

KEBERADAAN KERATON SELAGANGGA CIAMIS SEBAGAI WARISAN SEJARAH DARI ABAD XIX-XXI

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ABSTRAK

Keraton Selagangga yang terletak di Kabupaten Ciamis merupakan salah satu peninggalan Sejarah yang mencerminkan dinamika politik, sosial, dan budaya Masyarakat Jawa Barat dari abad XIX hingga abad XXI. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan dengan metode kualitatif, Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini meliputi studi pustaka, observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengacu pada model analisis interaktif yang dikemukakan oleh Miles, Huberman, dan Saldaña, bertujuan berkelanjutan dari abad XIX hingga abad XXI, serta peranannya dalam menjaga kesinambungan Sejarah dan budaya lokal. Hasil Kajian berisi : 1 Keraton Selagangga Ciamis dibangun pada tahun 1859 Oleh Raden Adipati Aria Kusumadinigrat, Keberandaan Keraton Selagangga tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai symbol kekuasaan lokal pada masa lampau, tetapi juga menjadi pusat pelestarian nilai-nilai tradisi, adat istiadat, serta identitas kultural; masyarakat setempat. Seiring dengan perubahan zaman keraton ini mengalami berbagai tantangan, mulai dari pergeseran fungsi, kondisi fisik bangunan, 2. Koleksi keraton, keris, kujang, pedang, patren (keris kecil), bedog besar, tumbak, mata Tumbak, Baki tembaga, kail besar, payung besar, lemarin payung, keramik, Guci, Arca Polinesia, Batu hindu, Batu Pemujaan, Batu menhir, Batu dolmen, Batu lumping, Batu prasasti, Meriam kalatntak, Peluru kalantak wajan tembaga (baskom), Gong, Bonang, kenoh, Saroh, tongkat, tongkat draja/bendera, Naskah khutban R.A.A. kusumasupbrata, kulit hariamau, Buku silsilah, Foto dokumentasi keraton selagangga, lemari tumbak, lemari keris, kotak keris, kotak kaca tempat keris, kotak perpustakaan, Alat elektronik. 3. Upaya Pelestarian (1) konservasi preventif (pencegahan) memantau suhu dan kelembaban ruangan penyimpanan secara keta (mencegah kerusakan seperti jamur atau serangan maupun fiksi) “konservasi kuratif (perbaikan) perbaikan fiksi koleksi menggunakan bahan khusus untuk memperbaiki barang koleksi” “Pembersihan khusus- (2) Revitalisasi museum mengubah tata ruang museum menjadi lebih interaktif nyaman, agar menarik generasi muda- (3) Renovasi bangunan memperbaiki Gedung museum keraton selagangga, dengan mempertahankan karakteristinya-Edukasi

Kata Kunci: Keraton Selagangga, warisan Sejarah, abad XIX-XXI, budaya lokal.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE SELAGANGGA CIAMIS PALACE AS A HISTORICAL HERITAGE FROM THE 19TH-21ST CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

Selagangga Palace located in Ciamis Regency is one of the historical heritages that reflects the political, social, and cultural dynamics of West Javanese society from the 19th to the 21st century. This study uses a qualitative method approach. Data collection techniques in this study include literature studies, observations, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis in this study was carried out by referring to the interactive analysis model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, aiming to be sustainable from the 19th to the 21st century, as well as its role in maintaining the continuity of local history and culture. The results of the study contain: 1. Selagangga Palace Ciamis was built in 1859 by Raden Adipati Aria Kusumadiningrat. The home of Selagangga Palace not only functions as a symbol of local power in the past, but also becomes a center for preserving traditional values, customs, and cultural identity; local community. Along with the changing times, this palace experienced various challenges, ranging from shifts in function, physical condition of the building, 2. Collection of palace, keris, kujang, sword, patren (small keris), large bedog, spear, spearhead, copper tray, large hook, large umbrella, umbrella cabinet, ceramics, jar, Polynesian statue, Hindu stone, worship stone, menhir stone, dolmen stone, lumping stone, inscription stone, kalantak cannon, kalantak bullets, copper pan (basin), Gong, Bonang, kenoh, Saroh, stick, royal scepter/flag, sermon manuscript of R.A.A. Kusumasupbrata, tiger skin, genealogy book, documentation photo of Selagangga palace, spear cabinet, keris cabinet, keris box, glass box for keris, library box, electronic equipment. 3. Conservation Efforts (1) Preventive conservation (prevention) closely monitors the temperature and humidity of the storage room (prevents damage such as fungus or attacks or fiction) "Curative conservation (repair) repairs fiction collections using special materials to repair collection items" "Special cleaning - (2) Museum revitalization changes the museum layout to be more interactive and comfortable, to attract the younger generation - (3) Building renovation repairs the Selagangga Palace Museum building, while maintaining its characteristics - Education

Keywords: Selagangga Palace, historical heritage, 19th-21st century, local culture.