoyment, the *degung* gamelan continues to thrive as a living cultural heritage that adapts to modern times without losing its authenticity. The degung gamelan is a more flexible ensemble because it is played for entertainment purposes, making it more relaxed and lighthearted. However, this art form is not very popular due to a lack of human resources, especially teachers/practitioners, so that in ceremonial activities or entertainment in the villages of Sukaharja and Sukamakmur, they often rely on artists/groups from outside the area (interview with Atikah, S.Pd.I, head of the village). This prompted the researcher to revive the traditional art of gamelan degung with an activity themed around cultural conservation based on local wisdom as an effort to preserve and develop tourism in the village through traditional music training in the village of Sukaharja, Sukamakmur sub-district, Bogor regency, West Java, so that it can be utilized (Caturwati, 2017). The community serves as a form of strengthening the village tourism program and as an effort to preserve the culture based on the local wisdom of a particular ethnic group/culture in the Bogor Regency, West Java.

The preservation of these traditional arts is an important effort to maintain the cultural identity of the local community while supporting the development of the tourism sector. Through traditional music training programs and cultural activities, local residents are encouraged to actively participate in conserving and revitalizing their heritage. In this context, *gamelan degung* plays a vital role not only as a form of entertainment but also as a cultural attraction that embodies the values, harmony, and creativity of the Sundanese people. The flexible nature of *degung* makes it adaptable to various performance settings, from community celebrations to tourism events, allowing visitors to experience the local culture in a joyful and interactive way. Therefore, strengthening the role of traditional arts such as *degung* in tourism development contributes not only to cultural preservation but also to the economic empowerment of the Sukaharja and Sukamakmur communities.

Indonesia is known for its rich cultural diversity, where each region has its own distinctive traditions and artistic expressions that reflect local wisdom. However, globalization and modernization have led to a gradual decline in community participation in preserving traditional arts. Therefore, efforts to revitalize and conserve local culture have become

increasingly important, especially in rural areas that still hold strong traditional values. Cultural conservation activities based on local wisdom as an effort to preserve and develop tourism villages through traditional music training in Sukaharja village, Sukamakmur sub-district, Bogor regency, West Java, aim to help develop, maintain, and preserve a form of local wisdom of a community, especially the arts, so that it is maintained and can support the tourism village program in Sukaharja, Sukamakmur in the tourism sector economy (Hartiningsih, 2015; Maryaeni, 2009). The abundance of human resources, especially young people in Sukaharja village, who are skilled in playing the gamelan degung and the lack of trainers/practitioners who are able to provide and devote time to managing degung arts, made the researchers interested in providing cultural conservation through traditional arts training, which is expected to bring a breath of fresh air/enthusiasm to the young people in the village Sukaharja, Sukamakmur to be more concerned about cultural preservation based on local wisdom in the area (Hadliansah & Juwita, 2019; Julia et al., 2019). This community service activity is not only a form of cultural preservation but also an application of the independent curriculum through the development of MBKM activities for lecturers and students in the field/outside the campus. MBKM activities are real-life learning experiences in the field to provide students with knowledge that can be gained by going directly to the field or through internships, entrepreneurship, and village development through the development of traditional arts based on local wisdom with a conservation activity for the purpose of preserving and developing tourist villages in Sukaharja, Sukamakmur, Bogor Regency (Ramadhanita, 2020). In addition to activities that lead to MBKM, this community service is also related to the main performance indicators set by the campus, which are that students can get decent jobs after completing their studies, open job links through this community service collaboration, students can have field experience and take real actions according to field needs. Additionally, for researchers who are also lecturers, this initiative enables them to collaborate with the community through activities outside the campus, fostering relationships with practitioners/artists/experts who may later collaborate in teaching activities such as practitioner-led teaching. The outcomes of this collaboration between lecturers and the community can be beneficial for societal life.

2. METHODS

The research method used in the community service program in Sukaharja Village, Sukamakmur, employed a qualitative method, the application of which was divided into three stages (Dawis et al., 2023), including:

2.1. Pre-Activity

To achieve maximum results in this training and to ensure alignment between needs, treatment, and desired outcomes, preliminary observations and needs assessments were conducted during the training activities for the community, particularly regarding local wisdom and traditional arts in Sukaharja Tourism Village. These assessments focused on existing human resources, especially artists and community members who support the arts in Sukaharja Tourism Village. After these pre-activities, data was obtained showing that Sukamakmur has natural potential in the form of biodiversity, including unique and interesting arts and cuisine, which give this village its own special appeal. The arts present include local wisdom, Jaipongan art, degung, kaulinan, and an abundance of bamboo plants that can be further developed to support the presentation of music that reflects the identity of the local tourism industry in Sukamakmur. In addition to the cultural panorama, there is

also an interesting panorama of farmers and ranchers, which creates a unique attraction for tourists.

2.2. Activity Implementation

Based on the results of the pre-activity analysis, an activity plan was developed in accordance with the needs, starting from the appropriate materials and implementation methods. The methods used in this training were material presentations and discussions, as well as practical exercises and simulations accompanied by the team.

2.3. Post-Activity

After the material delivery and field guidance simulation activities, participants will be evaluated by the team. This evaluation is conducted to ensure that this community service program has a positive impact on efforts to advance the creative industry through performances or musical performances that reflect local identity. The evaluation is carried out by filling out an evaluation form that has been prepared. The second evaluation is related to the skills of the artistic community and involves a field practice test.

2.4. Partner participation

For this activity to be successful, good cooperation between the team and its partners is required so that the synergy between the two runs smoothly and well. POKDARWIS, as a partner, provides assistance in the form of training facilities, ranging from rooms to supporting equipment. This activity is divided into two parts: in-house training and field practice. The ratio of each activity is 30% theory and 70% practice. Therefore, the necessary media and supporting tools are required. Gathering the training participants. The role of partners is very important, namely to communicate with and gather the training participants.

2.5. Stages

The methods used in the training were demonstration and practice-based. These methods were used with the aim of developing the community's knowledge and skills through direct experience through practice. Demonstrations were important to guide and mentor participants in following the training material provided. The activities were fully accompanied by the chairperson and the community service team.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia, as an archipelagic nation rich in ethnic and cultural diversity, has long been known for its abundant traditions that reflect the identity and worldview of its people. Each region possesses unique local wisdom manifested through language, rituals, art, and social customs that have been passed down from generation to generation. These cultural elements not only serve as a reflection of the community's way of life but also as a means of building social cohesion and transmitting values across ages. In the midst of modernization and the rapid influence of globalization, traditional values often face challenges due to lifestyle changes, urbanization, and the dominance of digital culture. However, local communities continue to make various efforts to maintain their cultural heritage through education, artistic performances, and community-based programs. Local culture is generally traditional and oral in nature, which is still preserved in the era of digitalization and technological development.

Local culture is generally traditional and oral in nature, which is still preserved in the era of digitalization and technological development. Fischer (1980:19) states that cultural development in a region is caused by several factors, including the geographical environment, parent nation, and contact between nations Sukaharja Village is one of the villages that has unique geographical features and is one of the tourist villages in Bogor Regency. It has great tourism potential, but this is not accompanied by potential in the arts as part of the local cultural wisdom. The angklung training conducted as part of the community service program is one form of effort to preserve culture, particularly in the realm of music. The two-day training provides concrete steps toward reviving and revitalizing music, especially among the younger generation.

Through this angklung training program, the community not only learns to play a traditional musical instrument but also develops a deeper appreciation for the values embedded in local art. The activity serves as a medium for intergenerational knowledge transfer, where younger participants gain insight into cultural identity, teamwork, and discipline through collaborative music-making. In addition, integrating cultural preservation with tourism development opens new opportunities for economic empowerment and sustainable community growth. By revitalizing traditional arts such as angklung, Sukaharja Village strengthens its position as a cultural tourism destination that harmonizes local wisdom with modern creativity, ensuring that traditional values remain relevant and meaningful in today's era of globalization (Rahayani & MacGill, 2017).

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Manuk dadali

5 3 4 5 7 7 3 4 5 5 5	5 3 4 5 7 7 3 4 5 4 4
5 4 3 1 7 1 3 4 5 1 3 4 4 4	5 4 3 1 7 1 3 4 5 1 3 1 1 1
5 4 3 1 7 7 3 4 5 5 5	

Ref

1 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 6 6	2 . 6 5 3 5 . 6 3 6 5 5 5
2 . 6 5 3 5 . 6 3 6 5 5 5	1 4 5 6 4 5 . 6 4 5 6 6 6 .
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Figure 1a. Angklung Activity.



Figure 1b. Joint activity with the community.



Figure 1c. Local cultural wisdom.



Figure 1d. Documentation.

4. CONCLUSION

Cultural conservation based on local wisdom as a form of preservation is one small step in preserving the arts. Each region has its own unique culture, but with the development of technology, some human resources are not yet ready to keep up, which has an impact on local wisdom. The cultural preservation carried out by researchers is a concrete step implemented in the village of Sukaharja, Sukamakmur sub-district, Bogor district. The lack of sources, trainers, and slow socialization will gradually eliminate the potential of local wisdom in each region. This conservation program is planned to be implemented in stages each year. Hopefully, this activity will increase the enthusiasm of the community, especially the younger generation, in developing their villages, particularly in the tourism sector through culture and arts.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

With the implementation of community service activities with the theme of cultural conservation based on local wisdom as an effort to preserve and develop tourist villages through traditional music training in the village of Sukaharja, Sukamakmur District, Bogor, West Java, it is hoped that this will be sustainable in the future. be sustainable in the future. In addition, I would like to express my gratitude to the relevant parties who supported this activity, including:

- 1) LPPM Jakarta State University
- 2) The head of Sukaharja Village, Skamakmur District, Bogor Regency
- 3) Karang Taruna Sukaharja Village
- 4) Fellow lecturers and students

6. AUTHORS' NOTE

Art is a very sensitive matter; it touches the heart and emotions. In this day and age, there are many works of art that are entertaining and seem vulgar, but art that creates

harmony between nature, fellow human beings, and God is rarely discussed. Traditional art is one manifestation of the aspects of nature, fellow human beings, and divinity, but with current developments, traditional art seems to have lost its direction and has even been left behind. One way we can show our concern is by reviving traditional art and rekindling the spirit of tradition. To that end, one of the first steps is to conserve and revitalize art so that it can be preserved and its extinction delayed.

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