



## IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCELERATED CULTURAL HERITAGE DATA COLLECTION BASED ON GOVERNMENT REGULATION NO. 1 OF 2022 IN SERANG CITY

### IMPLEMENTASI PENGUMPULAN DATA WARISAN BUDAYA BERBASIS PERCEPATAN BERDASARKAN PERATURAN PEMERINTAH NO. 1 TAHUN 2022 DI KOTA SERANG

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#### Abstract

: Accelerating cultural heritage data collection in Serang City is a strategic step in efforts to preserve cultural heritage in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage and Government Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning National Registers and Cultural Heritage Preservation, which aims to provide accurate cultural heritage data as a basis for legal protection and preservation policies. Implementation is not optimal, as there are still suspected reserve objects (ODCB) that have not been officially determined. This research identifies the problem, namely, How is the Implementation of Accelerated Cultural Heritage Data Collection in Supporting Cultural Heritage Preservation in Serang City and what are the obstacles. This research uses authority theory and cultural heritage conservation theory as the basis for analysis. The research method used is empirical juridical with a qualitative descriptive approach through literature studies and interviews with related parties. The research results show that the acceleration of data collection has been carried out through activities to identify, verify, and record cultural heritage objects in the Dapobud system. This step, according to regulations, produces more accurate data, so that it can be immediately protected and preserved. However, implementation has not been optimal due to obstacles in the form of limited facilities and infrastructure, budget, human resources, constraints on the Dapobud system, lack of local government support, and community participation. The conclusion is that the implementation of accelerated data collection on cultural heritage in Serang City has made a positive contribution to conservation efforts, even though it still faces obstacles. Recommendations are addressed to the Serang City Government to strengthen budget support, increase human resource capacity, prepare supporting facilities, and encourage collaboration and community participation so that preservation can be sustainable.

**Keywords :** Implementation, Cultural heritage data collection, Preservation.

#### Abstrak

Mempercepat pengumpulan data warisan budaya di Kota Serang merupakan langkah strategis dalam upaya pelestarian warisan budaya sesuai amanat Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2010 tentang Cagar



Budaya dan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 1 Tahun 2022 tentang Daftar Nasional dan Pelestarian Cagar Budaya, yang bertujuan untuk menyediakan data warisan budaya yang akurat sebagai dasar kebijakan perlindungan dan pelestarian hukum. Pelaksanaan belum optimal, karena masih ada dugaan objek cagar budaya (ODCB) yang belum ditetapkan secara resmi. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi masalah, yaitu, Bagaimana Implementasi Pengumpulan Data Cagar Budaya yang Dipercepat dalam Mendukung Pelestarian Cagar Budaya di Kota Serang dan apa saja hambatannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori otoritas dan teori konservasi warisan budaya sebagai dasar analisis. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif melalui studi literatur dan wawancara dengan pihak terkait. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa percepatan pengumpulan data telah dilakukan melalui kegiatan identifikasi, verifikasi, dan pencatatan benda cagar budaya dalam sistem Dapobud. Langkah ini, menurut peraturan, menghasilkan data yang lebih akurat, sehingga dapat segera dilindungi dan dilestarikan. Namun, implementasinya belum optimal karena adanya kendala berupa keterbatasan fasilitas dan infrastruktur, anggaran, sumber daya manusia, kendala pada sistem Dapobud, kurangnya dukungan pemerintah daerah, dan partisipasi masyarakat. Kesimpulannya adalah implementasi pengumpulan data yang dipercepat tentang warisan budaya di Kota Serang telah memberikan kontribusi positif bagi upaya konservasi, meskipun masih menghadapi kendala. Rekomendasi ditujukan kepada Pemerintah Kota Serang untuk memperkuat dukungan anggaran, meningkatkan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, menyiapkan fasilitas pendukung, serta mendorong kolaborasi dan partisipasi masyarakat agar pelestarian dapat berkelanjutan.

**Kata Kunci :** Implementasi, Pengumpulan data warisan budaya, Pelestarian.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a rich and diverse culture spread across the archipelago. This diversity is an important part of the national identity, as reflected in the motto Bhineka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity). As a nation based on the rule of law, Indonesia has a responsibility to preserve and protect its national culture. This obligation is in line with the mandate of Article 32 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the state shall promote Indonesian national culture in the midst of world civilization by guaranteeing the freedom of the people to maintain and develop cultural values.

One tangible form of cultural heritage is cultural heritage sites. According to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage, cultural heritage sites are tangible cultural heritage in the form of objects, buildings, structures, sites, and areas that have historical, scientific, educational, religious, and/or cultural value that needs to be preserved. Cultural heritage sites not only serve as reminders of history, but also as instruments in the sustainable development of national character and identity.

The city of Serang, as the capital of Banten Province, is an area rich in history and culture, ranging from buildings left behind by the Banten Sultanate, colonial sites, royal palaces, to traditional buildings of the local community. However, efforts to preserve them still face various obstacles, especially the limitation of accurate and up-to-date data. In 2022, 58 objects were identified as Suspected Cultural Heritage Objects (ODCB), but only two objects were officially designated as cultural heritage and recorded in the National Register of Cultural Heritage, namely Gedung Juang 45 and Serang Class IIB Prison. This reflects the gap between existing cultural potential and preservation efforts.



This phenomenon demonstrates the importance of accelerating data collection as a strategic first step in preservation. In this case, Government Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the National Register and Preservation of Cultural Heritage emphasizes that data collection is the main basis for the preservation process. Article 3 of the regulation states that the implementation of the National Register aims to collect data and information on ODCB and Cultural Heritage as a basis for preservation.

Nationally, disparities in cultural heritage data collection still exist, with the number of ODCBs far exceeding the number of objects that have been officially

designated and recorded. Therefore, accelerating data collection is a strategic step to ensure legal protection and the sustainability of cultural heritage preservation. The central government, through the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, has promoted a program to accelerate data collection by involving local governments and various stakeholders and utilizing the Digital Cultural Database (Dapobud) system.

Based on an interview with Muhammad Caesar Bahari, Cultural Heritage and Museum Collection Analyst at the Serang City Education and Culture Office, it is known that the acceleration of cultural heritage data collection in Serang City has only been actively underway since the end of 2022. The source stated that although Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage has been in effect for a long time, systematic data collection efforts have only been seen in the last two years through collaboration with central agencies, the Preservation Center (BPK VIII), and the support of interns from the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program. Previously, activities were limited to studies and research, particularly during the revitalization of the Old Banten Area.

However, the implementation of accelerated data collection in Serang City has not been optimal. The obstacles encountered include limited facilities and infrastructure, low human resource capacity, budget constraints, technical constraints of the Dapobud system, weak support from the local government, and low community participation due to a lack of understanding of the importance of cultural heritage data collection. This situation shows that data collection has not been fully integrated as a key instrument in the preservation of cultural heritage.

Previous studies have focused more on the aspects of authority and protection of cultural heritage buildings by local governments. However, studies that specifically examine the implementation of Government Regulation No. 1 of 2022, particularly in accelerating data collection as the foundation for cultural heritage preservation at the regional level, are still very limited. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation of the acceleration of cultural heritage data collection in Serang City based on Government Regulation No. 1 of 2022, as well as to identify various obstacles encountered in supporting cultural heritage preservation.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is empirical juridical with a descriptive qualitative research type. Empirical juridical research is legal research that examines the implementation of



normative legal provisions in action in society (Nugraha, 2025). The descriptive qualitative approach is used to describe phenomena and facts that occur objectively in the field. Primary data was obtained through interviews with relevant sources, while secondary data was obtained from literature studies in the form of laws and regulations, books, and legal journals. Tertiary legal materials included dictionaries, mass media, and internet sources relevant to the research object.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**a. Implementation of Accelerated Cultural Heritage Data Collection in Support of Cultural Heritage Preservation in Serang City Based on Government Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the National Register and Preservation of Cultural Heritage**

The implementation of accelerated cultural heritage data collection in Serang City is a strategic step in supporting the preservation of cultural heritage that contains historical, scientific, educational, religious, and cultural values. Through structured data collection, cultural heritage objects can be systematically identified, thereby facilitating the process of management, protection, and utilization. This is important considering that the existence of cultural heritage in Serang City plays a strategic role in shaping regional identity and strengthening local historical values.

Based on an interview with Mr. Caesar Bahari, Cultural Heritage Analyst, the acceleration of data collection in Serang City is supported by a regulatory framework that includes Law-Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage, Government Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning the National Register and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, and Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2021 concerning the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. These regulations form the legal basis for local governments to carry out systematic and sustainable cultural heritage data collection.

The authority of local governments in cultural heritage data collection is clearly regulated in Article 96 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2010 and Article 19 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Government Regulation Number 1 of 2022, which stipulate the obligation of regents/mayors to carry out ODCB registration through regional organizations in charge of culture. This provision is also in line with Article 4 letter C of Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2021, which grants local governments the authority to collect cultural heritage data. Based on the theory of authority, this authority is delegated authority, which is the transfer of authority from the central government to local governments through the provisions of laws and regulations. With this delegation, the Serang City Education and Culture Office has the legal legitimacy to accelerate data collection as part of its cultural heritage preservation duties.

The acceleration of cultural heritage data collection in Serang City was carried out in several stages. Based on interviews with Mrs. Iyah Napsiah, the data collection stage began with the identification or initial data collection of buildings, sites, or objects suspected of having historical and cultural value. Officials from the Education and Culture Office conduct field



observations, document objects, interview community leaders or site managers, and record the condition and changes to objects. The next stage is an assessment by the Cultural Heritage Expert Team (TACB) to evaluate the eligibility of objects based on their historical, cultural, and architectural value. If deemed eligible, the object is proposed to be designated as cultural heritage through a decision by the Mayor.

These stages are carried out in accordance with the mechanisms stipulated in Government Regulation No. 1 of 2022, which includes ODCB registration, assessment by TACB, determination of cultural heritage status, and recording in the National Register. After recording, the local government issues a certificate of status and ownership as a form of strengthening legal protection for the designated objects.

### 1) Registration

The registration of cultural heritage is the process of recording and collecting data on cultural objects that have historical, cultural, and scientific value to be preserved and conserved. In accordance with the provisions of Article 22:

- ✓ Regional government agencies that administer regional government affairs in the field of culture at the district/city level, regional government agencies that administer regional government affairs in the field of culture at the provincial level, or ministries that administer government affairs in the field of culture after providing proof of registration as referred to in Article 21 shall perform the following:
- ✓ ODCB verification, ODCB documentation, and ODCB description preparation.
- ✓ The verification, documentation, and preparation of the ODCB description as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be completed within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) working days from the date of issuance of the registration certificate.

### 2) Review

The assessment was conducted by the Cultural Heritage Expert Team to recommend the designation of ODCB as a Cultural Heritage Site, based on Article 35 paragraphs (1) and (2), which stipulate that the assessment shall be conducted by:

- ✓ Identification,
- ✓ Classification, and
- ✓ Assessment of ODCB criteria.

### 3) Designation

The designation of cultural heritage is carried out by the regent/mayor based on the recommendation of the Cultural Heritage Expert Team in accordance with the authority to designate ODCB status as Cultural Heritage. Article 39 paragraph (2) explains that the Decision on the designation of Cultural Heritage status as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by an attachment containing:

- ✓ the identity of the Cultural Heritage Site;
- ✓ a description of the Cultural Heritage Site;
- ✓ the criteria for the Cultural Heritage Site; and
- ✓ the name of the owner and/or controller of the Cultural Heritage Site.



#### 4) Recording of Cultural Heritage in the National Register

The implementation of cultural heritage registration into the National Register system, after cultural heritage is recorded in the National Register, the regent/mayor, in accordance with their authority, issues:

- ✓ A letter stating the status of the cultural heritage site, and
- ✓ A letter of ownership based on valid evidence.



**Figure 1. National Cultural Heritage Registration Process**

The use of technology is also an important part of accelerating data collection. Cultural heritage data is integrated into the Cultural Database (Dapobud) as a national database. Based on interviews with Mr. Caesar Bahari, data collection through Dapobud is carried out in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to ensure that ODCB data for the city of Serang is recorded nationally and receives legal protection more quickly, even though the effectiveness of this system is not yet fully optimal.

When examined using cultural heritage preservation theory, accelerated data collection is a form of preventive protection because it provides legal guarantees from the initial identification stage. Data collection is the first step in preventing the risk of damage, change of function, or loss of historical value of an object before physical preservation efforts are undertaken. This is in line with the statement by Mr. Caesar Bahari that accelerating data collection is not only aimed at collecting data, but also at preserving the cultural identity of the city of Serang so that it is not eroded by development.

The implementation of accelerated data collection has had a positive impact in the form of increased legal protection for registered objects, the availability of data as a basis for conservation policy planning, increased public awareness, and the strengthening of regional historical identity. Thus, the implementation of accelerated data collection on cultural heritage in Serang City is not only a fulfillment of administrative obligations, but also an effective public policy strategy in supporting the sustainable preservation of cultural heritage.

**Table 1. Number of CB and ODCB in Serang City in 2024**

District	Cultural Heritage (CB)	Objects Suspected to be Cultural Heritage (ODCB)	Number
Serang	4	42	46
Kasemen	3	24	27
Walantaka	0	1	1
Cipocok Jaya	0	0	0
Curug	0	0	0
Taktakan	0	0	0
Total	7	67	74

*Source: Serang City Education and Culture Office*

### **b. Challenges in Accelerating Cultural Heritage Data Collection to Support Cultural Heritage Preservation in Serang City**

In the implementation of the acceleration of cultural heritage data collection in Serang City, in addition to positive achievements in providing more accurate data, there are also various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of the program. These obstacles are analyzed to identify the inhibiting factors and serve as a basis for formulating more optimal strategies for cultural heritage preservation.

#### **1) Limitations of Facilities and Infrastructure**

Local governments have the authority granted by law to carry out cultural heritage data collection. However, this authority cannot be optimally exercised without adequate facilities and infrastructure. The lack of operational vehicles and minimal support tools in the field are major obstacles in the data collection process. This condition prevents the data collection team from effectively reaching scattered cultural heritage sites. As a result, many objects with the potential to be designated as cultural heritage sites are not properly recorded, putting them at risk of being neglected and losing their historical value. The lack of facilities means that the process of documenting, preserving, and protecting cultural heritage sites is not effective, hindering the goal of preserving cultural heritage for future generations.

#### **2) Budget Constraints**

Every authority must be exercised in accordance with available resources. Budget constraints indicate the weakness of local government support in exercising conservation



authority. This means that authorities that exist in theory cannot be exercised to their full potential in practice. Limited budgets prevent data collection acceleration programs from running optimally. A minimal budget has an impact on the limited number of field survey activities, technical financing, and socialization activities. Without adequate budgetary support, conservation remains only a concept and cannot be realized in concrete actions.

### 3) Limited human resources

The exercise of authority requires competent officials. The limited number of TACBs and human resource competencies indicate that the government's authority in conservation is not yet fully supported by the capacity of its implementers. This situation results in low quality data collection, both in terms of data accuracy and the validity of the information required. Human resources are key actors in preserving, maintaining, and transferring cultural values. Incompetent human resources can lead to errors in the identification, registration, or preservation of cultural heritage objects.

### 4) DAPOBUD System Constraints

The government has an obligation to provide a system that is accessible and can be utilized effectively. Technical constraints and limited user understanding indicate that utilization in the field of data digitization is not yet optimal. As a digital platform, DAPOBUD should facilitate data storage. However, technical disruptions, limited accessibility, and a lack of user understanding mean that the data entered is not fully integrated. This causes a mismatch between conditions on the ground and national data, so that the effectiveness of accelerated data collection is not achieved, data-based conservation will not be achieved, and the sustainability of conservation is threatened. This shows that utilization in the field of data collection digitization is not yet optimal.

### 5) Lack of Support from Local Government

In addition to budgetary support, weaknesses are also evident in terms of cross-sector coordination. Based on the theory of authority, local governments not only have administrative authority, but also a responsibility to coordinate with other agencies to ensure that data collection runs optimally. The lack of coordination and political commitment at the local level slows down the implementation of acceleration programs. From the perspective of cultural heritage preservation theory, weak coordination

hinders the formation of synergy between stakeholders, so that preservation efforts tend to be sectoral and not integrated.

### 6) Lack of Community Participation

The government does hold the primary authority, but the implementation of preservation cannot be separated from the role of the community. The lack of participation shows a gap between the government's authority and the involvement of the public, which should be its partner. Community participation remains low, both in providing information about the existence of cultural heritage objects and in supporting data collection. A lack of awareness about the importance of cultural heritage preservation is a major factor. In fact, the community plays an important role as the initial source of information about objects that have the potential



to be designated as cultural heritage. Low community participation has implications for the sustainable preservation of cultural heritage.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of accelerated cultural heritage data collection in Serang City has been carried out by the Education and Culture Office in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, particularly Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage and Government Regulation Number 1 of 2022, through activities of data collection, verification, and recording of cultural heritage objects into the Cultural Database System (Dapobud). Based on interviews and field observations, this policy has become an initial instrument for the protection of cultural heritage, but its implementation has not been optimal due to budget constraints, human resources, technical system constraints, and low community participation. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the authority of local governments by increasing the budget support for the Cultural Heritage Preservation Agency ( ), strengthening the capacity of the Cultural Heritage Expert Team, optimizing the Dapobud system, and implementing a sustainable community engagement strategy so that accelerated data collection can contribute effectively to the preservation of cultural heritage.

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