

Stakeholder's Role in Cultural Community of Magersari Village Kasepuhan Palace Cirebon, Indonesia

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Abstract

Magersari Village is an area devoted to families and descendants of the Kasepuhan Palace servants, which is located around the Kasepuhan Palace. Magersari Village has policy makers who have an active or passive role in the development of Magersari Village or can be referred to as Stakeholders. Magersari Village has a stakeholder, namely the Sultan of the Kasepuhan Palace. At this time Indonesia is dealing with the Covid 19 pandemic, Magersari Village is also affected by Covid 19. In this situation the role of stakeholders is needed in the running of all activities in Magersari Village, both in the business sector, tourism, and activities within the Kasepuhan Palace. The purpose of writing this article is to identify the division of stakeholder roles in the Magersari Village community during the Covid 19 pandemic. In this study using a figurative descriptive analysis method. Interview is used as data collection method. The result of the research is there are three main stakeholders named government, palace, and the community itself. These stakeholders have division on stakeholders' role. Overall, the results conclude that there are stakeholders' role synchronization in Magersari Village during Covid 19 pandemic.

Keywords: stakeholders, cultural community, Magersari, Keraton Kasepuhan.

A. INTRODUCTION

Stakeholders, also referred to as interested parties or policy makers, play a crucial role in influencing organizations or similar entities (Sardaro et al., 2021). These individuals or organizations are vital contributors to the development of communities and environments (Khlaikaw, 2015). In the realm of social life, diverse stakeholders exist, ranging from local administrative units like RT or RW, to the Head of Dusun, the Government, and even the community itself (Ha & Kumar, 2021). In contrast, life within a palace environment, particularly the Kasepuhan Cirebon Palace, introduces a nuanced perspective on stakeholders. Here, stakeholders include the Magersari Village Community, the Palace, and the Government, all contributing to the unique dynamics within the palace setting. Magersari Village is recognized as one of the heritage tourism areas within the city of Cirebon. Heritage tourism, in this context, emphasizes the cultural richness of the destination as a primary attraction (Aji, 2023). The Magersari Kasepuhan Palace Cirebon area, serving as a pivotal component of this heritage tourism, features a fort that delineates its spatial boundaries. Notably, the local patterns of behavior and lifestyle persist as consistent markers for traditional settlements, drawing parallels between Nanjing, China, and Magersari Cirebon (Agustina & Hindersah, 2019). In Magersari, a harmonious relationship has evolved over centuries between the inhabitants and the palace, marked by a lack of notable conflicts. This unique social phenomenon encompasses the interactions between the residents of Magersari, the palace, and other relevant parties within distinct spatial settings.

The spatial arrangement of Magersari is characterized by a specific pattern or scheme involving the fortification and guarding of the Kasepuhan Palace. The settlement's spatial design is intricately linked to the strategic placement of the Kasepuhan Palace fortress. This arrangement reflects the historical development and cultural significance of Magersari, where the spatial dynamics play a vital role in

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preserving the heritage and ensuring the security of the Kasepuhan Palace. The Magersari settlement, enveloped by the Palace fortress, becomes emblematic of the interplay between physical space, cultural heritage, and historical continuity. Magersari holds a distinctive status as a heritage area intricately associated with the Keraton. Situated alongside the Kasepuhan Palace's architectural edifice, this settlement coexists within the bounds of the Keraton's premises. The Kasepuhan Palace itself features the fortification known as "*kuta kosod*," constructed from red bricks with a height reaching 2 meters. Significantly, the credit for this architectural feat goes to Sunan Kalijaga, a prominent figure among the *Wali Sanga*, the nine saints' instrumental in the spread of Islam in Java. Within the Magersari settlement enclosed by the fort, artifacts such as animal symbols and notable structures like the residence of the *patih* (chief minister) and the "*lawangsanga*" (nine doors) dock can be found. The inclusion of such elements not only imparts historical significance but also enhances the overall cultural heritage of Magersari (Agustina, 2021).

The Magersari settlement, being an integral part of the fort, assumes heightened importance due to its historical richness and distinctive architecture. The presence of artifacts and structures within this area reflects a rich historical tapestry, underscoring the legacy of the Kasepuhan Palace and the cultural nuances associated with Magersari. The fort, conceived and constructed by Sunan Kalijaga, stands as a tangible testament to the architectural prowess of the *Wali Sanga* and their enduring influence on the cultural landscape of Magersari. In essence, Magersari emerges as a crucial heritage area, its historical value underscored by both the architectural finesse of the Keraton and the artifacts embedded within the fort. This confluence of historical and architectural elements elevates Magersari's status as a significant cultural and heritage site, contributing to the broader narrative of the region's historical and cultural evolution. Furthermore, Magersari's status as a heritage tourism area underscores its contribution to the broader cultural and historical narrative of Cirebon. The spatial arrangement, with its fortified boundary, becomes not only a means of safeguarding the Kasepuhan Palace but also a tangible representation of the enduring cultural and historical ties within the settlement. This distinctive feature enhances the appeal of Magersari as a heritage tourism destination, where visitors can witness the harmonious coexistence of cultural preservation and spatial design in shaping the identity of the village.

In the contemporary global scenario, the emergence of the Corona Virus Disease-19 (Covid-19) has triggered significant disruptions worldwide (Aji et al., 2023). Indonesia stands as one of the nation's grappling with the repercussions of this outbreak, experiencing a relentless increase in the number of confirmed Covid-19 cases (Sreeramula & Rahardjo, 2021). Despite concerted governmental efforts to curb the spread of the virus, the infection rates persist, underscoring the complex challenges associated with managing and mitigating the impact of the pandemic. Among the affected regions in Indonesia, West Java emerges as a focal point of concern, exhibiting one of the highest concentrations of Covid-19 cases. Analyzing data from pikobar.jabarprov.go.id (PIKOBAR, 2022) as of November 5, 2021, West Java reported a substantial total of 706,286 confirmed positive cases. Encouragingly, 690,068 individuals recovered from the virus; however, a somber reality persists, with 14,706 reported deaths, highlighting the profound consequences of the Covid-19 outbreak on the population of this Indonesian province. Cirebon City, situated in West Java, found itself categorized as a red zone, prompting the local government to implement PPKM Level 4 as a stringent measure in response to the prevailing Covid-19 circumstances. However, a notable shift occurred subsequent to the city's vaccination program, achieving a commendable milestone of 70% vaccination coverage. This accomplishment facilitated a downgrade in the PPKM level for Cirebon City, now operating at Level 1. The transformation in the PPKM level reflects the dynamic interplay between public health measures and the successful implementation of vaccination strategies.

Examining the specific impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Cirebon City, as of November 5, 2021, official data from covid19.cirebonkota.go.id (Cirebon, 2021) revealed 12,808 confirmed positive cases

within the city. This statistical insight underscores the significance of understanding the local dynamics and stakeholder roles, particularly within communities such as Magersari Village, which is integral to comprehending the nuanced implications of the pandemic. Given the multifaceted repercussions of the virus on various facets of society, this study aims to elucidate the distribution of stakeholder roles within the Magersari Village Community throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. The identification of these roles becomes pivotal in discerning the intricate network of responsibilities and interactions among stakeholders in the community, shedding light on the diverse ways in which the pandemic has influenced and continues to shape various aspects of daily life.

While existing literature on Magersari primarily emphasizes its historical architecture, spatial schemes, and heritage tourism potential (Aji, 2023; Agustina, 2021), limited attention has been given to how these socio-spatial stakeholder relationships adapt under severe external shocks. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted West Java's socio-economic and cultural landscape, positioning Cirebon City as a critical zone requiring stringent emergency responses and rapid public health adaptations. Beyond macro-level epidemiological statistics, the pandemic placed unprecedented pressure on localized heritage ecosystems, forcing the Magersari community, the Kasepuhan Palace, and civic authorities to quickly negotiate and reconfigure their traditional responsibilities. This intersection reveals a critical research gap: while stakeholder interaction in Magersari is historically harmonious, it remains unclear how emergency governance and crisis management alter or redistribute stakeholder roles in a space defined by dual traditional-administrative authority. Previous studies treat heritage settlements as static spatial configurations rather than dynamic, adaptive networks during crises. To address this gap, this study examines the distribution and adaptation of stakeholder roles within the Magersari Village community throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. The novelty of this research lies in its examination of crisis response within a hybrid spatial environment—where traditional palace governance meets modern public health mandates. By delineating these shifting roles, this study provides empirical insights into how cultural heritage communities sustain resilience and spatial harmony during global disruptions.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research methodology constitutes a systematic scientific endeavor conducted through distinct stages, commencing with the identification of the research topic and progressing to the collection and analysis of data. This sequential process is instrumental in gaining a comprehensive understanding of a specific topic or issue (Strijker et al., 2020). In the present study, a qualitative research approach has been adopted, reflecting an intent to delve deeply into a phenomenon, fact, or reality to derive nuanced insights (Wutich et al., 2021). The qualitative research design is particularly suited for exploring the complex dynamics surrounding the chosen subject matter.

The data collection process in this research involves a combination of observational techniques (Morgan et al., 2017) and interviews (Silverman, 2017). The researcher conducted interviews with a key informant who serves as an Abdi Dalem of the Kasepuhan Palace as well as the Head of the local RT in Magersari Village. This strategic selection was made because the informant is a prominent community figure who possesses a deep, nuanced understanding of the respective roles of each stakeholder within the area's cultural community. Holding this unique dual position allows the interviewee to bridge formal local administration with traditional palace governance, providing invaluable, first-hand insights that significantly enrich the qualitative data and enhance the depth of the research.

Data was collected using a purposive sampling technique to select informants who possess specific, rich insights into the spatial and stakeholder dynamics of the heritage community. For data analysis, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative approach aimed at delineating the characteristics of the

population and phenomena under investigation. The analytical process followed a systematic three-stage framework: data reduction (sorting and categorizing field observations and interview transcripts), data display (organizing the information into structured narratives), and drawing/verifying conclusions (Risi, 2020). To ensure the rigorous validity and trustworthiness of the data, the researcher applied triangulation techniques, cross-verifying findings across multiple informant perspectives and spatial observational evidence.

C. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Stakeholders play a pivotal and indispensable role in the optimization of various entities, spanning from organizations and groups to the broader environmental context, encompassing cultural communities such as Magersari Village in the Kasepuhan Palace. The classification of stakeholders introduces a dichotomy, distinguishing between primary and secondary stakeholders. Primary stakeholders are entities directly invested in the resources, either relying on them for sustenance or actively engaged in their exploitation (Giacomini et al., 2021). Conversely, secondary stakeholders exhibit an indirect interest in or dependence on the wealth or business generated by the resource (Colvin et al., 2020; Crane, 2020; Greer et al., 2015). This categorization serves as a framework to delineate the diverse roles and relationships stakeholders hold within a given context.

In the specific case of the cultural community within Magersari Village, Kasepuhan Palace, the stakeholder landscape involves the active participation of the government, the palace, and the local community. These entities collectively contribute to the dynamics of the cultural community, each bringing unique perspectives, resources, and responsibilities to the table. Understanding the nuanced roles and interdependencies among these stakeholders is imperative for comprehending the intricate socio-cultural fabric of Magersari Village and facilitating effective collaborative initiatives.

Analyzing the stakeholder dynamics within the cultural community also underscores the importance of recognizing the dual dimensions of direct and indirect interests that shape stakeholder engagement (Wang et al., 2021). The government, as a stakeholder, may have a direct interest in cultural preservation policies, while the community may indirectly benefit from the cultural wealth generated through various initiatives. This nuanced understanding of stakeholder roles is crucial for fostering synergy and ensuring the sustainable development of cultural communities within the broader societal framework.

Government's Role in Magersari Village

The government, as a prominent stakeholder in cultural communities, assumes a critical role in the formulation and issuance of regulations that guide the preservation and recognition of cultural heritage (Omukuti, 2020; Spahr et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2021). Specifically, the West Java Provincial Government has actively participated in this capacity by designating the Keraton Area in Cirebon as one of the cultural heritage zones within the province. This official acknowledgment is formalized through the Decree of the Governor of West Java, identified as Number 432/Kep.156-Disparbud/2018. The decree delineates the cultural heritage areas encompassing the Kasepuhan Palace Area in Cirebon City, the Kanoman Palace Area in Cirebon City, the Kacirebonan Palace Area in Cirebon City, the Merdeka Building in Bandung City, the Boscha Observatory in West Bandung Regency, and the Old City of Cianjur in West Bandung Regency. Furthermore, the decree recognizes the Building of West Java Province as an integral component of the regional cultural heritage landscape.

The regulatory intervention by the West Java Provincial Government serves to underscore the significance of the designated areas and buildings as repositories of cultural heritage. By formalizing these designations, the government contributes to the preservation and promotion of cultural identity within

the region (McComb et al., 2017). This legislative initiative aligns with broader efforts aimed at safeguarding historical and cultural assets, fostering a sense of collective identity, and promoting tourism by showcasing the rich cultural tapestry embedded in these heritage sites.

In delineating these cultural heritage areas and buildings, the government not only establishes a framework for protection but also lays the groundwork for collaborative efforts involving various stakeholders, including the local community, academic institutions, and heritage conservation organizations. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of stakeholder involvement and their respective roles is imperative for the effective implementation of cultural heritage preservation strategies outlined in government decrees.

"The government decree for heritage protection is just the starting framework. In reality, no single party can handle this alone. While the government provides the legal basis, success relies on real collaboration between the Palace, local community leaders, academics, and conservation groups. We must clearly understand who does what—from preserving daily traditions to managing policy implementation—otherwise, these heritage strategies cannot actually function on the ground."

— (Informant: Head of RT / Abdi Dalem of Kasepuhan Palace)

Furthermore at figure 1 below, the Cirebon City Government assumes a pivotal role in the regulatory landscape related to cultural heritage areas. This involvement is exemplified in the issuance of specific regulations pertaining to cultural preservation. As delineated in the Decree (SK) of the Mayor of Cirebon No. 19 of 2001, the palace area within the city of Cirebon is officially recognized as one of the designated areas and buildings constituting the cultural heritage of the city. The decree articulates the city's commitment to the preservation and conservation of its cultural legacy, with a specific focus on the palace area.

Despite this recognition and commitment to cultural conservation, the current regulatory framework from the Cirebon City Government lacks a specialized legal instrument addressing the palace, particularly in terms of regulations governing the extant cultural community. The absence of specific legal provisions pertaining to the cultural community surrounding the palace reflects a notable gap in the regulatory apparatus, necessitating further legal developments to comprehensively address the intricacies associated with the cultural heritage landscape. This absence underscores the need for the city government to engage in the formulation of tailored legal products that specifically address the unique characteristics and challenges of managing and preserving the cultural community associated with the palace in Cirebon. Efforts in this direction would contribute to a more robust regulatory framework that not only acknowledges the cultural significance of the area but also provides a comprehensive guide for stakeholders involved in the preservation and promotion of Cirebon's cultural heritage.

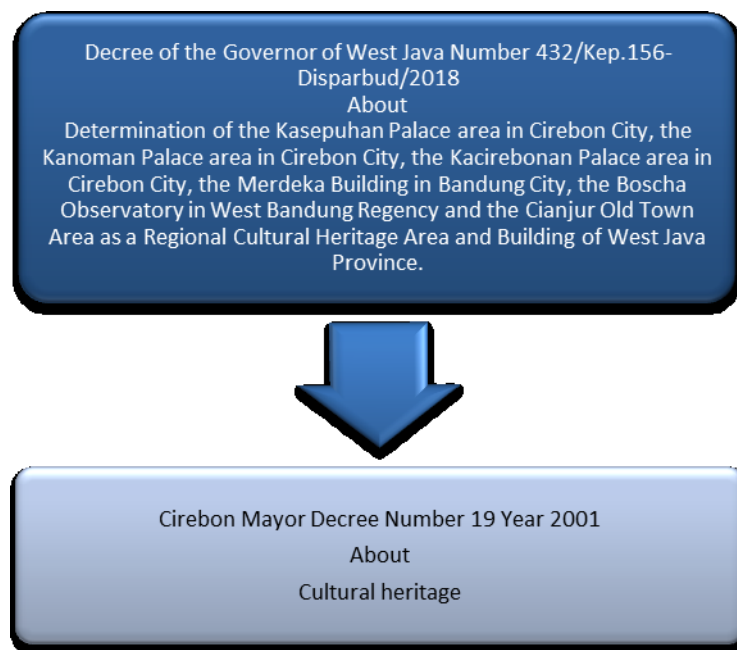


Figure 1. Government Legal Products regarding Cultural Conservation

Palace's Role During Covid-19 Pandemic

The second stakeholder integral to the cultural community of Magersari Village is the palace itself (Ginting & Rahman, 2016). Located within the confines of the Kasepuhan Palace, Magersari Village operates under the influence and oversight of the Kasepuhan Palace, which holds a significant stake in shaping the cultural dynamics of the community. As an institution with historical and cultural significance, the Kasepuhan Palace not only serves as the residence of the royal family but also plays a central role in formulating regulations that directly impact Magersari Village. The palace's involvement in the governance and cultural affairs of the village reflects a nuanced interplay between the historical legacy of the royal family and the contemporary realities of community life.

Within the broader framework of the Kasepuhan Palace, Magersari Village holds a distinctive status as a settlement predominantly inhabited by members of the royal family. This unique characteristic brings forth a set of specific considerations and regulations that govern the village. The Kasepuhan Palace, being the custodian of these regulations, exercises its authority to uphold the cultural heritage associated with Magersari Village. The regulations set forth by the palace not only delineate the roles and responsibilities of the community members but also contribute to the preservation and promotion of cultural practices and traditions that define the identity of Magersari Village within the broader cultural context of the Kasepuhan Palace.

"Magersari is quite distinct from standard residential areas because most of the residents here are part of the extended royal family. Consequently, living here means abiding by more than just municipal laws—we follow specific palace traditions and regulations. The Kasepuhan Palace exercises its authority to maintain these guidelines, which outline our day-to-day responsibilities as a community to preserve the authentic cultural identity of the palace environment."

— (Informant: Head of RT / Abdi Dalem of Kasepuhan Palace)

The interdependence at figure 2 below between the Kasepuhan Palace and Magersari Village underscores the intricate relationship between the royal institution and the cultural community. As a stakeholder, the palace not only shapes the regulatory framework but also plays a vital role in fostering a sense of cultural continuity and identity within the village. This collaborative dynamic between the palace and the cultural community exemplifies the multifaceted nature of stakeholder engagement in the preservation and evolution of cultural heritage.

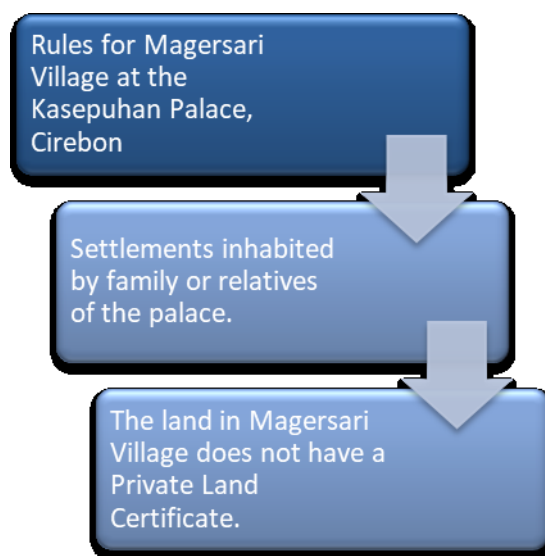


Figure 2. Magersari Village Rules

Community's Role as Stakeholder in Magersari Village

The ultimate and simultaneously paramount stakeholder within the cultural community of Magersari Village is the community itself (Aji, 2021; Hsiao & Chen, 2021; Natafqi et al., 2021). Endowed with a central role, the Magersari Village community emerges as a crucial participant with significant responsibilities in shaping and sustaining the cultural fabric of the locality. The primary responsibility of the community lies in the preservation and perpetuation of the existing cultural heritage, with a particular emphasis on the distinctive cultural attributes specific to Magersari Village. In this capacity, the community serves as an active custodian and transmitter of cultural practices, traditions, and values inherent to its identity.

The community's role extends beyond the confines of cultural preservation to encompass active collaboration with external stakeholders, particularly the government, and adherence to regulatory frameworks established by both the palace and the city government. As a collaborative partner with governmental entities, the community plays an essential part in ensuring compliance with regulations governing cultural practices. This partnership is pivotal for maintaining cultural integrity and sustainability within the community and aligns with broader societal goals of preserving cultural heritage in tandem with established norms and guidelines.

"Our role as the Magersari community goes beyond just preserving traditions; we serve as a bridge between the city government and the Kasepuhan Palace. We must strictly follow municipal regulations alongside traditional palace codes. In practice, our community actively collaborates with governmental entities during cultural events and spatial initiatives, ensuring full compliance with official preservation laws while upholding the traditional values and guidelines set by the palace."

— (Informant: Head of RT / Abdi Dalem of Kasepuhan Palace)

Moreover, the community's commitment to upholding cultural traditions at figure 3 contributes to the overall maintenance and sustainability of the cultural environment in Magersari Village. Through active engagement with regulatory bodies and collective efforts within the community, the stakeholders collectively strive to foster an environment where cultural practices thrive and endure. This active collaboration underscores the intricate dynamics between the community, the government, and the palace in achieving a harmonious balance between cultural preservation and contemporary societal considerations.

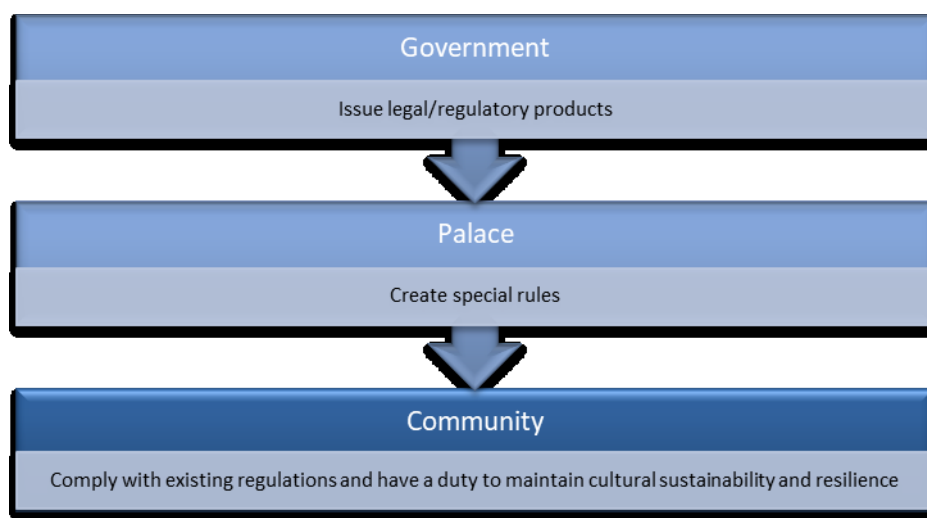


Figure 3. Roles and Duties of Stakeholders

Stakeholder Analysis of Magersari Village

Stakeholder in almost every part of community hold important role (Aji, 2020). The qualitative descriptive analysis at figure 4 below in the context of stakeholder roles within the cultural community of Magersari Village reveals distinctive patterns when examining interests and power dynamics. In Quadrant I, both the government and palace stakeholders emerge as entities with elevated levels of both interest and power. The government, in this quadrant, assumes a prominent role by controlling the regulatory aspects related to the ongoing pandemic. Concurrently, the palace exercises considerable influence, particularly in the administration and spatial organization of Magersari Village, thereby highlighting the intersecting spheres of power and interest wielded by these stakeholders.

Contrastingly, Quadrant IV portrays the community as a stakeholder characterized by heightened significance but limited power. Within this quadrant, the community's primary role is identified as the preservation and perpetuation of the prevailing cultural heritage. Despite the community's profound interest and importance in cultural sustainability, the analysis underscores a relative limitation in the direct exercise of power within the stakeholder landscape. This positioning accentuates the intricate balance between the community's intrinsic value and its influence on decision-making processes within the broader cultural context.

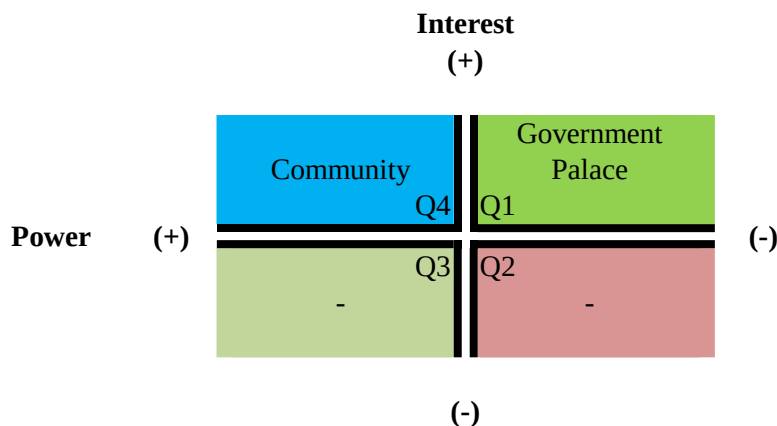


Figure 4. Stakeholder Analysis

The dichotomy between Quadrants I and IV highlights the varying degrees of power and interest among stakeholders in the cultural community of Magersari Village. While the government and palace wield substantial control in Quadrant I, the community, though significantly important, experiences a nuanced power dynamic in Quadrant IV. These findings contribute to a nuanced understanding of stakeholder dynamics, paving the way for tailored strategies to navigate the intricate interplay of interests and power within the cultural community.

Stakeholders Interdependency

Interactions among stakeholders represent a crucial facet for achieving synchronization among them (Aji et al., 2020). The government, palace, and community function as interdependent stakeholders, each playing an inseparable role within the cultural community of Magersari Village. The relationship between the government and the community is inherently tied to the community's compliance with regulations issued by the government concerning Covid-19. The community, as a pivotal stakeholder, assumes the responsibility of adhering to these regulations, thereby contributing significantly to the control of the spread of Covid-19. The intricate connection underscores the community's paramount role in pandemic control and regulation adherence, positioning them as pivotal in the broader stakeholder landscape.

The nexus between the palace and the community revolves around the cultural norms and regulations established by the palace, influencing the community's conduct. The community, in turn, assumes the role of cultural custodians, safeguarding and perpetuating the cultural heritage as dictated by the palace. This symbiotic relationship ensures the continuity of cultural practices, reinforcing the existence and relevance of the palace within the community.

Furthermore, the relationship between the government and the palace is intricately tied to the impact of Covid-19 on the palace, given its status as a designated tourism area. The repercussions of the pandemic on the palace are intertwined with the regulatory measures implemented by the government to control Covid-19. These measures, in turn, have implications for the community residing within the palace vicinity, specifically Magersari Village. This interplay emphasizes the interconnectedness of stakeholders, illustrating how external factors, such as a global pandemic, reverberate through the intricate network of relationships among government, palace, and community stakeholders.

D. CONCLUSION

Drawing from the presented research findings, it can be deduced that stakeholders play a pivotal and interdependent role in shaping the cultural community of Magersari Village within the ambit of the

Kasepuhan Palace, particularly amidst the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Each stakeholder assumes distinct responsibilities: the government, charged with the issuance of regulations and legal frameworks pertaining to extant cultural practices; the palace, not only safeguarding Magersari Village but also enacting specialized regulations tailored to the village; and the community, especially the Magersari Village community, emerges as the linchpin, bearing the most significant responsibilities. The government, as a stakeholder, is instrumental in providing a regulatory framework that governs cultural practices within the community. This regulatory role extends to legal products that address the unique cultural context of Magersari Village. Simultaneously, the palace, beyond its protective role, is tasked with formulating specific regulations that cater to the distinctive cultural nuances of Magersari Village. Notably, the Magersari Village community, identified as the most crucial stakeholder, bears the responsibility of cultural sustainability and resilience. This entails actively participating in the preservation and perpetuation of cultural practices amid the challenges imposed by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Despite the divergence in their roles, all three stakeholders share a common overarching goal: the preservation and sustainability of cultural heritage amidst the constraints of the Covid-19 pandemic. Their collaborative efforts contribute to a harmonious and resilient cultural environment, reflecting the collective commitment of the government, palace, and community towards maintaining the cultural richness of Magersari Village in the face of unprecedented challenges. The synergy between these stakeholders is paramount in achieving the shared objective of cultural sustainability during these exceptional times.

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