Perception and Participation of Community in Supporting Keraton Kesultanan Banten The Heritage City Program in Serang, Banten

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Abstract. Keraton Kesultanan Banten area was once the center of Banten civilization. In addition, Serang City is one of the 15 cities listed that is in the process of preparing documents to participate in the heritage management and preservation program. This requires the community participation in supporting the sustainability of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area as a historical site of Banten Province. The purpose of this research are to obtain information on community perception and participation in the heritage city program to support the preservation of the historical landscape of Keraton Kesultanan Banten. This research uses descriptive qualitative and quantitative analysis methods with chi-square analysis test. The results of the chi-square analysis that has a relation between the characteristics of community respondents to the knowledge of the heritage city are gender and residence factors, while the factors of the relation between the characteristics of community respondents with community participations were the length of residence, gender, type of work, education, residence and age. Recommendations proposed to increase public knowledge about heritage city are socialization, publication, application creation and integration of the education curriculum. The efforts that are able to increase community participation in supporting the preservation of heritage cities are empowering religious tourism guides, empowering tourism stakeholders, providing homestays, providing traditional transportation, improving handicrafts and culinary specialties.

Keywords. community participation, heritage city, heritage conservation, Keraton Kesultanan Banten

1. Introduction
Keraton Kesultanan Banten area had become the center of Banten City civilization in the XVI century-early XIX century AD. Keraton Kesultanan Banten area which developed well was controlled by the Sultanate of Banten to become one of the most famous Islamic kingdoms at that time \cite{1}. In addition, the existence of the palace in a kingdom plays an important role because the palace is the core building of a kingdom that has a dual function, as the center of the kingdom and the center of the city. According to cosmological and religious magical views, the palace has supernatural powers that affect people’s lives \cite{2}. The important role of Keraton Surosowan was evidenced by the civil war between Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa and Sultan Haji who fought over Keraton Surosowan as a sign of a sultan’s power over the Banten Kingdom \cite{3}. In April 2017, Banten Province began to establish and promote the wonders of Banten in 7 (seven) wonders of Banten program. Then in July 2017, Banten Provincial Government began to emphasize the importance of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area as the face/identity of Banten. Through the “Banten bebersih” movement, Banten Provincial Government together with the
City and Serang District Governments signed an MoU on the arrangement of Keraton Kesultanan Banten Area as a Banten heritage site. In addition, the most important thing is that Serang City is one of the 15 cities listed that is in the process of preparing documents to participate in the structuring and conservation program of heritage cities (P3KP). This requires the participation of the community in supporting the conservation of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area as a historical site of Banten Province, because the preservation of cities and urban heritage is the first concern for the community.

The purpose of this study are to analyze the priority zone of heritage city of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area, analyze the characteristics of the community in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area, analyze community perceptions of the heritage city of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area, analyze the role of the community in supporting the heritage city of Keraton Kesultanan Banten and compile recommendations increasing the role of the community in supporting the heritage city program of Keraton Kesultanan Banten.

2. Method

2.1. Research location and time
This research was conducted in five kelurahan/desa, namely Kelurahan Banten, Kasunyatan and Margaluyu which are located in Kasemen District, Serang City, while Desa Pamengkang and Margasana are located in Kramatwatu District, Serang Regency, Banten Province (Figure 1). The selection of research locations is determined based on the location of the Heritage Building (BCB) and its proximity to the priority area of Keraton Kesultanan Banten which is determined by the Banten Provincial Goverment. This research was conducted from September 2018 until May 2019, which began with the stages of preparation and finished by research arranging.

![Figure 1. Research location](image)

2.2. Research method
The implementation of this research activity uses several stages of research which include the stages of preparation, data collection or inventory, data processing and analysis, and synthesis in the form of compiling recommendations for efforts to increase the perception of heritage cities and the role of the community in supporting the Heritage City Palace of Keraton Kesultanan Banten in Serang, Banten.

2.2.1. Preparation and inventory
In the preparatory stage various activities were carried out to support the smooth progress of the research. At the inventory stage, primary and secondary data collection activities are carried out relating to the existing condition of the site. Primary data collection is carried out by field survey and sampling through interviews and questionnaires to the community (150 respondents), wherein sampling using a purposive sampling technique, subjects were selected based on administrative areas by merging kelurahan and desa associated with adjacent area of the Sultanate of Banten Sultanate and the spread of the heritage sites in the administrative area, a total of three kelurahans and two desas, each kelurahan/desa consist of 30 respondents.
2.2.2. Processing and data analysis

The analysis phase is carried out descriptively qualitative and quantitative descriptive of primary and secondary data that have been collected. The descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze people’s perceptions of the Heritage City of Keraton Kesultanan Banten program and regional priority zone. Survey to the community was carried out to find out the knowledge and desires/hopes of the community through the distribution of questionnaires.

The method used to analyze the relationship of respondents characteristics with community perception and participation is a quantitative method with the chi-square analysis test. The main use of the chi-square test is the independence test, which is a test to determine whether there is a relationship between two factors. Relationship between internal factors ((1) age and sex, (2) education, (3) employment and income, (4) origin and status of population, (5) place of residence, and (6) leisure time) that influence understanding and role of the heritage city of Keraton Kesultanan Banten [4]. This test is used to test the frequency to be observed (observational data) differing significantly or not with the expected frequency (expected value) [5]. The assessment was carried out with a 95% confidence level or alpha of 0.05.

\[ x^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{(O_j - E_j)^2}{E_j} \]

Wherein:
- \( x^2 \) = chi-square
- \( E_j \) = expected frequency
- \( O_j \) = frequency of observations

2.2.3. Synthesis

The synthesis phase refers to the research objective, which is to determine the regional priority zones, formulate recommendations for increasing perception of heritage city and the role of the community in supporting the Heritage City of Keraton Kesultanan Banten, which is adjusted to the characteristics of the community and regional priority zones to produce an appropriate community role space. Chi-square test results that have been obtained, then linked to a map of the potential of community participation so that the proposed recommendations are in accordance with the existing conditions and characteristics of the community in the area. The map of existing spatial potential serves to help determine the form of recommendations that are appropriate to the conditions of the local community. Proposed recommendations can be in the form of efforts to increase community knowledge and roles as well as forms of community participation that can be applied in accordance with the characteristics of the community.

3. Result and discussion

3.1. General condition

The administrative area of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area are in Kasemen and Kramatwatu subdistricts bordering the Java sea to the north, the south one bordering with Serang District, the western part bordering Cibeber District and the east bordering Pontang District. In general, the northern part of Serang City is classified as a low-lying area, in the Kasemen District area, most of it is land with an altitude of 500-700 meters above sea level. It is estimated that Keraton Kesultanan Banten area is at an altitude of <500 meters above sea level, relatively gentle and flat. Climatic conditions in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area refers to the climatic conditions in Kasemen District with an average rainfall of ± 7.52 mm/year, an average temperature of 27.5°C, an average relative humidity of 81.75%, an average of average air pressure of 1009.4 mb and average wind speed of 1.8 knot or 3.5 m/s. Based on these data to determine comfort, THI is calculated and the resulting THI value of 26.49 which states the comfortable conditions in the region. In addition, according to Miller in Margaretha [6] that the microclimate is much influenced by local factors such as water bodies. Keraton Kesultanan
Banten area has quite a lot of water bodies, both natural bodies and artificial water bodies. The body of natural water in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area, namely the Cibanten River, which is tipped at the foot of Mount Pulosari and empties into the Bay of Banten. In addition to being a source of water, the river used to be a busy trade route and a busy transportation route into the city of Banten. At present the condition of the west river has been deposited, while the east river still flows and is active as a fishing lane. The artificial water body in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area in the form of a canal that surrounds the Surosowan Palace, this canal used to block enemy movement from outside the palace, now the Surosowan Palace canal in the revitalization process and in the future it will be used as a recreation area for visitors. Other artificial water bodies in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area are the canals that surround the Kaibon Palace and the Speelwijk Fortress and the Tasikardi lake which was used as a supply of clean water for the needs of the Sultan and the residents of the palace. Existing vegetation types in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area are dominated by vegetations such as banyan trees (Ficus benjamina), coconut (Cocos nucifera), tamarind (Tamarindus indica), ki bujan (Samanea saman), petai cina (Leucaena leucocephala), ketapang (Catapa indica) and flamboyan (Delonix regia).

3.2. The development of Keraton Kesultanan’s landscape
Changes in land cover in the historical area of Keraton Kesultanan Banten occurred gradually under the influence of the imperial policy at that time. Based on Mulyati [7] the historical landscape development of the Keraton Kesultanan Banten area is divided into eight phases with the development of urban patterns and facilities (Figure 2).

![Figure 2. Scheme of the development of the historical landscape of Keraton Kesultanan area (source:Mulyati, 2000)](image)

3.3. Important elements of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area
Important elements that form up Keraton Kesultanan Banten area are dominated by heritage sites. In addition, an important element that forms the characteristic of the area is the coastal landscape in the north of area which is also a historical witness of the maritime development of Keraton Kesultanan Banten in its heyday and the expanse of agriculture in the south became part of the historical witness of the development of the heyday of Keraton Kesultanan Banten in the field of irrigation and agriculture. The location of important elements in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area can be seen in Figure 3.
3.4. Heritage City

3.4.1. Establishment of Heritage City
The initial stages carried out by the government in the form of planning Keraton Kesultanan Banten area as a heritage city, the design of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area, implementation of the design in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area, socialization to the community around Keraton Kesultanan Banten area the important values of an area/heritage sites, planning socialization of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area for the next 5 (five) years to the wider community, relocation of street vendors and controlling illegal buildings in the vicinity of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area, and so on.

3.4.2. Heritage City action plan (RKAP)
RKAP is a document that supports spatial planning, buildings and the environment in realizing heritage cities that have heritage assets with value excellence in Indonesia, especially in socio-cultural strategic areas as outlined in the Regency/City Spatial Planning (RTRW). The RAKP of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area has actually been made by the provincial government, only that it is packaged in the Draft Regional Regulation on the Priority Region Province of Kesultanan Banten area.

3.4.3. Priority area
Based on the Serang City regional regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning Spatial Planning for Serang City in 2010-2030 in CHAPTER V concerning the Regional Spatial Plan for the third section concerning the determination of strategic area article 39 paragraph (2), it is said that the strategic area of the city which has an important influence in the development of the socio-cultural community and preservation of heritage, namely Keraton Kesultanan Banten area.

In the Draft Regulation of Banten Province regarding the Strategic Spatial Planning Province of Keraton Kesultanan Banten in 2018-2038, the area coverage and deliniation of the planning area contained in Chapter 5 concerning the Coverage and Delineation of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area in Clause 5 that covers the scope of administrative and delineation area of Keraton Kesultanan Banten.

3.4.4. Implementation and management
Based on the indication of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area program, the time to implement the arrangement of the area will be carried out in 4 phases. The first phase is the first 5 years in 2018-2022, then followed by the second 5 years in the span of 2023-2027, then the third phase is carried out in 2028-2032, and the last phase is carried out in 2032-2038.

The management of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area does not currently have an independent management body and oversees the management of the area as a whole, so that
the management of the area is carried out individually, such as the management of the mosque and minarets managed by Kenadziran Kesultanan Banten. Management of heritage sites that are scattered in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area is managed by BPCB Banten. Regional environmental cleanliness is carried out by the Banten Provincial Environmental Agency.

4. Analysis

4.1. Priority zone analysis

Based on the overlay of priority zone boundaries determined by the Serang City government and Banten Provincial government with the distribution of cultural heritage in the area (Figure 4), the determination of the priority zone of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area (Figure 5) is based on the spread of heritage sites in the research area and the existence of restricted settlements by administrative boundaries. Similar to the core area determined by the local government, the core area in question is the area within which there is a heritage site that must be preserved as well as important elements forming Keraton Kesultanan Banten landscape as shown in Figure 3. In addition, an important element that forms part of the core area is the Karangantu Port area which is a historical witness of the maritime progress of the Sultanate of Banten during its heyday, so that this area needs to be considered for its sustainability as an asset of historical heritage. The core area created based on observations in the field is quite different from the determination of the core area determined by the regional government. The regional government does not list the Tomb of Maulana Yusuf in the priority zone of the region, whereas the Tomb of Maulana Yusuf has been registered as heritage site according to BPCB Banten.

Figure 4. Overlays the priority zone boundaries according to the government with the distribution of heritage site (source: Google Earth, 2018)

Figure 5. Priority zone of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area (source: Google Earth, 2018)
4.2. Analysis of community perceptions of heritage city
Community perception of an area that is left as a heritage city is very important, it affects the heritage of the heritage city and can help the community in conserving, utilizing and protecting the heritage assets owned in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area. The results of the analysis of community perceptions of the heritage city in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area with the respondent characteristic approach, the factors that have meaning are gender and residence. Based on the results of the analysis, male community members tend to know more about heritage cities compared to female community groups, with a percentage ratio of 35.8%: 16.9% over men. This was influenced by the concern and curiosity of the community towards Keraton Kesultanan Banten area.

![Figure 6. Community knowledge diagram of heritage city based on residence](image)

Based on the results of the analysis, people who live close to the core area know more about the heritage city. Kasunyatan Village and Banten Village are in the core area, the ratio of the percentage of people who know about the heritage city between Kasunyatan Village and Banten Village is 63.3% and 36.7% (figure 6). The percentage of community perceptions of heritage cities living in Margasana and Pamengkang Village is 0%.

4.3. Analysis of community participation in supporting the heritage city program
The results of the analysis that have a relationship between the characteristics of respondents and community participation, namely the length of residence, gender, type of job, place of residence, and age. The relationship between the length of time the community lives with the community's contribution affects the activeness of a person to participate. Male society will be more likely to contribute actively, both in the form of energy, ideas/thoughts and material. Female community members tend not to participate in the area, this is because female respondents pay less attention to the development and lack of curiosity about the Sultanate of Keraton Surosowan area, more attention to household needs and household economics. The type of work also influences the activeness of a person to participate in the heritage area of the city, it can be seen from the type of work that is able to spend or not spend the least amount of time contributing to an activity in the heritage conservation program. In addition, the community's residence is very influential on its activity in contributing. The closer to the core area, the greater the contribution made by the community, and vice versa if the further away the residence from the core area, the less contribution is made.

5. Synthesis
Based on the analysis of Keraton Kesultanan Banten priority zone, the priority zone created by the government is not in accordance with the existing conditions, so a priority zone is made that is more appropriate based on existing conditions. In addition, the core area in the priority zone is surrounded by a meso buffer zone which functions to support or inhibit the influence of the core area. The tourist facilities used serve as an alternative tourism activity related to historical value, but currently there are no visible alternative tourism activities related to historical value, so alternative planning activities are needed in the area.
Based on community activities in the core and buffer zones, it is necessary to make a division of role space based on its activity according to Seokanto which is divided into three namely active roles, participatory roles and passive roles [8]. The role space mapping in the core area and buffer zone is made based on the following matrix adjusted to the indication of the main program in the provincial strategic area spatial plan that has been made by the Banten Provincial Government so that the space mapping is in accordance with the existing conditions of the community and the government’s plan.

The results of the descriptive analysis of people's perceptions of the definition of heritage city are not good enough. As many as 30% of people who know about heritage cities and as much as 70% of people do not know about heritage cities. This happened because of the lack of socialization about the heritage city from the parties involved.

6. Recommendation

Not many people in Keraton Kesultanan Banten area know about heritage cities, even very few people know that Keraton Kesultanan Banten area is designated as one of the heritage cities in Indonesia. That is due to the lack of information about the heritage city obtained by the community, so that efforts are needed that can improve the knowledge of local communities about the heritage city and important values owned by Keraton Kesultanan Banten area as follows (a) socialization; (b) publication; (c) making application and (d) education curriculum.

From the results of the chi-square analysis it is known that the community has not contributed much to the heritage city program, as many as 70.7% of the community did not contribute in any form. In fact, community participation is needed to preserve a heritage city. Based on this, it is necessary to plan efforts that are able to increase the role of the community in the Sultanate Palace area of the Sultanate of Banten so that its sustainability is maintained such as (a) religious tour guide empowerment; (b) empowering historical tourism stakeholders; (c) homestay procurement; (d) procurement of traditional transportation; (e) Banten typical craft development and (f) Banten culinary development.

7. Conclusion

Keraton Kesultanan Banten priority zone is determined based on the Strategic Spatial Plan of the Banten Province and the Governor of Banten Province Decree on the Determination of the Heritage Zoning of the Sultanate of Banten and the City of Serang Bappeda still does not cover the entire distribution of cultural reserves around the area, so it needs to be expanded to cover all cultural heritage distribution existing as a form of efforts to maintain the integrity of the historical landscape area.

Based on the analysis of perception and roles, each is influenced by different characteristics of respondents. The relationship of respondents' characteristics with their knowledge of heritage is influenced by gender and residence. In contrast to the results of perceptual analysis, the results of the analysis that have a relationship between the characteristics of respondents and community participation are length of residence, gender, type of work, education, residence and age.

The lack of public understanding of the heritage city is due to the lack of socialization from the Serang City Government, Banten Province and related parties. The information dissemination on heritage city’s knowledge is recommended to be carried out by distributing brochures, posters, seminars on a regular basis, making digital applications carried out by the Manager of Keraton Kesultanan Banten area to the local community. In addition, efforts to increase public understanding of heritage cities, namely the implementation of the integration of educational curricula on heritage cities and those relating to Keraton Kesultanan Banten area, are prioritized to be implemented in the Banten and Kasunyatan villages, which are part of the priority area so that their understanding of the heritage city and Keraton Kesultanan Banten area is higher so that the sense of concern for the preservation of the region and participation has also increased. Community activeness in contributing is not yet significant
so efforts are needed to increase the role of empowering religious tourism tour guides, empowering historical tourism stakeholders, providing homestays, procuring traditional transportation by the public, efforts to improve Banten typical handicrafts and Banten culinary specialties. This can develop independence in improving the lives of local people.

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