

Revitalization of the Kota Tua Area in Supporting Sustainable Tourism in Cirebon District

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
*Old Town Revitalization;
Sustainable;
Tourism.*

Kata Kunci:
Revitalisasi Kota Tua;
Berkelanjutan;
Pariwisata.

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ABSTRACT

The revitalization and rejuvenation of Kota Tua urgently requires the role of local stakeholders in a sustainable manner. The study aims to see how revitalization can preserve the city's cultural heritage, preserve historical values, and develop the economic sector. The study is in the Kota Tua area, Jamblang, Cirebon. The study method uses qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. The study emphasizes field phenomena as well as indicators of sustainable tourism development. Indicators used in connection with this study are a) sites, b) local culture, c) historical buildings, d) area landscapes, and e) community participation in conservation. These indicators have varying levels of importance and quality in Cirebon. The revitalization and rejuvenation of the Kota Tua has a high level of importance and quality in Cirebon.

SARI PATI

Revitalisasi dan peremajaan Kota Tua sangat membutuhkan peran para pemangku kepentingan lokal secara berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana revitalisasi dapat melestarikan warisan budaya kota, menjaga nilai-nilai sejarah, dan mengembangkan sektor ekonomi. Lokasi penelitian berada di kawasan Kota Tua, Jamblang, Cirebon. Metode penelitian menggunakan teknik analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menekankan pada fenomena lapangan serta indikator-indikator pembangunan pariwisata berkelanjutan. Indikator yang digunakan dalam kaitannya dengan penelitian ini adalah: a) situs, b) budaya lokal, c) bangunan bersejarah, d) lanskap kawasan, dan e) partisipasi masyarakat dalam konservasi. Indikator-indikator tersebut memiliki tingkat kepentingan dan kualitas yang bervariasi di Cirebon. Revitalisasi dan peremajaan Kota Tua memiliki tingkat kepentingan dan kualitas yang tinggi di Cirebon.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable tourism development is a process and scheme to meet the needs of tourists and the surrounding community at the present time, without compromising the fulfillment of the needs of future generations, Ministry of Tourism, 2021. This concept is based on the principle of continuing to pay attention to the ecosystem in accordance with its carrying capacity, realizing interests local communities, improve the quality of human life in the physical, spiritual, social and cultural aspects in the long term, and encourage the effective and efficient use of natural resources. Economic, social and aesthetic needs can be met without neglecting the preservation of cultural integrity, important ecological processes, biodiversity and various life support systems which are the capital of Indonesia's tourism strength, which is competitive and sustainable.

The development and potential of tourism that can be developed in Indonesia in general and Cirebon Regency in particular is the preservation of art and culture. This potential is very diverse and is the main attraction for tourists and is spread throughout Indonesia. This attractiveness capital becomes an attractive tourism activity and is a fairly long link as a positive impact of the multiplier effect caused in economic activity. Tourism activities and the influx of tourists also have an impact and change the mindset in people's social life.

This research is motivated by an assessment of sustainable tourism to assess the level of importance of the quality level of tourism products and cultural preservation in supporting sustainable tourism. The quality of tourism products in the form of preservation of history, culture as the most important indicator in sustainable tourism development. The main problem is how to pay attention to conservation efforts as tourism products to improve their quality as a level of importance in order to have quality products and influence tourist visits to destinations.

The existence of the tourism sector which has the potential as an instrument to improve the welfare of the community, both through economic and non-economic activities. Economic potential is related to its strategic role in increasing Regional Original Income, creating job opportunities and business opportunities for the community. Non-economic potential is related to the direct benefits of social, psychological and cultural tourism activities in supporting sustainable tourism (Muhamad M, Prima, A 2016).

As a phenomenon that experiences high dynamics, the value of tourism is closely related to humanity and the value of the benefit of the tourism sector is highly dependent on the utilization of human, natural, cultural and artificial resources. Tourism activities and the resources used have special characteristics. Activities that continue to develop in the midst of the relatively limited number and quality of resources as well as the constantly changing context require the formulation of the level of importance and quality of tourism products as part of local government policies.

Tourism sector policy has an important meaning for the regional economy. Similar to other regions, Cirebon Regency is trying to develop itself by optimizing the use of tourism resources to encourage economic growth, increase job opportunities and regional incomes as well as people who see tourism developments and current trends as a form of diversity in forms of tourism product diversity.

The development of tourism and the trend of international tourism development at this time there is a trend from the form of "mass" tourism to individual or small group tourism of higher quality and the desire for direct contact with the local community. The application of concepts that are able to predict future tourism developments and rapid changes will undoubtedly be able to provide greater benefits and quality and sustainability. The higher the quality, the longer tourists will spend their vacation time, the more expenses they will make

The problem of revitalization, especially the existence of old cities in all old cities in the Regency, is the most important part of the program of a sustainable development process in Indonesia. Efforts to preserve and renew historic areas as part of urban planning cannot be separated from other approaches such as: environmental improvement, rejuvenation, new development, and others. These planning approaches often overlap, causing complex problems. On the one hand, conservation policies have an interest in maintaining the cultural heritage of the city, while urban rejuvenation has an interest in developing urban sectors in accordance with the city's economic potential.

The Jamblang Kota Tua tourism program has actually been launched since 2019 three years ago, but was hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic, so that its realization is still not as expected. The Old Town area in the Jamblang area will be turned on by art, culinary, cultural and other tourism. Jamblang Old Town, Cirebon Regency, is full of historical, cultural, multi-ethnic and religious colors that are still well preserved today. This wealth is displayed in the Jamblang Cultural Arts Market, which is the forerunner of destinations in packaging of international-flavored local tourism products in front of Vihara Dharma Rakhita Jamblang. The uniqueness of Jamblang Village includes traditional music and training performances with Cirebon's special arts. The architectural splendor of the sturdy ancient buildings in Kota Tua Jamblang was a local identity for its time.

The Jamblang Chinatown area is very suitable to be included as a cultural heritage building, because most of the buildings are more than 50 years old and support being used as cultural heritage. The developments in the past, the area is a good business place because there is Jamblang Station. Then near the settlement, there is a river for irrigation purposes from sugar factories, to large pawnshops. Should, said Mustakim, the local government as soon as possible register the Chinatown area of Jamblang as a cultural heritage

area. Because if left unchecked, it is feared that it will become a dead city and not become a tourist attraction. "In that area, there is an attraction, which is one of the oldest temples in Cirebon, namely Vihara Dharma Rakhita which was built in 1400 AD. The existence of Kota Tua Jamblang in Cirebon Regency has been inaugurated as one of the historical tourist destinations in Cirebon Regency, as evidence of the stretching of efforts to increase popularity, but there are obstacles faced in the area. In addition, there are 3 important factors to develop tourism, namely amenities, attractions, and access (3A). Jamblang Kota Tua tourist destinations have experienced obstacles, namely the accessibility factor to the area. Accessibility factors for entry to destinations This area requires accessibility arrangements to support the area for the main entrance (entrance), especially public open spaces for the use of parking areas and public spaces, especially for tourist activities. Another problem is that there is no policy for the development of the Kota Tua Jamblang tourism area related to policy support for the Regional Tourism Master Plan (RIPARDA) and other policy support related to the development of the Jamblang Kota Tua Area.

The Kota Tua Jamblang area has been designated as a new tourist attraction by the Cirebon Regency government among others, by using digital programs as promotional media to the wider community. The use of digital as a medium of socialization to the public so that it requires contextually and adaptively adapted content. Jamblang old town, especially in accordance with the context of Jamblang Chinatown, is expected to promote the Kota Tua Jamblang Area to the international world.

The results of the use of information technology are expected to influence the policies of stakeholders in the framework of supporting the revitalization of the Kota Tua Jamblang area. Some of the roles of using information technology include: the results of several videos from the public can be published to Internet media, such as Youtube, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and others. The efforts of this

research reveal the role of the use of information technology. The development of digital technology has indeed changed the way of disseminating information and promotion, this method is quite effective in introducing the potential of Kota Tua Jamblang Tourism.

The main purpose of this research is to determine the implementation process of revitalization as an effort to maintain the city's cultural heritage, preserve historical values while developing urban sectors according to tourism potential and other supporting sectors in Cirebon Regency. This research will more or less find out regional policies and stakeholders and the implementation process of revitalization as an effort to maintain the cultural heritage of the Kota Tua, preserve historical values while developing city sectors according to tourism potential and other supporting sectors in Cirebon Regency. The need for the role and support of publications through the use of information technology as an effort to introduce information and promote the tourism potential of Kota Tua Jamblang in Cirebon Regency in supporting sustainable tourism.

The main problem in this research is how to assess the level of interest of the stakeholders and the role of the community towards the destination. This interest is defined as tourists' beliefs before trying or buying a tourism product which will be used as a reference standard in assessing the performance of sustainable tourism products. There are two levels of interest of tourists and the level of community participation, namely how to make sufficient services and desired services. Adequate Service Level is the minimum level of service performance that is still acceptable based on estimates of services that may be received and depending on the available alternatives. The desired service is a level of performance of tourism product management services that tourists expect to receive, which is a combination of tourist beliefs about what and about what can and should be accepted, Muhamad M, Agusta Prima, 2016.

The revitalization of Kota Tua Jamblang in Cirebon Regency is the most important part as the main capital of sustainable tourism resources. Revitalization and enrichment of art is a form of artistic and cultural works developed by local communities in enriching visual aesthetics at this time. The development of this art was triggered by the demand of tourists to see traditional arts and culture as well as tourism products. The level of interest of tourists, destination managers and stakeholders who develop in the Cirebon Regency area greatly encourages the development of arts and culture revitalization efforts as tourism potential products. Related to the tourism potential, it can be said that tourism has positive prospects, but on the other hand the tourism potential that is owned does not always develop as expected because tourism can also be manipulative in terms of culture, social and environment which results in not providing an increase in people's welfare in the economic field. (Muhamad M, Agusta Prima, 2016).

The active role of all elements of society, destination managers and local governments is very much needed in countering this manipulative nature, for example the role of the community and youth in the form of social, cultural and environmental revitalization. Community leaders have a strong influence in setting an example and inviting the community to be involved in the success of tourism programs (Anurogo, W., et.al., 2017), while the role of government, local communities and destination managers contributes in the form of innovation, creativity, cross-cultural communication, critical analytical skills, teamwork skills, ways of dealing with problems, adaptive capacity and transformation capacity (Lestari, G., et.al., 2016).

The potential and development of art and culture preservation is not directly proportional to the level of interest in the management of the destination. The number of elements involved in the art preservation process varies from one interest to another. There are several factors that can hinder the development of artistic and cultural enrichment

(Lestari, G., et.al., 2016). The level of importance is like commodification as an effort to accelerate and accelerate so that art and culture becomes instant to generate destination income quickly, and prosper the community. There are several main factors, the main problem which is the dichotomy in the understanding of art and culture as a form of partial acceleration in economic income. The need for an assessment system and product quality developed to see the extent to which the level of development of art and culture is widely supported by regulations and legislation.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research analysis was carried out with an inductive qualitative method based on the data that had been obtained, and then further developed into a hypothesis and carried out with observations, interviews and library documents, (Creswell, JW, and Creswell, JD, 2018). Therefore, this type of research uses data that will be collected in the field, which is data related to the 2 categories in the assessment, namely the level of importance and the level of quality. Each level is clarified with its respective criteria, indicators, & supporting evidence, to be able to find out what kind of data must be known, asked, and assessed. Indicators and their supporting evidence will be asked to informants with a rating scale of 1-4 and/or requested information regarding supporting evidence.

Research Time and Research Location

This research was conducted in Cirebon Regency, West Java, especially the old town area of Jamblang, which is one of the tourism potentials to be proud of in Cirebon Regency, which has a wealth of art, architecture, culture. The research was conducted in Cirebon Regency, West Java Province.

Target/Research Subject

target is to obtain the results of the assessment of indicators and categories based The research target is to obtain the results of the assessment of indicators and categories based on supporting

evidence carried out by researchers after obtaining data sources obtained from the field. Each category will be clarified with criteria, indicators, level of importance, quality level of supporting evidence respectively, to be able to find out what kind of data should be known, asked, and assessed.

Procedure

The procedure for conducting the research is that after all indicators have been given an assessment of the level of importance and quality of tourism products or information related to supporting evidence, the researcher then conducts observations and documentation to validate, demonstrate, and strengthen arguments regarding the supporting evidence of each assessed indicator. It is hoped that the interviewees are competent sources, in accordance with their fields, and accompanied by supporting evidence that has been observed and documented, this can make the level of validity and accuracy of the assessment given high.

Data, Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The data collection stage and data collection techniques in this study were carried out by interview, observation, and documentation methods. The interviews conducted were semi-structured interviews as a basis for collecting data, as an interview guide, and as a guide for the assessment carried out by the resource persons. Data collection is carried out through management in destinations related to indicators: a) sites b) local culture, c) historic buildings d) regional landscapes have values at varying levels of importance and quality levels in Cirebon Regency. rural landscapes and urban landscapes have a high level of importance and quality in Cirebon Regency..

Data Analysis Technique

This research uses qualitative research methods, the data to be collected in the field is data related to 2 categories in the assessment, namely the level of importance, namely how to assess the level of interest of tourists and the management of the des-

tinuation. This interest is defined as the belief of tourists before trying or buying a tourism product which will be used as a reference standard in assessing the performance of tourism products. Desired service is a level of performance of tourism product management services that tourists expect to receive, which is a combination of tourist beliefs about what and about what can and should be accepted.

Scoring

Assessment of the potential development of tourism development in the area of the old city of Jamblang by using the method; (1) appreciation (scoring); (2) weighting, 5) assessment phase of the implementation of sustainable tourism. The scale used is 1-4, depending on the interests of the researcher's goals. Parameter assessment using a scale of 1-5, more detailed and detailed, the difficulty is to distinguish the criteria from the parameters assessed, for example: (4) very good, (3) Good, (2) not good; (1) not very good.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The application of the concept of sustainable tourism can be practiced, by all components, not only tourism service providers but destination management. As a form of monitoring and evaluating destinations that have met sustainable tourism indicators, an assessment based on indicators is needed. The following is an assessment based on the importance and quality of development of several indicators of sustainable tourism development.

Table 1. Management System to Protect Historic Sites

Management System Indicator	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Management system to protect historical building sites						

The protection management system at the location determined by the level of government interest

as a tourist destination in Cirebon Regency and its surroundings. Assessment of management system indicators in the Jamblang Kota Tua against regulations in the form of laws and presidential regulations to local regulations on the quality of the management system indicator has a level of importance and quality is 3 (good).

Level of Interest	Management System To Protect Historic Sites
The importance of the many regulations made by the government for the protection of Heritage sites	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation (entire contents of the law). 2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems. (entire content of the law) 3. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan 2010 – 2025. It is stated in Article 14 and Article 36

Table 2. Management System to Protect Culture and Arts

Management System Indicators to Protect Culture and the Arts	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Management system to protect local Culture and Arts						

Indonesia is a country that is rich in arts and intangible cultural heritage (culture and the arts). Cirebon Regency has around 50 traditional art forms, around 431 groups or organizations spread across various villages in 23 sub-districts in Cirebon Regency. Culture and arts are national identities that must be preserved. Therefore, it is not surprising that the government has issued many regulations governing the culture and arts of local communities. Seeing the regulations that are widely published and the good management of culture and arts on

a management system to protect the culture and arts of the local community.

Protection of and local arts are listed in several Regulations and Laws as follows:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation (entire contents of the law). 2. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 106 of 2013 concerning Indonesian Intangible Cultural Heritage. (the entire content of the law).
To maintain the arts and culture of the local community, the Tourism Office in Cirebon Regency has formed 24 art packages selected from various traditional art groups, which are then performed in turns and routinely performed, for example at the Jamblang vestival in the Buddhist monastery area in Jamblang District, Cirebon Regency.	

Source: From various sources, 2023

Table 3. Management System for Protecting Historic Buildings

Indicator management to protect historical buildings	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Management system to protect historical buildings						

Cirebon Regency is one of the cities in Indonesia that has an interesting history and culture to observe. Many relics from the past are now used as cultural heritage objects. Among the historical heritage buildings in Cirebon, the Keraton is a building that can describe Indonesian culture. The city of Cirebon has three palaces, namely the Kasepuhan Palace, the Palace, Kanoman and the Kacirebonan Palace. Each of these palaces has an interrelated history and has physical similarities and differences between one another, including Jamblang Kota Tua area, there are dozens of old Chinese-style buildings, their condition looks neglected. In the middle of the area, stands a

Jamblang Vihara, a religious building that is one of the oldest in Cirebon. The Jamblang Chinatown area is very suitable to be included as a cultural heritage building, because most of the buildings are more than 50 years old and support being used as cultural heritage.

There are quite a number of regulations governing historical buildings for the benefit of tourism development that apply aspects of the preservation of several abandoned historic buildings, such as in the old town of Jamblang, which greatly influences the value of the level of quality and value of importance. The results of the analysis and discussion on protecting historic buildings in the old town of Jamblang are in the range of 2 (medium) in the level of quality of historic buildings in the old town of Jamblang, which are still well maintained (3).

Management System Table for Protecting Historic Buildings

Protection of Historic Buildings is listed in several Regulations and Laws	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation (entire contents of the law). 2. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 106 of 2013 concerning Indonesian Intangible Cultural Heritage. (entire contents of the law)
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Furthermore, the monitoring in the Kota Tua Jamblang area refers to the measurement of the Monitoring Center on sustainable tourism indicators within a certain period of time to produce valid, actual and reliable data. In the measurement of indicators there are several conditions that need to be met, namely: Regular and Timely Measurements. Measurement of indicators of sustainable tourism destinations on a regular basis and on a regular basis by people who care about the preservation of the Kota Tua area. Information from the measurement

data obtained is very crucial because it is used as a basis for planning and improving future programs related to the implementation of sustainable tourism destinations.

Table 4. Systems for Supervision

Indicators for Integrated and Integrated Monitoring	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Integrated and integrated Monitoring System						

The system for implementing every regulation issued by the government includes a supervisory function that aims to ensure that the implementation of policies is in accordance with the applicable regulations. Based on the regulations issued for the value of very high importance and for the improvement of tourism products that still need improvement and sustainable control.

Table of Evidence Supporting the existence of a Monitoring System

The Management Supervision System of the Kota Tua and its surroundings is listed in several Regulations and Laws	3. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation (entire contents of the law).
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Source: From various sources, 2023

There is a supervisory system that has been operationalized strictly which is explained in all existing regulations, but its implementation is still not perfect where there are still violations of the law indicating that there is still a lack of supervision. The determination of cultural heritage supervision is one of the activities in the preservation of cultural heritage that is directly related to protection efforts. As we all know that in the preservation of cultural heritage there are three main things, namely protection, development and utilization. The

definition of determination is contained in Article 1 paragraph 17 of Law no. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation, "The determination of the granting of Cultural Conservation status to objects, buildings, structures, locations, or geographic space units carried out by the district/city government based on the recommendation of the Cultural Conservation Expert Team.

Table 5. Systems for Supervision

Indicators for Integrated and Integrated Monitoring	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
System for Area Measurement						

Source: Analysis results, 2023

As a destination that has historical buildings, ideally, the government should make a baseline to assess the achievements of the development and management of the area and its surroundings. However, until now, the basis for measuring success for the Jamblang Kota Tua area and its surroundings is still not being monitored and measured.

The importance of the determination process in the preservation of cultural heritage can be seen in the systematics and composition of Law no. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation, which specifically discusses this determination in Chapter VI. National Registration of Cultural Conservation, in Part Three which consists of four articles, namely articles 33 – 36, that (1) The Regent/mayor issues a determination of the status of Cultural Conservation no later than 30 (thirty) days after the recommendation is received from the Cultural Conservation Expert Team who	1. The West Java Provincial Government has issued a Central Java Governor Regulation concerning the West Java Provincial Government's Regional Action Plan for 2019-2023. This regional regulation lists all achievement indicators, targets and programs carried out to achieve the target in meeting the 17 SDG's
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declare objects, buildings, structures, locations, and/or geographical space units registered as eligible as Cultural Conservation.	
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Table 6. Community Participation Levels in Preserving Kawasam Kota Tua Jamblang

Indicators for Integrated and Integrated Monitoring	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Level of Community Participation in Conservation						

Source: Analysis results, 2023

This research looks at the role of the community in empowering people who have concern for the results of art and culture as well as fostering the soul and spirit to preserve them. This research was conducted in 2022 using a socio-cultural and structural approach as a way of making changes by taking into account the socio-cultural aspects of the local community. The structural approach was implemented through the village head of Jamblang Village, Jamblang Bina Lestari Village Tourism Awareness Group, Cirebon Business Forum (FCB). The dynamics of this group most dominantly affect the socio-cultural life held by the local community. These activities focus on community-based creative economy development efforts in developing tourism. Some of the activities developed include: tour package simulations, acculturation art performances, workshops and discussions on the creative economy, culinary festivals, and exhibitions of local specialties.

The dynamic system of community participation that has concern for the results of art and culture and fosters the soul and spirit for preservation.	The annual "Nagari Sawiji" Jamblang Cultural Moment Festival developed by the Bina Lestari Tourism Awareness Group. The role of universities in conservation efforts by local universities and business observers
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Indicators for Integrated and Integrated Monitoring	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Level of Community Participation in Conservation						

Based on this analysis, the revitalization of the Kota Tua area in supporting sustainable tourism in Cirebon district has a weighting value. These values are then mapped into a range of values to see the stages and ratings as shown in the table below.

Table integrated Monitoring System

Indicators for Integrated and Integrated Monitoring	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Level of Community Participation in Conservation			√			√

Source: Analysis results, 2023

The system for implementing every regulation issued by the government includes a supervisory function that aims to ensure that the implementation of policies is in accordance with the applicable regulations. Based on the regulations issued for the value of very high importance and for the improvement of tourism products that still need improvement and sustainable control.

Table of Evidence Supporting the existence of a Monitoring System

The Management Supervision System of the Kota Tua and its surroundings is listed in several Regulations and Laws	a. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation (entire contents of the law).
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Source: From various sources, 2023

There is a supervisory system that has been operationalized strictly which is explained in all existing regulations, but its implementation is still not perfect where there are still violations of the law indicating that there is still a lack of supervision. The determination of cultural heritage supervision is one of the activities in the preservation of cultural heritage that is directly related to protection efforts. As we all know that in the preservation of cultural heritage there are three main things, namely protection, development and utilization. The definition of determination is contained in Article 1 paragraph 17 of Law no. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation, "The determination of the granting of Cultural Conservation status to objects, buildings, structures, locations, or geographic space units carried out by the district/city government based on the recommendation of the Cultural Conservation Expert Team.

Indicators for Integrated and Integrated Monitoring	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Level of Community Participation in Conservation	√			√		

Source: Analysis results, 2023

As a destination that has historical buildings, ideally, the government should make a baseline to assess the achievements of the development and management of the area and its surroundings. However, until now, the basis for measuring success for the Jamblang Kota Tua area and its surroundings is still not being monitored and measured.

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this determination in Chapter VI. National Registration of Cultural Conservation, in Part Three which consists of four articles, namely articles 33 – 36, that (1) The Regent/mayor issues a determination of the status of Cultural Conservation no later than 30 (thirty) days after the recommendation is received from the Cultural Conservation Expert Team who declare objects, buildings, structures, locations, and/or geographical space units registered as eligible as Cultural Conservation	This regional regulation lists all achievement indicators, targets and programs carried out to achieve the target in meeting the 17 SDG's
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Table of Community Participation Levels in Preserving Kawasam Kota Tua Jamblang

Indicators for Integrated and Integrated Monitoring	Level of Interest			Tourism Product Quality Level		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Level of Community Participation in Conservation			√			√

Source: Analysis results, 2023

This research looks at the role of the community in empowering people who have concern for the results of art and culture as well as fostering the soul and spirit to preserve them. This research was conducted in 2022 using a socio-cultural and structural approach as a way of making changes by taking into account the socio-cultural aspects of the local community. The structural approach was implemented through the village head of Jamblang Village, Jamblang Bina Lestari Village Tourism Awareness Group, Cirebon Business Forum (FCB). The dynamics of this group most dominantly affect the socio-cultural life held by the local community.

These activities focus on community-based creative economy development efforts in developing tourism. Some of the activities developed include: tour package simulations, acculturation art performances, workshops and discussions on the creative economy, culinary festivals, and exhibitions of local specialties.

Table of Evidence Supporting the Level of Community Participation in the Preservation of Kawasam Kota Tua Jamblang

The dynamic system of community participation that has concern for the results of art and culture and fosters the soul and spirit for preservation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The annual “Nagari Sawiji” Jamblang Cultural Moment Festival developed by the Bina Lestari Tourism Awareness Group. 2 The role of universities in conservation efforts by local universities and business observers
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Source: Analysis results, 2023

Based on this analysis, the revitalization of the Kota Tua area in supporting sustainable tourism in Cirebon district has a weighting value. These values are then mapped into a range of values to see the stages and ratings as shown in the table below.

Table of Weighting Range of Interests in the Assessment of Revitalization of the Kota Tua Area in Supporting Sustainable Tourism in Cirebon Regency

No	Parameter	Weight Interest
1	Management System To Protect Historic Sites	12
2	Management System to Protect Culture and Arts	12
3	Management System to Protect Historic Buildings	8
4	System for Supervision in an integrated and integrated manner.	8
5	Integrated and Integrated Monitoring System	4
6	The Level of Community Participation in the Preservation of the Jamblang Kota Tua area	12
Amount		48

Table of Weighting Range of Interests in the Assessment of Revitalization of the Kota Tua Area in Supporting Sustainable Tourism in Cirebon Regency

Scale of Importance and Product Quality	Information Scale of Importance and Product Quality
24-48	<p>The existence of the Kota Tua Jamblang area has been under construction, the area has been recognized by the wider community.</p> <p>The existence of the old town of Jamblang still does not have the information, form and model of its development and the development of the old town area is still limited to discourse.</p>

the involvement of stakeholders. So that development in the area must begin to be controlled and its planning intensively controlled.

CONCLUSION

1. The management system to protect natural sites in the Kota Tua Jamblang Area, Cirebon Regency has a high level of importance because of the many government regulations for site protection with a management system to protect historic buildings and historic area sites. In the aspect of tourism products, many developers will respond to them because they have good tourism products.
2. The Management System to Protect Culture and Arts in the Kota Tua area of Jamblang, Cirebon Regency has a high level of importance because of the many policies and government regulations for the protection of culture and arts. In terms of tourism products, many developers will respond to them because they have good tourism products that are able to maintain local artistic culture.
3. System to protect Historic Buildings in the Kota Tua Jamblang Area, Cirebon Regency has a high level of importance because of the many

government regulations for site protection with a management system to protect historic buildings and historic area sites. In the aspect of tourism products, many developers will respond to them because they have good tourism products

but until now the basis for measuring success for the Kota Tua and its surroundings is still using the basis for measuring the area of West Java Province. Importance and quality are on a scale that still needs improvement or is still low.

4. Indicator the system for integrated and integrated supervision, its implementation is still not perfect where there are still violations of the law, especially vandalism, indicating that there is still a lack of supervision.
5. The system for measuring super-priority destination areas, ideally, the government makes a basic measure to assess the achievements of the development and management of tourism products in the Kota Tua and its surroundings,
6. The existence of the Kota Tua Jamblang area has already been developed; the area has been recognized by the wider community and has had a lot of stakeholder involvement. The existence of the old town of Jamblang already has information on the form and model of its development, the development of the old town area has been marked by the participation and involvement of the surrounding community in conservation efforts and is still in the process of implementing sustainable development. ■

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