
Legal Aspects of Integrated Conservation and Utilization of Cultural Heritage in Bogor City Based on Eco-Tourism

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Abstract: *The cultural heritage sites in Bogor hold significant historical value and present challenges for their preservation and sustainable utilization to enhance community welfare. Bogor is a popular tourist destination for people in the surrounding areas, which necessitates careful anticipation and regulation to ensure the sustainable preservation and utilization of these cultural heritage sites. Besides their tangible aspects, the role of traditional knowledge as intangible culture is crucial in the sustainable preservation and utilization of these sites. Therefore, a legal model that can accommodate these variables is essential. Using a qualitative method complemented by triangulation as a technique to verify the accuracy of the obtained data or information, this research aims to identify and inventory the tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Bogor; analyze the interconnection between tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Bogor for the development of eco-tourism; and then discuss more comprehensively the legal aspects of the preservation and utilization of cultural heritage in Bogor City based on eco-tourism.*

Keywords: *Preservation, Cultural Heritage, Eco-Tourism.*

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the main attractions of tourism in Bogor is its cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, which has yet to be fully utilized and preserved in an integrative manner. Bogor boasts numerous cultural heritage sites, and few regions have a history as comprehensive as Bogor's, which can be categorized into: (1) Prehistoric Era; (2) Kingdom Era; (3) Colonial Government Era; and (4) Post-Independence Era. Data from the Indonesian Archaeological Institute (BALAR) and the Serang Office for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage (BP3) show the diversity of tangible cultural heritage, such as old buildings over 50 years old, archaeological relics like terraced altars, dolmens, menhirs, and sarcophagi scattered across



Bogor. However, not all of these have been recorded. Meanwhile, the intangible cultural heritage in this area is equally valuable. Traditional knowledge related to sustainable environmental management includes relics such as Batu Dakon in Empang Village, Bogor, which has been inhabited by humans for a long time. Chinese records mention that Tarumanegara had numerous oral and written literary works, including a manuscript describing worship without statues. The name "Bogor" itself, meaning "tunggul kawung" (palm tree stump), reflects the area's rich cultural heritage. The abundance of palm trees in ancient Sundanese times symbolized the sacredness of the region, serving as a link between the divine and human worlds.

In 2019, the Bogor City Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2019 on Cultural Heritage was enacted. This regulation emphasizes the preservation, maintenance, and supervision of tangible cultural heritage, but it is not yet integrative with local culture, including traditional knowledge directly or indirectly related to the preservation and utilization of the cultural heritage. Given the above, and considering the potential of cultural heritage in the Bogor area that has not been optimally preserved or utilized for tourism activities as an alternative for creative economic development, preservation is still viewed merely as a cost, not as an asset of high cultural value that should be protected, maintained, and preserved in an integrative manner to support the concept of eco-tourism, which ultimately has the potential to improve the economic conditions of the community. Therefore, a study on the legal aspects of the integrated preservation and utilization of cultural heritage in the Bogor area based on eco-tourism is necessary.

Based on the Above Explanation, the Research Questions in this Study are as Follows:

1. What is the current state and richness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Bogor City?
2. How is the regulation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Bogor City aimed at developing eco-tourism in the city?
3. How is the implementation of regulations concerning tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Bogor City based on eco-tourism?

2. RELATED WORK

Related to this research, there are previous studies that emphasize the importance of utilizing cultural heritage based on ecotourism, such as those conducted in Ciletuh Bay. The research showed the great potential of Ciletuh Bay as a sustainable coastal ecotourism destination, with the economic value of cultural ecosystem services reaching IDR 862,640,124,311.00 per year. Despite its natural beauty attracting many tourists, there is an imbalance between supply and demand that indicates the need for better management. Therefore, the government and ecotourism managers need to improve spatial planning, preserve biodiversity, and improve facilities to enhance the tourist experience.

Furthermore, there is also research that emphasizes the importance of utilizing cultural heritage based on eco-tourism, namely Siwil Beach, which offers great potential through its unique mangrove ecosystem. The development of eco-tourism here can attract tourists and provide an additional source of income for local communities, for example through the sale



of food and crafts. In addition to economic benefits, eco-tourism also serves as an educational tool, which can raise public awareness about the importance of protecting the environment. The active involvement of the community in management is crucial to ensuring these benefits are sustainable.

Hence, to achieve sustainability in eco-tourism development, a good and collaborative management strategy between the government and the community is required. These include maintaining a balance between tourism activities and the preservation of mangrove ecosystems. Through these measures, both Ciletuh Bay and Siwil Beach can maximize the potential of eco-tourism, support social and economic welfare, and provide meaningful experiences for tourists.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research uses qualitative methods that emphasize the importance of in-depth analysis of data obtained from various sources. The main source of this research was a study of archival documents from various relevant agencies and institutions, including the BALAR, the Tourism and Culture Office, the Cultural Heritage Conservation Center, museums, and relevant communities. The utilization of these sources allowed the researcher to gather rich and diverse information on cultural heritage in Bogor.

The triangulation technique was applied to ensure the accuracy and credibility of the data. Triangulation was carried out by collecting information from various points of view through interviews with diverse sources, such as community leaders, academics, cultural heritage activists, and members of non-governmental organizations. These approaches have enriched the data collected and provided a deeper context of how cultural heritage is understood and managed by the various parties involved.

The combination of documentation and desk research will provide a comprehensive picture of the preservation and utilization of cultural heritage in Bogor. The findings of this research are expected to contribute to the development of more effective strategies for preserving cultural heritage, and increase public awareness of the importance of cultural heritage as part of a community's identity and well-being.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Richness of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Bogor City

Based on data collection conducted through interviews with Mr. Dian, a staff member of the Bogor City Department of Tourism, Culture, and Creative Economy (Disparbudekraf), the cultural heritage assets in this area have been gradually cataloged and stored in a database over the past 10 (ten) years, as shown in the following table.

Table1: Certified Cultural Heritage Sites in Bogor City as of 2020

No.	Building Type	Description
1	Balaikota Bogor	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
2	Gedung Keresidenan	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
3	Markas Kodim 0606	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007

4	Markas Korem 061	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
5	Gedung Blenong	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
6	Gedung RRI	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
7	Balai Penelitian Perkebunan	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
8	Kantor Pos	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
9	Lembaga Permayarakatan	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
10	Museum Zoologi	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
11	Museum PETA	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
12	Gedung SMA YZA	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
13	Gedung SMPN 2	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
14	Gedung SMPN 1	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
15	Stasiun Kereta Api	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
16	Rumah Sakit Salak	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
17	Rumah Panti Asuhan Bina Harapan	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
18	Mesjid Empang	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
19	Klenteng Dhanagun	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
20	Hotel Salak	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
21	Prasasti Batutulis	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
22	Makam Raden Saleh	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007
23	Gereja Cathedral	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007 Keputusan Walikota Bogor No.430/45-177 Tahun 2020
24	Gereja Zebaoth	Surat Penetapan Kemenbudpar No.26/PW.007/MKP/2007 Keputusan Walikota Bogor No.430/45-178 Tahun 2020

Image of Bogor City Hall



Image of Markas Kodim 0606



Image of Gedung Blenong



For Tangible Cultural Heritage in Bogor City, a total of 485 cultural heritage sites have been entered into the database, with various forms and functions. However, the ones that have been officially designated are as follows:

1. Designation by Ministerial Decree: 25 Cultural Heritage Sites
2. Designation by Bogor Mayor's Decree: 7 Cultural Heritage Sites

Meanwhile, for Intangible Cultural Heritage, Bogor City has submitted several items currently in the process of designation, namely:

1. Doclang Bogor
2. Asinan Bogor
3. Batik Bogor



Image: Doclang



Image: Asinan



Image: Batik Bogor

1. The Bogor City Department of Tourism and Culture (Disparbud) is currently promoting Cultural Heritage through various activities, including:

1. Creation of a Cultural Heritage Map
2. Publication of a book on Cultural Heritage



3. Creation of content on several social media platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, and others
4. Development of the Disparbud Bogor City application, which is currently in progress.

2. Regulation of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage for Eco-Tourism Development in Bogor City

The protection and management of cultural heritage in Bogor City are governed by the Bogor City Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2019 on Cultural Heritage. This regulation classifies Bogor City's cultural heritage based on the type, form, and function of the heritage in question. Below are some key definitions related to the management of cultural heritage in Bogor City.

1. Cultural Heritage refers to material cultural heritage in the form of Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Structures, Cultural Heritage Sites, and Cultural Heritage Areas on land and/or in water that need to be preserved because they hold significant value for history, science, education, religion, and/or culture through an official designation process.
2. Cultural Heritage Objects are natural objects and/or human-made objects, whether movable or immovable, consisting of a unit, group, or parts thereof, or remnants that are closely related to the culture and historical development of humanity.
3. Cultural Heritage Buildings are constructed entities made of natural or human-made materials designed to fulfill the need for enclosed or open spaces with or without walls and with a roof.
4. Cultural Heritage Structures are built formations made of natural and/or human-made materials designed to fulfill spatial needs integrated with nature, facilities, and infrastructure to accommodate human needs.
5. Cultural Heritage Sites are locations on land and/or in water containing Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, and/or Cultural Heritage Structures as a result of human activities or evidence of past events.
6. Cultural Heritage Areas are geographic units containing two or more Cultural Heritage Sites located in close proximity and/or displaying distinct spatial characteristics.
7. Management is the integrated effort to protect, develop, and utilize Cultural Heritage through policies of planning, implementation, and supervision for the well-being of the community.
8. Preservation is the dynamic effort to maintain the existence and value of Cultural Heritage by protecting, developing, and utilizing it.
9. Protection is the effort to prevent and mitigate damage, destruction, or loss through the rescue, security, zoning, maintenance, and restoration of Cultural Heritage.
10. Rescue is the effort to prevent and/or mitigate damage, destruction, or loss of Cultural Heritage.
11. Security is the effort to safeguard and protect Cultural Heritage from threats and/or disturbances.
12. Maintenance is the effort to care for and ensure the physical condition of Cultural Heritage remains preserved.



13. Restoration is the effort to restore the physical condition of damaged Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, and Cultural Heritage Structures to their original state in terms of materials, form, layout, and/or craftsmanship to extend their lifespan.
14. Development is the enhancement of the potential, value, information, and promotion of Cultural Heritage and its utilization through research, revitalization, and adaptation in a sustainable manner without conflicting with the goals of preservation.
15. Research is the scientific activity conducted according to systematic principles and methods to obtain information, data, and insights for the preservation of Cultural Heritage, scientific advancement, and cultural development.
16. Revitalization is a development activity aimed at restoring the important values of Cultural Heritage by adapting new spatial functions that do not conflict with the principles of preservation and the cultural values of the community.

The scope of Bogor City Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2019 on Cultural Heritage encompasses inventory, registration, preservation, rescue, restoration, revitalization, research, and development of cultural heritage in Bogor City. Overall, it can be stated that, at the regulatory level, the management of cultural heritage in Bogor City has been well-established.

3. Implementation of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage Regulations for Eco Tourism Development in Bogor City

The legal basis for utilizing cultural heritage in Bogor City for eco-tourism development is found in Article 44 of Bogor City Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2019 on Cultural Heritage, which governs the use of cultural heritage in the city. Several guidelines must be followed by all parties in the utilization of Bogor City's cultural heritage:

- (1) The city government and any individual may utilize cultural heritage for religious, social, educational, scientific, technological, cultural, and tourism purposes.
- (2) The city government facilitates the utilization and promotion of cultural heritage by any individual.
- (3) The facilitation mentioned in point (2) includes granting permits for utilization, providing support from conservation experts, financial support, and/or training.
- (4) The promotion mentioned in point (2) is conducted to strengthen cultural identity and improve the quality of life and income of the community.
- (5) Any utilization that could potentially cause damage must be preceded by studies, research, and/or environmental impact analysis.

Tourism-based utilization is allowed as stipulated in Article 44, paragraph (1) of Bogor City Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2019 on Cultural Heritage. So far, this utilization involves the community by providing facilitation and access for tourists, such as the initiatives in Mulyaharja Organic Agro-Eduwisata or the thematic village in Mulyaharja and the Chinatown area on Jalan Surya Kencana in Bogor City.

Mulyaharja is located in RT 05/RW 01, Mulyaharja, South Bogor, Bogor City, West Java. Spanning approximately 23 hectares, this organic agro-edutourism area offers several facilities amidst rice fields with a view of Mount Salak. The main attraction in this area is



educational tourism (farming), aimed at educating children about their natural surroundings and daily food sources.

According to an interview with officials from the Department of Tourism, Culture, and Creative Economy (Disparbudekraf), integrated eco-tourism with cultural heritage has not yet been fully developed. Achieving the desired tourism experience while also incorporating elements of preservation and maintenance of cultural heritage is challenging. Consistent supervision is needed, and the involvement of investors is another key factor in ensuring success. Therefore, to date, Bogor City has not taken the initiative to invite investors to develop eco-friendly cultural heritage utilization that could also serve as a driving force for the community-based economy.

One area that is beginning to develop towards cultural heritage tourism is the Chinatown area on Jalan Surya Kencana in Bogor City. This residential area for Chinese ethnic groups before independence is one of six heritage areas in Bogor City. The area was established by Governor-General Daendels in 1808 with the Post Weg or Post Road. In 1853, Governor-General JC Baud organized the residential area, known as the Wijkenstelsel, based on ethnic groups. The area then became a commercial center, as the majority of the Chinese ethnic group were traders. Today, the Chinatown area of Surya Kencana remains one of the main commercial centers in Bogor City (Salim & Carina, 2023).

In this area, several cultural heritage sites have been inventoried and certified by Disparbudekraf, such as the Dhanagun Temple. The distinctive feature of the Surya Kencana Chinatown area is its closely packed row of shop houses with chim-cay inside and no yard in front of the buildings. The orientation of this area is based on Feng Shui principles. The Surya Kencana area has the typical characteristics of a Chinatown, formed by both physical (tangible) and non-physical (intangible) elements. The tangible elements include the natural landscape flanked by the Ciliwung River and Cipakancilan River, with a layout following the geomancy (Feng Shui) of the dragon line from Hok Tek Bio Temple as the dragon's head in the north, followed by shops and residences extending south along Jalan Surya Kencana as the dragon's body, houses, and shop houses with typical Chinese and Dutch-Indies architecture, temples, and roads (Kurnadi, 2009).

The intangible elements include customs and cultural practices such as daily rituals and cultural activities (Chinese New Year, Cap Go Meh, Peh Cun, and others). This area also features historical landscape elements, most of which (47 elements/buildings) have been designated as Cultural Heritage Objects on both national and Bogor City scales. Some historical elements that have been observed in detail include Hok Tek Bio, Kapitan Tan's House, the Thung Family House, the Thung Family Ancestor House, Jalan Surya Kencana Pulasara Foundation, Pan Koh Temple, Dharmakaya Vihara, the former Thung Family House, and Jalan Roda (Kurnadi, 2009).

Based on the explanation above, the policy for utilizing cultural heritage integrated with eco-tourism as part of creative economy development has not yet been systematically, strategically, and responsively implemented in line with technological, business, and tourism developments (Wibawa & Ali, 2020).



5. CONCLUSIONS

1. Existence and Richness of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Bogor City: The management, inventory, and administration of cultural heritage in Bogor City have been well executed. The process has even incorporated digital information and communication technology, ensuring that the data collection is highly efficient and thorough.
2. Regulation: The protection and management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Bogor City for eco-tourism development have been governed by Bogor City Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2019 on Cultural Heritage. This regulation classifies the cultural heritage of Bogor City based on its type, form, and function. The scope of the regulation covers inventory, registration, preservation, rescue, restoration, revitalization, research, and development of cultural heritage in Bogor City. Overall, it can be said that the regulatory framework for cultural heritage management in Bogor City is very well established.
3. Implementation of Cultural Heritage Regulations in Bogor City Based on Eco-Tourism: Bogor City Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2019 on Cultural Heritage outlines the preservation and maintenance efforts, which have not yet reached their full potential, including community involvement. The policy for integrating cultural heritage utilization with eco-tourism as part of creative economy development has not yet been systematically, strategically, or responsively implemented in line with technological, business, and tourism advancements.

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