

# The Economic Situation of Sukapura Regency during the Reign of Raden Adipati Aria Wiratanuningrat

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**Abstract:** Tasikmalaya Regency, under the government of Raden Adipati Aria Wiratanuningrat, experienced significant developments in batik, woven and cloth, factory construction, market development, transportation, economic centers, and the development of cooperation. This development was also followed by challenges that must be passed because, at that time, Tasikmalaya Regency faced a situation due to the world depression from 1929-1937. The purpose of this study was to describe the economic crisis of Tasikmalaya Regency during the reign of Raden Adipati Aria Wiratanuningrat. The method used is the historical method, a systematic set of principles and rules intended to assist in collecting historical sources, assessing them critically, and presenting a synthesis of the results achieved. The results found in this study include that Raden Adipati Aria Wiratanuningrat was able to make the people of Tasikmalaya Regency not panic when facing the impact of the world depression from 1929-1937. He can also provide solutions so that the economic situation continues to develop in a world depression. One solution is to build cooperation so that the business followed by the community continues. Economic developments that can be seen are the industrial centers of batik, woven cloth, hats, and umbrellas. There is also an increase in the number of factories, a wholesale market, and means of transportation that can facilitate the mobilization of the community and entrepreneurs.

**Abstrak:** Kabupaten Tasikmalaya di bawah pemerintahan Raden Adipati Aria Wiratanuningrat mengalami perkembangan yang cukup signifikan di bidang kerajinan batik, anyaman dan kain, pembangunan pabrik, pembangunan pasar, transportasi, sentra ekonomi, dan berkembangnya cooperation. Adapun perkembangan ini juga diikuti dengan tantangan yang harus dilaluinya karena pada masa itu Kabupaten Tasikmalaya menghadapi situasi akibat depresi dunia pada tahun 1929-1937. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran situasi perekonomian Kabupaten Tasikmalaya pada masa pemerintahan Raden Adipati Aria Wiratanuningrat. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode sejarah, yaitu seperangkat prinsip dan aturan yang sistematis yang dimaksudkan untuk membantu dalam pengumpulan sumber-sumber sejarah, menilainya secara kritis, dan menyajikan suatu sintesis hasil yang dicapai. Hasil yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini di antaranya adalah Raden Adipati Aria Wiratanuningrat mampu membuat masyarakat Kabupaten Tasikmalaya untuk tidak panik saat menghadapi dampak depresi dunia pada tahun 1929-1937. Dia juga mampu memberikan solusi agar situasi perekonomian tetap berkembang dalam keadaan depresi dunia. Salah satu solusinya adalah mengembangkan cooperation agar usaha yang diikuti oleh masyarakatnya tetap berjalan. Perkembangan perekonomian yang terlihat yaitu adanya sentra industri kerajinan batik, anyaman dan kain, topi, dan payung. Terdapat juga peningkatan jumlah pabrik, adanya pasar induk, alat transportasi yang dapat memfasilitasi mobilisasi masyarakat dan pengusaha.



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## INTRODUCTION

The 20th century was a momentum that marked Sukapura Regency as a Regency that developed better in the economic field. In this century, there was a world depression that was felt by the whole world. However, this region can maintain its financial condition so it does not experience a deep downturn. Many economic activities emerged and developed better than in the previous era. One of the factors causing this is that Sukapura Regency has a regent with creative thoughts, namely Raden Adipati Aria (R.A.A.) Wiratanuningrat.

During his reign, the Sukapura Regency area comprised 14 districts (Kewedanaan), namely Pasir Panjang, Banjar, Kawasen, Parigi, Cijulang, Mandala, Kalipucang, Pangandaran, Panyeredan, Taraju, Sukaraja, Karang, Ciawi, and Indihiang. Each District is headed by a Wedana (Marlina, 1990, p.9). Then in 1913, Sukapura Regency changed its name to Tasikmalaya, with its capital being Tasikmalaya. Still, its territory was reduced to 10 districts, namely Singaparna, Taraju, Cikatomas, Karang, Ciawi, Manonjaya, Pangandara, Kawasen, Banjar, and Cijulang. This reduction was due to the removal of Afdeeling Mangunreja and Tasikmalaya and their subordinates being ordered directly by the Regent. Meanwhile, Malangbong District was distributed into two districts, partly to Limbangan District and partly to Sumedang District (Sastrahadiprawira, 1932, p.184). The name change from Sukapura to Tasikmalaya occurred in 1913 and was stated in the *Staatblad van Nederlandsch-Indie* document voor Bet Jaar 1913 Number 356. This change was also used as momentum by creating a motto, "*Tasikmalaya, Sukapura Ngadaun Ngora*," which means Tasikmalaya is the new Sukapura.

Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat initiated a modern government in Tasikmalaya that was oriented toward the welfare of the people. He is committed to devoting himself to the public interest and the welfare of the people. In addition, many have initiated to realize the ideas and ideas of progress and the welfare of the people, which are their ideals. An example is establishing a Panti for the Poor, financed from the proceeds of zakat fitrah from the Regent's family and business people in Tasikmalaya. Another example is encouraging small industries' growth rate and development by establishing *Perkumpulan Duit Hadian* (PDH) or *Bank Rakyat*. In addition, the Regent is actively campaigning and spearheading the establishment of trade cooperation for batik entrepreneurs, weaving, umbrella, and plaiting entrepreneurs. Specifically

for livestock entrepreneurs, he pioneered the Sangiang Kalang and Lembu Andini groups. His efforts turned out to be the birth of associations that flourished in Tasikmalaya, especially those engaged in the people's economic welfare.

R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat became the Regent of Tasikmalaya not solely because of the policies of the Colonial Government but because his leadership was rooted in the traditional local community structure. He has a dual position and function, namely (Marlina, 1990, p.27-28): (1) As a Regent who was appointed by the Colonial Government, as a colonial apparatus who had to carry out all instructions and orders from the Colonial Government for his people; (2) Regent is a traditional leader, as a role model who must be responsible for the welfare of the people. In these circumstances, the Regent occupies a critical position, both for the Colonial Government's interests and the people's. In other words, the Regent was a tool or intermediary for the interests of the Colonial Government and the people

In carrying out his function as a colonial apparatus, the Regent was able to take advantage of the policies of the Colonial Government and the situation at that time for the benefit of his people. He played an essential role in improving the socio-economic life of the people of Tasikmalaya in his day. In other words, the efforts of R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat in socio-economic life have led to social changes among the people of Tasikmalaya, both horizontally and vertically.

As proof that all the work pioneered by the Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat received a response from the Colonial Government, he was given several awards and honors following the Decree dated August 21, 1920, number 1 by obtaining the title of Duke. On August 24, 1922, number 39 received a star *Officer der Orde van Oranje Nassau*. As for other awards, based on the Governor's Bisluit on August 21, 1926, number 13 received *Gele Songsong* (Marlina, 1990, p.26).

His award is a form of his hard work as a regent. As for the R.A.A., Wiratanuningrat became Regent officially based on a government decree dated August 23, 1908, No. 2, and finally held the position of Regent until May 5, 1937, due to his death. As his successor, R. Tumenggung Wiradiputra was appointed the son of R. A. Wirahadiningrat, a brother of Dalem Bogor. After about one year, R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat died on January 1, 1938, to be exact; some of the Tasikmalaya areas which used to be part of the Ciamis Regency, namely the Banjar, Pangandaran, and Cijulang Kewedanaans were reu-

nited with their original sites or moved again from the Tasikmalaya Regency area to the Ciamis region. This change was carried out with the approval of the Regent of Ciamis R. T. A. Sunarya (Hooftcomite, 1932, p.44).

Sukapura/Tasikmalaya Regency experienced rapid development during his tenure, especially in economics. This can be seen in several sectors that appear to grow and develop, for example, batik. This industry is spread across several centers, including Burujul, Buniagara, Cipedes, Gudang Jero, Gudang Pesantren, Bojong Kaum, Panglayungan, and Sayuran. With this distribution, it can be seen that many people depend on this industry for their lives. In addition, with the spread of this industry, it was also noticed that the demand for batik at that time was high, so more production was needed.

Another thing is the development of factory construction. This development can be seen in the agricultural sector. In 1915 the cultivation of cassava increased, and the demand for it, thus encouraging local entrepreneurs to build factories to facilitate this demand and be used as a business because cassava at that time was a trend. In addition, since the 1915s, Tasikmalaya has developed a quality and competitive folk handicraft industry. The industries that developed then were umbrellas, batik, weaving, and other handicraft products. This condition continued until the 1930s when Tasikmalaya became an icon of the creative industry. Furthermore, in 1915 the development of cooperation and such associations still existed. This means that this positively impacts society and persists despite changing times.

There are several previous studies regarding the history of Tasikmalaya. Firstly, the research entitled "Peranan Bupati R.A.A. Wiratanoeningrat Dalam Pembangunan Kabupaten Tasikmalaya" written by Rahmat (2017). The results of this study explain various aspects of life during the leadership of R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat. However, there is content not examined in this research, namely the development of the batik industry, Woven and cloth, Factory Construction, Market Development, Transportation, economic center, and Cooperation. This is an opportunity for researchers to study this matter so that it will look new compared to this historiography.

Secondly, research entitled "Pers di Kota Tasikmalaya, 1900-1942" written by Miftahul Falah (2012). This research focuses on the development of the press in Tasikmalaya without touching on the economic aspect, so it is very different from the study that researchers will examine.

Thirdly, the research entitled "Peranan R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat sebagai Bupati Pembangunan Tasikmalaya Abad Ke-19" in the Proceedings of the Second History and Culture Seminar on Galuh in 1990. This research focused on studying the development of Sukapura/Tasikmalaya Regency in the fields of religion, agriculture, economy, education, and physical development, and the economic context is not fully discussed. However, there is content not examined in this research, namely the development of the batik industry, Woven and cloth, Factory Construction, Market Development, Transportation, economic center, and Cooperation.

Based on this, the novelty in this study consists of several things, including the R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat formed livestock cooperatives, such as Ahra Puspa Pagoejoeban Soekamadjo, Poespa Gati, Tjialit and Sangiang Kalang along with the initial capital data needed to establish them. Other matters are material regarding the condition of batik, woven and cloth crafts, factory construction, market development, transportation, economic centers, and the development of cooperation in Tasikmalaya. The researcher uses primary sources in these materials to show their novelty compared to previous studies' results.

The problem in this research is "How was the economic development of Sukapura Regency during the leadership of the Regent of R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat?" Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research objective in this study is to see a description of the economic development of Sukapura Regency during the leadership of the Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat.

## **METHOD**

The accuracy of selecting methods to conduct research is essential and will greatly determine the results to be achieved. Since the problem to be studied is past events, the method used in this research is the historical method. Garraghan (1957, p.33) explains that the historical process is a systematic set of principles and rules intended to collect historical sources, assess them critically, and present a synthesis (generally written) of the results achieved. Carrying out this research method is divided into several stages, namely as follows. In heuristics, researchers found primary sources from the delpher.nl and archive.org sites in this search for sources. The data collection technique was carried out by using a literature study. The sources are in the form of newspapers and other sources according to their time, namely as follows: (1) De Koerier

was published on October 6, 1939, (2) De Preanger Bode appeared on August 2, 1917, July 19, 1918, September 9, 1919, and September 9, 1921, (3) *Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad* published on August 2, 1916, (4) *Pangeling-ngeling 300 Taun Ngadegna Kabupaten Sukapura*, published in 1932, (5) *The Indische Spoorweg-Politiek* was published in 1926.

At the external criticism stage, the researcher feels this is credible because, based on its physical appearance, this is the original scanned result of a newspaper with letters in the form of notes on a typewriter. As for internal criticism, researchers can compare it with other contemporary sources to find out the truth of the original content. At the interpretation stage, the researcher conducts an analysis based on the references to the primary and secondary sources cited so that the writing does not only include the historical sources found, but there is an analytical study based on these historical sources. Historiography is the final stage, where at this stage, the author arranges it systematically, chronologically, and logically. You will also see new material originating from primary sources at this stage.

#### **SUKAPURA REGENCY BEFORE THE LEADERSHIP OF R.A.A. WIRATANUNINGRAT**

Before his leadership, Sukapura Regency was led by Regent Raden Tumenggung Prawirahadiningrat (1901-1908). During his administration, the capital of Sukapura Regency moved from Manonjaya to Tasikmalaya on October 1, 1901. This was due to a policy issued by the Dutch East Indies Government based on government reorganization in the Priangan region. The District Government of Tasikmalaya (2014, p. 59) explains that in 1901, the Priangan area was reorganized with the following policies: (1) The area of the Cicalengka Afdeling was deleted, with some being assigned to the Bandung Afdeling and partly to the Limbangan Afdeling; (2) Afdeling Sukapura Kolot was abolished, with part of its territory being merged into Afdeling Sukapura and partly being merged into Afdeling Limbangan; (3) Afdeling Tasikmalaya was abolished, and its territory was merged into Afdeling Sukapura

There are several reasons for moving the capital from Manonjaya to Tasikmalaya. First, the economic basis, which is seen from the distance from Manonjaya to the tilapia plantations located on Mount Galunggung, is very far from Tasikmalaya, which is relatively close, so if the regent wants to carry out the supervision process

related to production, it will take a long time if from Manonjaya. If this is done continuously, time efficiency is not used optimally because the regent's activities at that time did not only carry out the process of monitoring tilapia. Second, the geographical conditions of Tasikmalaya are more favorable than Manonjaya. This can be seen from the flat land texture in Tasikmalaya, which is wider than the hilly texture of Manonjaya. With these conditions, it is easier for Tasikmalaya to develop its territory than Manonjaya (Marlina, 2007: 92-93). Third, Tasikmalaya already has infrastructure that supports people's lives, such as the government, economy, and military. Fourth, in Tasikmalaya, a train station infrastructure connects Tasikmalaya with other areas on the island of Java. The station will also be more accessible for mobilizing the delivery of goods or people's journeys.

The developments that can be seen in this period are the assistant resident's office, the great mosque of Tasikmalaya, a school for indigenous men, the square, the old-fashioned market, hotels, plantation storage warehouses, military posts, and train stations. Subsequent developments followed the development of plantations and the trans-Java rail transportation network (Tasikmalaya District Government (2014, p. 58).

#### **PROFILE OF R.A.A. WIRATANUNINGRAT**

Regent Raden Adipati Aria Wiratanuningrat was born on February 19, 1878, in Nanggerang, district (Kewedanaan) Taraju, Sukapura Regency. He is the first son of Tumenggung Aria Prawiraadiningrat, the XIII Regent of Sukapura, from his wife, Raden Ayu Ratnapuri, and the grandson of Adipati Wiraadegdaha (Salem Bogor), the XI Regent of Sukapura. This genealogy shows that Regent R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat is a direct descendant of the nobleman (Regent) of Sukapura.

As a child, he received the call of Aom, a call to men of menak descent, and when he was eight months old, his mother died. This condition made him go with his older brother, Adipati Wirahadiningrat, Regent of Sukapura XII. Then at the age of 8 years, R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat entered a Dutch school in Sukabumi for two years. In 1890 he was 12 years old and joined the Menak School (Hoofden School) in Bandung until 1896. After one year, he was appointed as an employee of the governor, namely as the clerk of the North Bandung Controleur. As a clerk, he had a good performance record, so for approximately three years, he was appointed Assistant Wedana at Nadir Onderdistrik, North Ujung Berung District,



**Figure 1.** Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat with his wife (Drissen, 1919)

Afdeeling Bandung.

After seven years as Assistant Wedana and having a good track record of achievement, finally, R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat accepted the appointment as Wedana in the Ciheulang area of the Sukabumi area based on a government decree dated February 12, 1908, No. 26. After seven months as Wedana in Ciheulang, R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat was appointed Regent of Sukapura based on a government decree dated August 23, 1908, No. 2. The title of Duke was obtained on August 1, 1920 No.1 (Marlina, 1990, p.14). Therefore, for the position of Regent, he got through a relatively lengthy process (11 years) and tiered, starting from the places of Scribe Controleur, Assistant Wedana (now: Camat), and Wedana. Judging from his portfolio, Regent R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat had enough experience in holding an area that was quite prestigious in his day.

Likewise, Regents in other regions generally have experience in positions, on average, starting from the lower strata. Regarding the length of his career as Regent, Lubis (1998, p. 104) he explained that the shortest “waiting period” was obtained by Regent of Galuh R.A.A. Kusumasubrata from his

position as District Mantri (1883) to the work of Regent in just three years without experiencing becoming a wedana or patih. At the same time, the longest is R.A.A. Martanegara, for 32 years to become the Regent of Bandung (1893). According to Lubis (1998, p. 106), this is due to direct heredity and is not a direct descendant of the Regent he replaces (so it takes a long time to take the career path to Regent).

R. A. A. Wiratanuningrat became the Regent of Tasikmalaya not solely because of the policies of the Colonial Government but because his leadership was rooted in the traditional local community structure. He has a dual position and function, namely (Marlina, 1990, pp. 27-28): (1) As a Regent who was appointed by the Colonial Government, as a colonial apparatus who had to carry out all instructions and orders from the Colonial Government for his people; (2) Regent as a traditional leader, a role model who must be responsible for the welfare of the people. In these circumstances, the Regent occupies a significant position, both for the interests of the Colonial Government and the people’s interests. In other words, the Regent was a tool or intermediary for the Colonial Government’s and the people’s interests.

In carrying out his function as a colonial apparatus, the Regent was able to take advantage of the policies of the Colonial Government and the situation at that time for the benefit of his people. He played an essential role in improving the socio-economic life of the people of Tasikmalaya in his day. In other words, the efforts of R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat in the field of socio-economic life have led to social changes among the people of Tasikmalaya, both horizontally and vertically.

#### **THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF SUKAPURA REGENCY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF R.A.A. WIRATANUNINGRAT**

The Tasikmalaya area has a relatively strategic and potential position in the economic field. The existence of transportation access between regions supports this. A rubber band is located at the meeting point between the Provinces of West Java and Central Java in the southern route of land traffic. The economic depression from 1929-1937 hurt the people of Tasikmalaya. This is felt directly, especially among entrepreneurs and batik artisans and entrepreneurs in particular. This happens due to other factors, including the following (Marlina, 1990, p.15): (1)\_The Dutch colonial government carried out a political economy with an export market economy and monopoly; (2) The Dutch colonial

government carried out economic tactics not based on compromising characteristics of the people of Tasikmalaya; (3) Due to the incessant efforts of Chinese entrepreneurs with sufficient resources and experience in the trading world, they are always superior in their trading business (Marbun, 1986, p.16). In addition, the Chinese act as money lenders, namely as moneylenders in the form of binding agreements (loan lenders); (4) The authorities still need to realize the importance of integration in the business world to reduce uncertainty in business. Consequently, batik artisans and entrepreneurs face difficulties procuring raw materials, such as white cambrics (mori cloth or white cloth), batik medicines, and chemigation.

This economic depression received a response from the Dutch East Indies Government by implementing prudent policies and limiting export and import activities of production products abroad. This also resulted in a decrease in trading activity which was already busy. Another thing that the government did was to increase taxes, which directly impacted the indigenous people at that time because most of their livelihoods were laborers and farmers. Even a lot of agricultural land should have been addressed. The situation that can be seen from the impact in Tasikmalaya at that time was that the plan to build a railroad from Cijulang to Pameungpeuk via Cipatujah failed. Another situation is that the Tasikmalaya people's handicraft industry has decreased activity in terms of trading activities.

This situation must be faced with a clear mind and full of creativity. The district government, entrepreneurs, artisans, and movement activists build economic resilience institutions by forming cooperation associations. Since the 1917s, Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat was an important figure who pioneered the emergence of various cooperation associations. The Regent of Wiratanuningrat is very active in campaigning for the importance of multiple people's associations to form and carry out the role of cooperation in carrying out their activities. The Regent's efforts aim to create economic resilience during the difficulties of living in times of crisis.

Even though the world is in crisis due to World War I, R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat still invites the people of Tasikmalaya to keep moving and optimistic about achieving progress. One of them is through cooperation efforts, which can strengthen economic resilience and advance the lives of the people of Tasikmalaya.

With the development of the times, the

people of Tasikmalaya are expected to participate in advancing their territory by working. In addition, R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat invites his people to love each other and promote the nation's dignity. Some ways can be done through education, trade, and agriculture. (Salam, 2017)

The existence of economic problems in Tasikmalaya Regency made R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat carries out various businesses, including the following: First, make efforts to promote cooperation that entrepreneurs have formed to unite other entrepreneurs into a single bond or forum to strengthen the indigenous economy in the face of foreign nations or China and the Colonial Government.

Second, they formed a livestock cooperation to promote livestock production and establish an association to assist livestock activities. In 1915 five cooperation societies were founded to encourage breeding horses, namely the associations; Ahra Puspa in Singaparna district, Paguyuban Sukamaju in Taraju district, Puspa Gati in Karangnunggal district, Cialit in Pangandaran district and Sangiang Kalang in Cijulang district (Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad, 1916, p.2). The capital required for all these associations is obtained by placing the *f* ten shares among the natives. Meanwhile, the Lembu Andini Cooperation was established in Cikatomas District to promote cattle farming with a capital of *f* 6000. The initial purpose of this association was to buy cows, breed them, and young market animals. The benefits thus obtained will be reasonable for the association and shareholders. The association has the right to capture a plot of grazing land of approximately 70 bahu or about 496,755 m<sup>2</sup> with a calculation of 1 bahu = 7096.5 m<sup>2</sup>, and a warehouse is built on that land for storage. Part of the land is fenced off, and Bengal grass is planted for additional feed. Although the Government Veterinarians at the time could support the association's plans, the Deputy Inspector of the Health Service believed that an association operating in this way would be more profitable (De Preanger Bode, 1917, p.2). In 1918 it was stated that the Sangiang Kalang Association in Cijulang was in excellent condition, and they could prepare valuable equipment to support all its activities (De Preanger Bode, 1919, p.1). According to newspapers (De Preanger Bode, 1921, p.3), the Sangiang Kalang Association is increasingly progressing. This information shows that the Sangiang Kalang Association is well-managed.

Third, to help people who need capital, they set up an association called the Perkumpulan Duit

Hadiyah (PDH). This association already has a wealth of f 70,000, and the funds are in addition to helping with school fees for those who will continue their education but have no money (Hooftcomite, 1932, p.41). Some have assisted those studying at the Geneescundige Hooge School in Betawi and the Militaire Academi in Breda.

Several economic sectors, which at that time were growing and developing in Tasikmalaya, can be explained as follows:

### **Batik Craft**

The batik industry in Tasikmalaya is spread across several centers, including Burujul, Buniagara, Cipedes, Gudang Jero, Gudang Pasantren, Bojong Kaum, Panglayungan, and Vegetables. In the still unstable socio-economic condition, one thing that batiks, weaving, and plaiting artisans should be regretted is that they carry out batik, weaving, and the incorporated business independently or do it themselves in their respective homes. This shows that they need to be fully aware of the importance of associations in the business world in an integrated manner (Marlina, 1990, p.19).

If you look at the conditions at that time, if there was an association or forum that accommodated the aspirations of the artisans, it could lighten the burden of purchasing batik and weaving raw materials. In addition, the essence of associations in the business world is to function as an economic weapon to deal with foreign entrepreneurs with adequate equipment and capital. For example, China has developed the batik printing technique for producing it. The existence of unity in the batik business for the indigenous people at that time was caused by several things, namely: (1) The colonial government's divisive and monopolistic political and economic policies; (2) Issuing a set of government regulations prohibiting indigenous people from the association; (3) There is no awareness among entrepreneurs to unite the workforce in the business world

In 1916 Batik crafts originating from Cipedes and the surrounding villages progressed because their products were sold throughout Java and outside the island (Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad, 1916, p.2). In 1917 the bank acted as an intermediary to sell artificial dyes to benefit batik production. The items sold then were alizarin 25400 tablets, tilapia 1400 kg, and other smelly ingredients. However, the demand for paints was much more significant, but the need needed to be met (Depreanger Bode, 1918, p.6). This means that the batik market was great, and consumers favored batik from Tasikmalaya

then.

Batik companies, which have suffered greatly from the high prices of essential goods and other raw materials, must have experienced a significant depreciation, mainly because there is often a shortage of primary materials, and their supply through the Department of Agriculture cannot be implemented. No more artificial dyes could be supplied then, so the batik trade would increasingly feel the adverse effects of the world war.

Furthermore, the bank, which became a partner for batik entrepreneurs, profited significantly from the activities in 1917. The gross profit recorded was f 70,703.38. Of this amount, 10 percent is intended for bonuses for staff from Europe and 5 percent for the original team of the bank. The remaining profit of f 60.098,38 was added to pure capital, so at the end of December 1917, it was f 285.503,49 or 17.6 percent of the total withdrawn funds. The bank's administration is subject to the common control of the Central Treasury. In 1917, this bank, or Volkscredietbank, achieved good results. The deposits of private individuals from all over the Dutch East Indies had been invested at the end of 1917 of f 1.385.610,55. This condition means that the bank has the complete trust of the public. It can be seen from all sides that the district made significant economic progress, mainly due to material assistance provided by the bank (Depreanger Bode, 1918, p.6).

One proof that there is no unity in the world of batik business is the absence of a centralized place in its production or sale. This can be seen from the woven and woven fabrics scattered in several villages in the Tasikmalaya region, which was the base for batik artisans in the colonial period. Examples are in Burujul, Buninagara, Cipedes, Gudang Jero, Bojong Kaum, Gudang Pesantren, Panglayungan, and Sayuran. At the same time, the wicker is found in Indihiang, Cibeureum, Raja Polah, Sukaratu, and so on.

In 1930 batik entrepreneurs in Tasikmalaya were affected by the World Economic Crisis (Malaise) because people's power weakened. In addition, batik entrepreneurs need help getting mori cloth (cambrics) as the raw material for making batik. This happened because the Chinese traders wanted to sell the mori cloth in cash rather than by credit with very high-interest rates. Therefore, many batik entrepreneurs with small capital have gone out of business. To overcome these problems and save the Tasikmalaya batik industry, several business people gathered at Raden Kartadibrata's house.

The meeting of batik entrepreneurs succeeded in forming a cooperation, later named Pangroyong. Despite having the support of the Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat, the existence of the Pangroyong Cooperation cannot overcome the difficulties faced by the Tasikmalaya batik industry. On the other hand, the Dutch East Indies government felt threatened by expanding the Japanese economy, whose industrial production was beginning to be accepted by the indigenous population.

In 1934, Tasikmalaya batik entrepreneurs demanded that the Dutch East Indies government buy more cloth directly from importers. But the claim was rejected by the Department van Economische Zaken. Accordingly, at the end of the 1930s, the Dutch East Indies Government intensively promoted the cooperation business. For its purposes, in 1938, the Dutch East Indies Government placed R.S.A. Kosasih in Tasikmalaya to foster the cooperation sector in the area.

Batik entrepreneurs used his presence through the Mitra Batik Cooperation to lobby officials at the Van Economische Zaken Department in Jakarta to permit them to buy more cloth and other batik materials directly from importers. Thanks to the efforts of the Mitra Batik Cooperation and the assistance of R.S.A. Kosasih, the Dutch East Indies government finally issued a policy that allowed Cooperation Mitra Batik to buy more cloth directly from importers. This success made Chinese traders in Tasikmalaya Regency experience a setback because they needed help to face the consolidation of batik entrepreneurs who became stronger after the Mitra Batik Cooperation. Chinese traders could not consolidate among themselves, so they went their separate ways (Falah, 2010, p.168-169).

### **Woven and cloth**

In 1916, the progress of plaiting and cloth over the past year was also evident. The Tasikmalaya Regency is not only a great agricultural area, but the industry also provides many good livelihoods. One of the main branches of industry that were developing was weaving made from pandanus in Ciawi and Rajapolah. Besides that, there were other weaving centers made of bamboo, namely in Parakanhonje, Cisayong, and Indihiang. Furthermore, there is also a wicker center made of rattan in the Singaparna area. There are also convection industries, namely du Cijulang and Ciawi, developing fabrics made of cotton dyed with indigo and cangkudu. The colorful materials are used for curtains and doors. It is noted that in 1916 many orders were received from Bandung. The

Cijulang area is also famous for woven fabrics made in Legokjawa village from Babakoan or Widuri plants. This weave was trendy and was used by indigenous officials to make coats (Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad, 1916, p.2).

This industry's life shows that many people rely on the industrial sector and the behavior of goods in the market, so industrial centers are centralized in each region. Woven goods sold included hats, mats, cigar boxes and holders, bottle baskets, presentation trays, travel suitcases (from bangban), etc.

### **Factory Construction**

Cassava cultivation increased in 1915 due to the tremendous demand for tapioca. At the close of the fiscal year, there were four cassava flour factories in the division, namely a large factory in Manonjaya District (Cibeber Village) owned by a Chinese and three factories in Ciawi District (Ciawi Village and Kadipaten) owned by Europeans, Chinese, and natives. In addition, village factories have sprung up and sold their products due to the ever-increasing price of tapioca.

In 1916 the number of cassava factories was expanded again. By December 1917, 17 factories were operating, all driven by motors or water power. These factories are spread over several areas, namely 5 in Tasikmalaya District, 11 in Ciawi District, and 1 in Manonjaya District. In addition, in Singaparna District, there is still a significant (manual) cassava factory, where the workforce is about 60 people. This year there are also four cassava factories under construction, 2 in Ciawi District and 2 in Manonjaya District. Besides cassava, there is also the construction of a lemongrass factory. The number of lemongrass factories increased to 8 in 1917, but two of them had closed (Depreanger Bode, 1918, p.5)

Based on the sources above, the economic situation during this period experienced development. The emergence of factories in the Tasikmalaya Regency indicates a significant demand for raw cassava materials in the region. Given this condition, at that time, it was also stated that there were many cassava plantations, the results of which were sold to large and small factories. The cassava factory industry has also experienced significant development, wherein 1914 only consisted of 4 factories, and in 1917 it became 17. This situation also shows that a workforce is absorbed in each additional factory, reducing unemployment.



### Market Development

The Tasikmalaya market was built to meet household needs, the largest market in East Priangan. Various products are traded in this market, including agricultural products, fisheries, handicrafts, and community needs. Until the decade of the 60s, people knew this market called Pasar Ageung. This market was gradually built from 1912 to 1926. The details of the costs are as follows.

**Table 1.** Details of development costs of *Pasar Ageung*

No.	Year	Costs
1	1912	f 24.000,-;
2	1914	f 6.916,62,-;
3	1915	f 20.379,57
4	1916	f 15.336,52
5	1925	f 5533,96
6	1926	f 4.797,55

Source: Salam (2017)

The existence of a budget that was issued turned out to be a matter that should be discussed further, and this became a topic of discussion by the Tasikmalaya Regency Council in 1929. This issue turned out to be spread, became public consumption, and was even discussed in several editions of the *Sipatahoenan* newspaper.

### Transportation

The railway line construction in Tasikmalaya is due to economic factors, namely the growth and development of plantations and population density, that require transportation facilities to mobilize activities. This has great potential to increase profits by providing paid transportation for the population.

One of the reasons for constructing this railway is the application of plantation product entrepreneurs whose businesses are located in the South Priangan area. South Priangan is often found in mountainous regions in terms of regional conditions. This condition required more work to transport plantation products following the area's requirements. Of course, the existence of a rail transportation route will facilitate their next business. Therefore, plantation entrepreneurs want to build a transportation network connecting southern Bandung, Garut and Tasikmalaya.

There are two bus stops on the Tasikmalaya-Singaparna line, Singaparna and Cibantaran stops, also equipped with 12 finishes. The distance be-

tween each visit is about 1.2 km. The costs incurred to build this lane are f 610.248,01. This expense is relatively low because its construction uses used materials from the structure of the Batavia-Karawang lane. This route can be opened and used for the public on June 1, 1911 (Pemerintah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, 2014, p.172).

Furthermore, the construction of the Banjar-Parigi Line aims to open transportation facilities because the area is isolated. With conditions like this, the produce is sold at a low price. For example, the rice produced is sold at a low cost of f 1.00 for every picul, while other areas in Priangan are priced at f 2.50 for every picul. With this condition, rice has been stored for 6-12 years and is not sold because of the high cost of transportation (Mulyana, 2017)

The Banjar-Kalipucang-Parigi railway is expected to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products in Southeast Priangan and the Parigi Valley so that economic activity can grow and develop further. These agricultural products can be transported to the port of Cilacap. Agricultural products can be transported to Kalipucang and Banjar in the Parigi Valley and from Banjar to the port of Cilacap.

The goods transported are not only agricultural products but also plantation products because there are many plantations whose owners are from Europe. There is a unique thing in constructing this lane where Mount Kendeng blocks the road to be built, and it seems impossible if the road is connected around the mountain because the condition of the steep hill descends into the sea. The solution to this problem is to make a tunnel on the hill with a length of about 1 km and located at an altitude of 58 m. The number of tunnels is three, namely two small tunnels and one large (Pemerintah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, 2014, p.174).

After the tunnel was completed, further construction work arrived at the Parigi valley. It was planned that Parigi would be the final place for the railway line, and this stage was completed in 1918. However, this plan did not meet expectations because it turned out that Parigi needed to be more suitable as a stopover due to the unfavorable conditions of the area. The solution was to add a 5 km lane from Parigi to Cijulang. The reason for choosing Cijulang here as the final development place is because it has a unique valley that can continue the route from Tasikmalaya to Pameungpeuk. This final stage could be completed in 1921 (Reitsma, 1926, p.162).

This train line has opened the economic rela-

tions of Tasikmalaya business people, artisans, and traders with important cities on the island of Java. In addition, this route has opened up opportunities for people to develop various industrial products because shipping goods is no longer a problem. Another thing that can be said is the labor absorption by the railway company and workers in constructing the railway line. A railway line in Tasikmalaya Regency is one of the achievements of R.A.A. Wiratanunigrat so that people's mobility related to this transportation becomes faster and more efficient.

### **Economic Center**

The creative economic activities eventually developed to form a people's economic resilience system. Since then, slowly but surely, developing areas have become centers of various financial products for the people of Tasikmalaya. These areas develop according to their respective characteristics.

The southern regions of Tasikmalaya, Karangnunggal and Cikatomas are concentrated in manganese and copper mining activities managed by European companies. There are also people's factories, such as citronella oil, owned by local and Chinese citizens, where the production capacity reaches 15,000 kg every month. Meanwhile, in the northern region of Tasikmalaya, from Rajapolah, Ciawi, to Indihiang, the people are concentrated in lowland rice cultivation, coconut production, and woven handicraft industries. One of the products, namely hats, was sold to Tangerang, and the production reached 10,000 kg every month (Pemerintah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, 2014, p.196).

The Central Region of Tasikmalaya Regency has people's economic activities centered on the batik industry and umbrella crafts. As for the unique umbrella crafts, sales distribution is exported to all cities on the island of Java, some to Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi. With an extensive sales area, there are approximately 50,000 umbrellas every month. Meanwhile, in Singaparna, the people are concentrated on the weaving and rattan weaving industry activities. The products of the folk industry that are famous in this area are the craft of Panama hats and other rattan-woven crafts.

The name or brand of Panama may take the hat model from the hats produced by Panama (Latin America), which are currently popular. Therefore, it is possible that these hats were made based on orders from the Dutch (Europeans) so that the production of handicrafts which were initially only art items, became functional, considering the European tradition of making hats

as fashion items while protecting them from the hot weather (Rahmat, 2017, p.354).

In Tasikmalaya's eastern and southeastern regions, namely Banjar, Cijulang, and Pangandaran, community activities are carried out: rice cultivation and plantation products. To maximize its activities, it is seen that there is concentrated irrigation development in this area. The other agricultural products are Tapioca, Rubber, etc.

The number of industrial centers scattered in Tasikmalaya Regency shows that the area has experienced significant development under the Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat. Another thing that can be seen is that each center has the potential to develop its economic activities. Each region has superior products for carrying out these economic activities.

### **Cooperation**

In 1915 five cooperation societies were founded to promote horse breeding, namely the associations; Ahra Puspa in Kawadanaan Singaparna, Sukamaju Community in Taraju District, Puspa Gati in Karangnunggal District, Cialit in Pangandaran District and Sangiang Kalang in Cijulang District (Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad, 1916, p.2). The capital required for all these associations is obtained by placing the *f* ten shares among the natives. Meanwhile, the Lembu Andini Cooperation was established in Cikatomas District to promote cattle farming with a capital of *f*6000. The initial purpose of this Association was to buy cows, breed them, and young market animals. The benefits thus obtained will be reasonable for the Association and shareholders. The Association has the right to capture a plot of grazing land of  $\pm 70$  bahu or about 496,755 m<sup>2</sup> with a calculation of 1 bahu = 7096.5 m<sup>2</sup>, and a warehouse is built on that land for storage. Part of the area is fenced off, and Bengal grass is planted for additional feed. Although the Government Veterinarians at the time could support the Association's plans, the Deputy Superintendent of the Health Service believed that the Association, operating in this way, would be more profitable (De Preanger Bode, 1917, p.2). In 1918 it was stated that the Sangiang Kalang Association in Cijulang was in excellent condition, and they could prepare valuable equipment to support all its activities (De Preanger Bode, 1919, p.1). In fact, according to the newspaper De Preanger Bode (1921, p.3), the Sangiang Association is increasingly progressing. This information shows that the Sangiang Kalang Association is managed well, so it can be concluded

that.

On December 4, 1923, Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat pioneered the establishment of a cooperation called *Perkumpulan Duit Hadiah* (PDH). The lurch, pangreh prajna, the Agni, and important figures from the movement associations in the district support this cooperation association. Tasikmalaya. PDH's financial source is the result of the mutual assistance of Tasikmalaya people by donating *f* 1 of money. Within five years, R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat targets to raise funds of *f* 1,000,000. The purpose of building PDH is to build community economic resilience. Salam (2017) explained that the Regent's *Pepeling* dated April 10, 1925, regarding PDH specifically, namely: (1) Advancing physical and spiritual education by establishing any desired high school; (2) Assist in the capitalization of various trade associations; through this Association, the needs of its members are taken care of because PDH will not be able to service individual loans. Unless necessary, a bank, namely Bank PDH, can be established to take care of the needs of the indigenous people of Tasikmalaya Regency; (3) Advancing indigenous people's agriculture can be said to be very lagging, both in terms of agricultural knowledge as well as in terms of capital. Likewise, many farmers need to learn about selling their produce for a more significant profit. PDH also wants to help with the difficulties and promote the construction of factories for processing cassava, lemongrass, etc. Milling rice, making plantations and factories, to provide capital for farmer associations, through which all the needs of its members are served. Because PDH will not manage individual needs, the bank mentioned in chapter 2 will suit individual needs; (4) Apart from articles 1, 2, and 3, PDH promotes various indigenous crafts such as woven crafts, metal artisans, carpenters, etc.

In addition to PDH, R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat also pioneered the establishment of trade cooperation for batik entrepreneurs, weaving, umbrella, livestock, and weaving entrepreneurs. Specifically for livestock entrepreneurs, he pioneered the establishment of the *Sangiang Kalang* and *Lembu Andini* groups. With the presence of cooperation with the many benefits that its members obtain, it is believed by members, entrepreneurs, and artisans of small-holder industries in Tasikmalaya that cooperation is the right solution for economic resilience. At that time, it also began to mushroom cooperation banks founded independently by the community. As for the death of R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat, PDH still existed in the Tasikmalaya district at that time. It was recorded that in 1939, PDH carried out social

assistance. The abundant production of paddy fields supported this, so food conditions were very favorable. PDH distributed Rice to about 800 flood victims in Manonjaya (De Koerier, 1939:3).

The research results outlined above have significantly contributed to the history of Sukapura and Tasikmalaya's development under the Regent R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat in 1908-1937, especially in the economic field. Another thing that can be seen is the presence of new information in this study.

An example is material about the solution carried out by R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat in overcoming economic problems, namely by forming several livestock associations. Other information is the amount of capital needed to construct the association, the rights obtained during its implementation, and information about the conditions of progress related to the association. In addition, there are also trade associations that continued to exist after R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat died.

Another novelty material is information about batik handicrafts that are progressing with their products being sold outside Java and high consumer demand by exceeding the amount of these materials. In addition, there is also information about the impact of the world war, which resulted in a shortage of batik-making materials. This information also complements the results of research by Marlina (1990, p.19) regarding the situation of the batik industry at that time.

Furthermore, there is new material regarding the woven and fabric industry, which has developed with the existence of this industrial center in several regions. Other information is that there are many orders from outside the city, and even the products of this industry are famous outside the town, so indigenous officials also use the outcomes of this production. This information also complements the research results from Rahmat (2017, p. 354) about the existence of a growing and developing center for the Panama hat industry.

Another novelty material is information about the number of cassava and lemongrass factories and the number of workers spread across several sub-districts. Of course, at that time, the number of consumer requests was so large that it required additional factories to accommodate the number of requests. Last but not least, there is information about the construction of the Banjar-Kalipucang-Parigi railway line, which adds a 5 km line from Parigi to Cijulang due to geographical factors that can continue the route from

Tasikmalaya to Pameungpeuk.

## CONCLUSION

The economic development of the Tasikmalaya district has passed through a not-so-smooth journey. The reason is to go through the situation due to the impact of the world depression in 1929-1937. This situation makes it difficult for entrepreneurs and artisans to stay afloat in their businesses. The attitude shown by the Dutch East Indies government towards this situation was to limit export and import activities and increase taxes for the natives. In contrast to the attitude shown by R.A.A. Wiratanuningrat, this situation must be faced with a clear mind and full of creativity. The district government, entrepreneurs, craftsmen, and movement activists build economic resilience institutions by forming cooperation associations. The existence of cooperation at that time was essential in advancing and maintaining each of the business actors who joined under the auspices of the collaboration because, in its implementation, cooperation could support the development and progress of its members.

Economic development in Tasikmalaya can be stretched because several sectors are experiencing growth in business operations. First, batik crafts are spread across several centers, including Burujul, Buniagara, Cipedes, Gudang Jero, Gudang Pasantren, Bojong Kaum, Panglayungan, and Sayuran. Progress in this sector can be seen from the products sold throughout Java and outside Java. Second, woven and cloth also developed, such as Bandung's number of orders for fabric in 1916. Meanwhile, weaving is spread in several areas, such as Ciawi, Rajapolah for woven from pandanus and wicker made of bamboo, applied in Parakanhonje, Cisayong, and Indihiang. Third, cassava factories are increasing in number. This indicates a tremendous demand for raw cassava materials in the region. Given this condition, it was also stated that there were many cassava plantations, the results of which were sold to large and small factories. Fourth is the existence of wholesale market development to facilitate the needs of East Priangan. Fifth is the construction of rail transportation, which is the foundation for mobilizing citizens and entrepreneurs in the plantation sector to transport their agricultural products to other places. Sixth, the emergence of economic centers in the Tasikmalaya region has characteristics. For example, the East and Southeast Regions cultivate rice and plantation products. The Central Region is concentrated in the batik and umbrella

industry. The southern region focuses on mining manganese, copper, and citronella oil.

In contrast, the Northern Region concentrates on lowland rice cultivation and various coconut productions. And various woven handicraft industries. Seventh, the development of cooperation in the livestock sector and the Perkumpulan Duit Hadiah (PDH).

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