INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE WEBSITE PROGRAM

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Submitted: 23-03-2023, Revised: 26-03-2023, Accepted: 28-03-2023

ABSTRACT

The Indonesian nation has a long history of diverse cultural journeys. A number of intangible cultural heritages need to be preserved which refers to the 2003 UNESCO Convention. One of the best solutions for preserving intangible cultural heritage is to use information technology, namely websites. It is very appropriate to use a website to preserve intangible cultural heritage, which means introducing and promoting intangible cultural heritage to the wider community, especially the younger generation. The creation of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Website Program aims to help BPNB (Cultural Value Preservation Center) in the DKI Jakarta, Lampung, West Java and Banten areas. BPNB has a function to preserve and promote the acculturation of cultural heritage values to the wider community. The previous research is already conducted and the result was the user interface design of the website. The user interface design was seen as suitable already by BPNB. The next stage was to develop the database using MySQL and the website using PHP. Waterfall model was used to develop the website. User Acceptance Test have been carried out and the results are the website was successfully installed at BPNB Bandung, the users also says that the website is really helpful to document the intangible cultural heritage and also to socialize to the public. The users already seen the website and accepts the website fully. There was feedback from user which is to create the Android version of the website so it can be accessed more easily.

Keywords: Intangible Cultural Heritage, Website Development, BPNB

1. INTRODUCTION

Diverse cultural heritage has been a title to Indonesia. The reflection of knowledge, laws, beliefs, morals, customs, arts or any other habits and abilities needed by humans as members of society is defined as culture [1]. Culture provides a relationship between the past, present and future [2]. At the 2003 UNESCO convention, giving freedom to the state to implement intangible cultural heritage [3]. The state must carry out a national inventory, which means creating a catalogue, register to identify, document and maintain cultural heritage [4]. Preservation of intangible culture can be done through, among other things: archiving books, audio-visual documentation, dissemination of information through digital technology or information technology which is currently developing rapidly [5]. In the digital age, until now there is still little research activity on intangible cultural heritage [6]. Research on the preservation of intangible cultural heritage was carried out against this background. DKI Jakarta, Banten, Lampung, and West Java’s acculturation culture is preserved by BPNB which located in Bandung. A website program creation for intangible cultural heritage is very necessary nowadays, so that it can be accessed easily by the younger generation. Solutions using Information and Communication Technology are the best for documentation and dissemination of information.
The previous research has already been conducted by Ery Dewayani and team. The result of the research was a user interface design for West Java’s Intangible Cultural Heritage Website. User interface of the website has been tested and the final result was that the user was satisfied with the design [7]. The next stage after the user interface design was the development of the website. Software development life cycle Waterfall model was used to develop the website and the testing will be carried out using System Testing and User Acceptance Test. This research was needed so that public can get to know the intangible cultural heritage values in the DKI Jakarta, Banten, Lampung, West Java areas through the website program. The BPNB can also have integrated database to preserve historical culture and socialized the culture through the website. The scope of making a website program was:
1. Creation of a database of cultural artworks in detail
2. Information on cultural artworks includes, among other things: photos, descriptions, geographical locations, related information.
3. The data and information search feature can be obtained, among others, from the region, the name of the cultural artwork, the name of the maestro, the name of the person in charge.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Software Development Life Cycle Waterfall Model was used to develop the website. Waterfall model itself consists 4 stages: namely the Planning Stage, the Analysis Stage, the Design Stage and the Implementation Stage which are carried out sequentially, which can be seen in Figure 1 [8]. The characteristics of waterfall model is that each stage must be completed before proceeding to the next stage [9]. Because there was no other software development technique at the time, the concept was modified from hardware development. Due to the rising expenses of redevelopment, losses resulting from errors in earlier stages, which are frequently significant and expensive, can be decreased thanks to this highly planned process [10]. The method for creating a database was by Normalization, and testing website programs was by using the User Acceptance Test method. Besides that, the research team obtained information that the heritage of cultural values can be classified into 5 categories with each element as determined by UNESCO, which can be seen in Table 1.

Mamam Rachman concludes that: the meaning of conservation can include all maintenance activities according to local situations and conditions. Conservation activities may also cover the scope of: preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and revitalization. The conservation values that need to be developed and maintained are: the value of planting, utilizing, preserving and studying in the physical and non-physical sense. The conservation movement is a joint work, it is impossible to do it alone. In addition, the conservation movement should not be an exclusive movement, but how to create a conservation movement that has the support and involvement of the public [11].
Figure 1. Waterfall Development Model
Source: (Dennis, Wixom, & Tegarden, 2005)

Table 1. Categories and Elements of Heritage Cultural Values
Source: UNESCO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Oral Traditions and Expressions</td>
<td>Language, poetry, folklore, mantras, prayers, folk songs, proverbs, folk riddles, lenong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Performing Arts</td>
<td>Dance arts, sound arts, music arts, theater arts, motion arts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Knowledge and Practices Concerning Native and The Universe</td>
<td>Knowledge of nature, cosmology, traditional medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Traditional Craftsmanship</td>
<td>Lenong, Traditional technology, traditional architecture, traditional clothing, traditional crafts, traditional culinary, traditional transportation, traditional weapons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
The planning and analysis stage has been conducted in the previous research. The team conducted literature study and journal literature to obtain material on research. The research team visited the BPNB Bandung and interviewed the BPNB team. Information about the intangible cultural heritage and BPNB working areas has been gathered, namely DKI Jakarta, Bandung, Lampung, and West Java. After the requirements was analysed, the features and functions are built.

The website is created as a dynamic website, so there is a several account types that can access it; the public that can only see the data, the the head of the BPNB’s account that can print the data, and admin that can update and print the data. The data needed to display the location of the map of intangible cultural heritage, the data needed was provincial, district/city sub-district data. Apart from guest users, there are two other types of accounts on this website that can be accessed by login to the created account, which are listed below (Dewayani, Wasino, & Lim, 2022).

1. Head, which user can create accounts for staff users but can only view data related to cultural artworks.
2. Staff, which user can input, change, and delete data related to cultural artworks.

The research team designed a conceptual data model based on the website solutions of the requirements. Besides the data model, the website menu program was also designed. The website program menu developed includes the main menu and submenu, describes the interface of the program created. The program interface includes the main menu, the main menu consists of sub-menus and each sub-menu has more detailed menus. The dialog menu program has already been designed from the previous research and can be seen in Figure 2.
The next stage was to create the database using MySQL and develop the website next. The development team created the tables based on the requirements and website solutions. The tables developed can be seen in Figure 3. After the database was created in MySQL, the website can be developed. The website was developed using PHP. Manual book was created to explain the website in detail for the users. The manual book example can be seen in Figure 4. Internal testing was carried out using black box testing to make sure that the website has no errors and work properly. The result was that the website has already work properly with input and outputs. The website interface menus can be seen in Figure 5-11.
Figure 3. Database Tables
Source: Personal Documentation
A.4. Data Kabupaten Kota
Pada tampilan ini, user dapat melihat data kabupaten atau kota. Contoh tampilan dapat dilihat pada Gambar 5. Berikut adalah kolom-kolom yang ada pada tabel:
1. Nomor, menandakan nomor baris.
5. Provinsi, berisi provinsi dari kabupaten atau kota tersebut.

![Gambar 5 Data Kabupaten Kota](image)

A.5. Data Kecamatan
Pada tampilan ini, user dapat melihat data kecamatan. Contoh tampilan dapat dilihat pada Gambar 6. Berikut adalah kolom-kolom yang ada pada tabel:
1. Nomor, menandakan nomor baris.
2. Kode Kecamatan, berisi kode untuk kecamatan.
4. Kode Pos, berisi kodi pos untuk kecamatan tersebut.
5. Kabupaten / Kota, berisi kabupaten atau kota dari kecamatan tersebut.

![Gambar 6 Data Kecamatan](image)

Figure 4. The West Java’s Intangible Cultural Heritage Website Manual Book
Source: Personal Documentation

![Sign In Form](image)

Figure 5. Login Display
Source: Personal Documentation
Figure 6. Display of the Cultural Artworks Category
Source: Personal Documentation

Figure 7. Display of Angklung Cultural Artwork
Source: Personal Documentation

Figure 8. Display of Maestros
Source: Personal Documentation
Figure 9. Display of Cultural Work Area Map
Source: Personal Documentation

Figure 10. Display of Cultural Works on Map Markers
Source: Personal Documentation

Figure 11. Main Menu
Source: Personal Documentation
After the development and internal testing, the website was installed in BPNB Bandung. After implemented, User Acceptance Test was carried out. The Head of BPNB and the staffs tried out the website and the website were seen suitable and the input and outputs already suitable. The users said that the website program is very helpful for documenting intangible cultural heritage and can be used for outreach to the community. There was a suggestion from the users that the program should be expanded to Android version to make it easier to access. Now, the website is already been used by BPNB Bandung. The advantages of this website program are below. 
1. Has a database, which is useful for documenting intangible cultural heritage data. 
2. The database has complete attributes (details) for data collection. 
3. This program can assist West Java BPNB in preserving cultural heritage values. 

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the digital age, until now there is still little research activity on intangible cultural heritage. BPNB is responsible to preserve DKI Jakarta, Banten, Lampung, and West Java’s acculturation culture. There was an urgent need to develop a website for BPNB so that the data can also be seen by public. The previous research was carried out resulting in the user interface design of the website. The website is now developed using PHP and MySQL using Waterfall Model. The results from User Acceptance Test was that the database already represents useful information for data documentation of cultural artworks, which will be designated as intangible cultural heritage; The website program is appropriate and can assist BPNB in preserving and promoting intangible cultural heritage and can already be used by the West Java Cultural Value Preservation Service Unit and can be accessed by the wider community, so that it can introduce the West Java BPNB’s intangible cultural heritage preserved data. The website program is an effort to preserve and promote the BPNB's intangible cultural heritage documentation. There is feedback from user which is to create the Android version of the website so it can be accessed more easily.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you to the Directorate of Research and Community Service Ministry of Research, Technology/BRIN and LPPM Untar for the support given in this research.

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