

ABSTRAK

IYUS SIREGAR. 2025. **“Identifikasi Potensi Warisan Geologi (*Geoheritage*) untuk Pengembangan Geowisata di Kecamatan Cikalong Kabupaten Tasikmalaya”**. Jurusan Pendidikan Geografi Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Siliwangi Tasikmalaya.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh potensi *geoheritage* di Kecamatan Cikalong, seperti *columnar joint*, goa karst, aliran air yang di landasi batuan gamping, dan Pulau Nusa Manuk, yang terbentuk dari aktivitas gunungapi bawah laut purba. Kendati demikian, potensi tersebut belum tergarap secara optimal. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi potensi *geoheritage* dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pengembangan geowisata di wilayah tersebut. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi lapangan, wawancara, dan kuesioner. Populasi dalam penelitian ini merupakan seluruh masyarakat Kecamatan Cikalong yang berada di sekitar objek geowisata yang berjumlah 1573 KK. Pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian menggunakan teknik purposive sampling untuk 94 responden. Teknik analisis data menggunakan metode skoring *geosite* dan *geomorphosit* untuk tujuan wisata dan analisis kuantitatif sederhana. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Kecamatan Cikalong memiliki potensi *geoheritage* yang tinggi, meliputi batuan vulkanik purba, bentang alam karst, dan struktur geologi. Objek utama seperti Pulau Nusa Manuk dan Batu Ampar Gerewong mencerminkan jejak aktivitas gunungapi bawah laut, sementara goa-goa karst seperti Goa Gunung Jarian, Goa Balukbuk, dan Goa Sangkuriang memiliki nilai estetika melalui formasi stalaktit, stalagmit dan aliran air yang di landasi batuan gamping. Selain itu, struktur *columnar joint* di Desa Cimanuk menjadi bukti nyata aktivitas geologi masa lalu. Faktor pendukung pengembangan geowisata di Kecamatan Cikalong meliputi dukungan masyarakat dan pemerintah. Namun, hambatan masih ditemukan pada aksesibilitas, keterbatasan sarana prasarana, dan promosi, yang sebagian besar baru tersedia di sebagian lokasi dan belum optimal di objek lainnya.

Kata kunci: *Geoheritage*, Pengembangan, Geowisata

ABSTRACT

IYUS SIREGAR. 2025. ***“Identification of Potential Geological Heritage (Geoheritage) for Geotourism Development in Cikalong District, Tasikmalaya Regency”***. Department of Geography Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.

This study is motivated by the geoheritage potential in Cikalong District, such as columnar joints, karst caves, water flows over limestone bedrock, and Nusa Manuk Island, all formed by ancient submarine volcanic activity. However, this potential has not been optimally utilized. Therefore, this research aims to identify the geoheritage potential and analyze the factors influencing the development of geotourism in the area. The research employs a quantitative descriptive method with data collection techniques including field observations, interviews, and questionnaires. The population consists of all residents of Cikalong District living near geotourism sites, totaling 1,573 households. Purposive sampling was used to select 94 respondents. Data analysis techniques include geosite and geomorphosite scoring methods for tourism purposes and simple quantitative analysis. The results indicate that Cikalong District possesses significant geoheritage potential, including ancient volcanic rocks, karst landscapes, and geological structures. Key features such as Nusa Manuk Island and Batu Ampar Gerewong reflect traces of ancient submarine volcanic activity, while karst caves like Goa Gunung Jarian, Goa Balukbuk, and Goa Sangkuriang hold aesthetic value through stalactite and stalagmite formations as well as water flows over limestone bedrock. Additionally, the columnar joint structures in Cimanuk Village serve as tangible evidence of past geological activity. Supporting factors for geotourism development in Cikalong include community and government support. However, obstacles remain in terms of accessibility, limited infrastructure, and promotion, which are mostly available only in certain locations and have yet to be optimized across other sites.

Key Words: *Geoheritage, Development, Geotourism*