

CITIES 2015 International Conference, Intelligent Planning Towards Smart Cities, CITIES 2015, 3-4 November 2015, Surabaya, Indonesia

The rapid assesment using RAFHAM method in Singosari, Malang Regency (Kabupaten Malang)

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Abstract

Singosari District is an urban heritage area where is located in Kabupaten Malang. Singosari District is one of the cultural heritage area which has the heritage buildings that used for cultural tourism as well. They are Singasari Temple, Sumberawan Temple, and 2 Dwarapala Statues. Community around heritage area has limitations to improve their involvement due to limited land around there, whereas they have many efforts for developing the cultural tourism. This study aimed to assess how far the level of participation of community in Singosari District and conclude what they can do for developing the cultural tourism. For reach the goal of this studi, it used RAFHAM method. This method is one of participatory approach that explore all of information and formulate the plan from local community. From this study, the results shown that the activity level is about low to moderate and the perception of the community relatively has a negative perception. The level of participation in the Consultation. It means that the local community has a lot of efforts for developing the cultural tourism but need more support from Department of Culture and Tourism in Kabupaten Malang and Cultural Heritage Preservation Center in Trowulan, East Java.

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Peer-review under responsibility of the organizing committee of CITIES 2015

Keywords: Cultural heritage; cultural tourism; participatory approach; community empowerment; level participation.

1. Introduction

Malang has many relics of the past, including in Singosari is one of the districts are expected to have a royal heritage Singhasari ranging from temples relic of Hindu-Bundha or a mixture of Buddhist-Shiva which until now

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become one of the attractions of the region, Cultural heritage is a legacy of the Kingdom Singhasari currently protected and concretely under the authority of the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Trowulan namely, a. Singosari Village Candirenggo as the storage of ashes Kertanegara; b. Arca Dwarpala Sculptures; and c. Sumberawan Temple. By looking at the potential presence of cultural tourism in Malang, therefore a need for a preservation of cultural heritage is one of two approaches in urban planning or spatial planning aims to maintain, protect, preserve and utilize cultural heritage for the sake of development. Efforts to preserve cultural heritage in Indonesia has become an important and growing issue around 1990 in spatial planning in Indonesia, in this case applied the appropriate approach to the conservation of cultural heritage in the region, namely Singosari Heritage Tourism (Wirastari, 2012).

The existence of Singasari Temple, Sumberawan Temple and 2 Arca Dwarpala Sculptures on cultural heritage area Singosari, the greater the potential that can be developed to accommodate a tour of cultural heritage, so that the need to increase tourist attraction that makes the identity of Malang as well as to assist the Government of Malang in addregional income. Community empowerment as a form of community engagement to participate in the preservation and management of cultural heritage area. In essence, community empowerment can be seen from its participation in the fifth stage of the exercise, which are activity-making initiatives, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as management and maintenance (Alit, 2005).

In addition, empower has two meanings, the first is to give power or authority to (give power, the power transfer or delegate authority to others) and other definition is to give ability to enable or (attempt to provide the capability or empowerment) (Priyono, Onny S. Dan Pranaka, 1996). Development within the paradigm of empowerment will be people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable (Chambers, 1995). The concept of community empowerment include community development and development focused on the community (Kartasmita, 1996). The main approach to the concept of empowerment is that people do not become objects of various development projects, but is the subject of its own development efforts. Stages of implementation of community empowerment starts from the site selection process until the independence of society (Subejo and Supriyanto, 2004).

In the context of cultural preservation, some of the important principles in the process of cultural preservation is as public as a people-centered management, the importance of cooperation / collaboration across disciplines and sectors, creating institutional mechanisms able to accommodate participation and community action as well as support and enforcement of the legal aspects, and necessary accomplishment of market preservation for support sustainability management (Adishakti, 2003). Landscape history should be preserved as an important part and an integral part of the cultural heritage, be physical evidence and the archaeological history of the cultural heritage, contributes to the sustainable development of cultural life, contributes to the diversity of experiences, providing a public amenities and economic value and can support tourism activity (Goodchild, 1990).

Some of the actions that need to be done on historic landscapes are 1). Preservation of maintaining the site as it is without corrective action and permit the destruction of the object. Low interference; 2). Conservation, this is to prevent further damage to intervene actively. 3). Rehabilitation, which is to improve the landscape towards modern standards while respecting and maintaining the characters of history; 4). Restoration, which is laid back as accurately as possible what was originally found at the site; 5). Reconstruction, which recreate which previously existed but no longer exists on the site but in the real no longer exists on the site (Harvey dan Buggey, 1988).

In addition, several technical options form of action is generally conducted within the historic landscape management efforts as follows (Nurisjah dan Pramukanto, 2001):

- 1) Adaptive use, maintain and strengthen the landscape and maintaining the historical legacy by accommodating a variety of uses, and needs needs according the latest relevant conditions.
- 2) Reconstruction, rebuilding a landscape form, in whole or in part from the original site, which was done on the site conditions which began to disintegrate due to natural factors and historical reasons that have to be displayed.
- 3) Rehabilitation, an action to repair utility, function, or appearance of a historic landscape. But still maintain the integrity of the landscape and the physical structure / visual as well as the value contained.
- 4) Restoration, this action is done through the replacement / procurement elements that are missing.
- 5) Stabilization, an act to preserve the existing landscape or object by minimizing the negative effects on the site.

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