Vitality of Giri Kedaton Site as a Religious Tourism Attraction in Sidomukti Village, Kebomas, Gresik

Akhmad Andi Saputra[1*], Surjono[2], Christia Meidiana[2]

[1]Master Program of Civil Engineering, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering, University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia
[2] Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering, University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia

Abstract

Giri Kedaton site belongs to the legacy of cultural heritage that has numorous historical values, especially the history of the spread of Islam and the government in Gresik since the 14th century. Giri Kedaton Site was a kingdom founded by Sunan Giri and served as the Core City II Gresik in 1487 AD. Currently Giri Kedaton transforms to become cultural tourism object in religious or pilgrimage tourism sector. In 2002-2005, the local government conducted preservation and conservation activities at the Giri Kedaton site. The purpose of this study was to identify the characteristics as well as to measure the vitality of Giri Kedaton site, and determine the variables that may affect the vitality of the sites. The identification of the characteristics of the Giri Kedaton site is explained by researcher by using qualitative descriptive analysis, while the frequency distribution analysis was employed to assess the vitality, and the variable effect was analyzed by multivariate linear regression. Based on its mode value on analysis of distribution frequency, we obtained value vitality of Giri Kedaton site is low. The results of linear regression analysis multivariate obtained the best method. i.e. a enter method, with model: $Y = -2.884 + 0.075 X_1 + 0.039 X_2 + 0.055 X_3 + 0.,119 X_4 + 0.174 X_5 + 0.115 X_6 + 0.108 X_7 + 0.110 X_8 + 0.071 X_9 + 0.158 X_{10} + 0.005 X_{11} + 0.92 X_{12} + 0.159 X_{13} + 0.265 X_{14} + 0.153 X_{15}$. Based on the result analysis of the regression (t-test) variable influence significantly is government's support (0.002), sidewalks (0.005) and housings (0.047). The conclusion of this study showed that the Giri Kedaton site has supporting function as religious tourism but there is still lacks of adequate infrastructures and facilities including parking areas and economic facilities. In addition to the length of visit (1-3 hours) and the frequency of visits (first visit) have a low value which indicates that the Giri Kedaton site has limited tourism attraction; in other words, it has not been recognized by most visitors. The vitality of Giri Kedaton site is low as the travelers rated the infrastructure aspects not sufficient to support the site as a religious tourism attraction. The multivariate linear regression model used was the enter model and only three independent variables who is influential significantly to the site that is government's support (X_{14}), sidewalks (X_5), conditions of housing facilities (X_{10}).

Keywords: Giri Kedaton, multivariate linear regression, religious tourism, vitality

INTRODUCTION

Since the early development of Islam in Java, especially in Gresik has become prominent in the historical aspect. Islam was brought and distributed at the beginning of the 11th Century by Shaykh Maulana Malik Ibrahim and Siti Fatimah Binti Maimun. The early and development of Gresik in addition to the inclusion of the Islam teachings was closely related to the role of a rich harbormaster Nyai Gede Pinatih in Gresik, who was the adoptive mother of Sunan Giri. Sunan Giri is a Sunan or religious leader. Sunan Giri regarded as Sultan/King named Sultan Ainul Yaqin/King Satmoto in Javanese name. Sunan Giri coronation as king could be as a milestone of a new dinasty of government in the Giri Kedaton Kingdom [1].

Based on Regional Regulation of Gresik No. 8 of 2011 on Spatial Siteplan in Gresik 2010-2030 [2], the Tomb of Sunan Giri is included in the Cultural Heritage and Science Region, Tourism Attractions in Gresik Urban, as well as part of the provincial strategic area in terms social interests and culture. According to the Regulation Draft of District of Gresik in 2012 on the Implementation of Tourism, the Tomb of Sunan Giri and Petilasan (Monastery) of Giri Kedaton is included into the cultural tourism attractions that have religious tourism object [3].

In 2002-2005, Department of National Education of Gresik and Archaeological Center of Heritage Preservation "Trowulan" conducted preservation and conservation activities of Phases I-IV at the Giri Kedaton site [4]. The problems at the Giri Kedaton site were the minimum information for the travelers so they become less aware of the existence of Giri Kedaton. Worse, the infrastructures could not provide optimum support to the sites. The

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[*] Correspondence address:
Akhmad Andi Saputra
Email : milanandi_sp@yahoo.co.id
Address : Master Program of Civil Engineering, University of Brawijaya, Veteran Malang 65145

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functioning objective in the study was to identify the characteristics and to know the vitality of the Giri Kedaton site. In addition, the objective of this research was to know the kinds of variables that may affect the vitality of the sites.

According to Indonesian Dictionary, vitality is the endurance or ability to survive. The vitality of one particular area is the quality of land use that may contribute to increase in activity as an attraction, thus increasing economic activity as a factor of regional growth [5]. In the Ministrial Regulation of Ministry of Public Working Number 18/PRT/M/2010, the vitality of the area is the quality of an area that can support the survival of its citizens, and supporting social productivity, culture, and economy while maintaining the quality of the physical environment, and/or prevent damage to legacy culture [6].

The elements of urban planning consist of six elements, namely land use, open space, shape and mass of the building, circulation and parking, supporting activities, and sidewalk area. In this study, the elements of urban planning focuse more on the elements related to the functions of the sites, including the land use, circulation and parking, supporting activities and sidewalk area [7].

Cultural heritage (Law No. 11 of 2010) is physical cultural heritage in the form of objects of cultural heritage buildings, Structures Heritage, World Heritage and Cultural Heritage Preservation on land and/or in the water that needs to be preserved because it has important value to the history, science, education, religion, and/or cultural heritage through the legal and decree process. Historical and cultural site is located on land and/or in the water consisting of objects of Cultural Heritage Buildings, and/or Cultural Heritage structure as the result of human activity or evidence of events in the past [8].

Tourism area is an aerial place or site visited or attended a lot of people (tourists) because the region has interesting and appealing attractions [9]. Touring is travel activities by a person or group of people to visit one particular place for the purpose of recreation, personal development, or to learn unique tourism attraction that is visited in a temporary period. Tourism attraction, described as everything that has a unique, convenience, and value diversity in the form of natural resources, culture, and the results were subjected to man-made or tourist visits [10]. Religious tourism or pilgrimage is known as journey away from the everyday,

mundane world of work and home to specific sacred sites formalized, recognized, and maintained by the major religions [11]. To attract the visitors, tourism attractions should deal with the following aspects: what to see, what to do, what to buy, what to arrive, and what to stay [12].

Perception on the perceived quality of tourism destinations by the tourists or visitors during and after visiting the tourism destination is the quality of tourism and the effect on the tourist's satisfaction [13]. Perception is the sense of impression arising from the surrounding environment. Someone's perception can be strengthened by the knowledge and experience [14].

It is said that the reduced performance of particular place or building occurs when mis-match arises between the place and building's capabilities or purpose with the current needs, it may occur due to the changes in economic activities or other issue like degradation of the physical environment. Dimension of the reduct-ion in the performance of a city region may include some aspects aspects namely the structure or physical area, function, image area, legal and institutional, location and financially or economically [15]. There should be some strategies to improve the activity (vitality) consisting of five categories, namely human diversity, the functional diversity, detailed urban diversity, accessibility, as well as the manage-ment and regulation [16]. The objective of this study is to determine site's vitality and factors that influence site's vitality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Study Site

Giri kedaton is cultural heritage objects relic Sunan Giri. At the moment the site serves as a tourist attraction and has in conservation in 2002. With progress, the site has been one of tourism attractiveness in Gresik. However of infrastructures site is still not support its function as a place of religious tourism. In addition there are many travelers do not yet know about the site.

The coverage of the location in this study was in the Kedaton, Sidomukti Village, Sub-District of Kebomas. The borders of the location of this study are:

North : Sunan Giri Street   West: Gang 15 (XV)
South : Sunan Giri Street,   East : Gang 13 (XIII)
                Gang XIII-K

Respondents and Research Variables

There are various feedbacks from some tourist populations on the Giri Kedaton site; therefore, the right selection of samples in this study using the accidental sampling technique (non-probability) [18], namely the selection of samples by chance (tourists), the number of samples was ± 60 people. Research variables which refer to several previous studies were certainly not used in this study as a whole. Those variables should be filtered and compiled with theories related to tourism, the theories related to success of forming a place, as well as urban planning theory to match the objective of this study, in accordance with the formulation of the problem, as well as to reduce the subjectivity of researchers. Then the research variables are as follows in Table 1.

Table 1. Research Variables

Objectives	Variables	Subvariables	References
Identifying the characteristic and measuring the vitality of the sites	• Fuctional aspect	• Visitors • Number of parked vehicles	Strategy to improve vitality of trading sector in Johar, Semarang [17]
	• Supporting activities • Spatial aspect	• Activities inside and outside the sites • Signage • Sidewalks • Parking area	Spatial plan model of stalls as a strategy to increase vitality of trading area in Klampis Jaya Street, Surabaya [16]
	• Accessibility	• Lowerlanes (motorcycle and street vendors) • Sidewalks • Parking Area	Spatial concept to increase the quality of physical condition in trading area and services on Jenderal Sudirman Street, Salatiga [21]
	• Community's awareness • Government's support • Attractions	• Degraded local culture • Existence of entertainment • Level of public knowledge • Government's policies on cultural heritage • Supervision • Cultural heritage artifacts • Riverside housings • Trading activities	Direction on Revitalization of preservation area of Old Town Siak [22]
	• Accessibility • Attractivity • Amenity	• Transportation models • Interconnection of tourism area • Parking area • The diversity of activities in tourism area • Signage • Street Furniture • Intrastructures	Potentials on the Development of Oud Batavia Jakarta Area: Historical Perspective and Vitality of One Region [23]
	• Characteristics of the visitors	• Length of visit • Frequency of visit	Visitor's Preference on Tourism Infrastructures in Natural Tourism in Mount Merapi Eruption [14]
Factors that may affect the vitality of the sites	• Spatial plan sector	• Sidewalks • Parking area • Open public space • Supporting activities • Lighting • Traffic circulation • Condition of the roads • Tourism attraction • Trading activities	Strategy to improve vitality of trading sector in Johar, Semarang [17]
	• Interaction aspect	• Activities inside and outside the site	Spatial plan model of stalls as a strategy to increase vitality of trading area in Klampis Jaya Street, Surabaya [16]
	• Community's awareness • Government's support	• Law enforcement • Policies on cultural heritage	Direction on Revitalization of Preservation Area of Old Town Siak [22]

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Data Collection

Questions regarding knowledge, attitude and behaviour was delivered to respondnets. The questions answers were arranged following Likert scale. Likert scale employs some questions to measure the response of the individual towards the conditions of the Giri Kedaton site by responding to five-point choice on each of the question, i.e. strongly agree, agree, do not take stance (neutral), disagree, and strongly disagree [19].

Data Analysis

After gaining the feedback to rate the conditions of the Giri Kedaton site, the results of the questionnaire were processed using the frequency distribution analysis. Frequency distribution analysis in the study was used to facilitate in analyzing or calculating the data and create tables and graphs [20].

The type of frequency distribution consists of three types, i.e. normal frequency distribution, relative frequency distribution, and cumulative frequency distribution. There is a measure of central tendency or central value in the frequency distribution which represent the data as a whole. The size frequency distribution has a concentration in the types of measure central value, which is the mean (mean statistics), median (middle value) and the mode (most frequent value). This study employed normal frequency distribution (categorical) to classify the vitality, where as to determine the vitality derived from the value of the mode of frequency distribution analysis results.

In addition to the frequency distribution, this study also amployed multivariate linear regression to determine the observed variables (independent) and their effects on the site. The researcher firstly conducted prerequisite test such as to intercept and slope of each independent variable, calculate the determinant coefficient (R-square), calculating the correlation coefficient (R), standard error estimate (f), Partial significance test (t-test), simultaneous significance test (F-test), and multicollinearity.

In addition, there was also a combination analysis that combines the results of linear regression analysis with distribution frequency analysis. The first method (distribution frequency) was used to support the second method (linear regression) which led to some recommendations of the study.

The form of relationship in the analysis of multivariate linear regression was some independent variables on one dependent variable. The equation for multiple regression model as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + .. + b_nX_n + e$$

Description:
Dependent variable (Y): vitality of Giri Kedaton site
Independent variables (X):

X_1	: physical condition of buildings	X_9	: social infrastructure services
X_2	: condition of maintenance	X_{10}	: housing facility
X_3	: length of visits	X_{11}	: condition of infrastructure
X_4	: frequency of visits	X_{12}	: tourism attractions
X_5	: sidewalk	X_{13}	: condition of recreational facilities
X_6	: condition of the roads		
X_7	: parking area	X_{14}	: government's support
X_8	: economical infrastructure service	X_{15}	: public participation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution Frequency

Vitality of Giri Kedaton site as a religious tourism object is measured based on the observed variables. Internal factors to be assessed by the visitors are physical condition of the site which had a balanced frequency value 3 and 4 (Fig. 1). It means that the value is in good condition to quite good condition.

The condition of maintainence was 4, the length of the visit was 1-3 hours (1). The frequency of visits for the first time was 1, adequate infrastructure at the sites was 3, the attractiveness of the tourism attractions was 5, and adequate recreational facilities were 4. The assessment on the external factors indi-cate that the sidewalks were in good condition (4) supported with good roads (4). However, the parking area is inadequate (2), and economic infrastructure is insufficient (2) (Fig. 2). Conversely, social facilities perceived adequate (3), housings were adequate to very adequate (3 and 4), concern from the government and the community's awareness had the highest frequency value of 4.

Vitality of Giri Kedaton site

Based on the previous references about the vitality, the vital region area is divided into two types, i.e. vital and very vital. The next step in this research was to determine the vitality of the Giri Kedaton site by categorizing the total results from the frequency distribution analysis into two categories of vitality : low and high vitality.
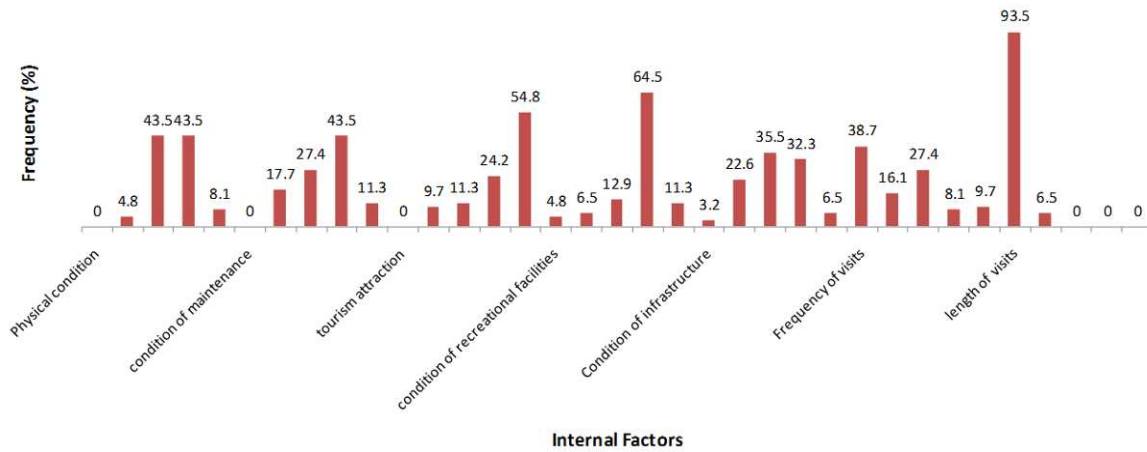
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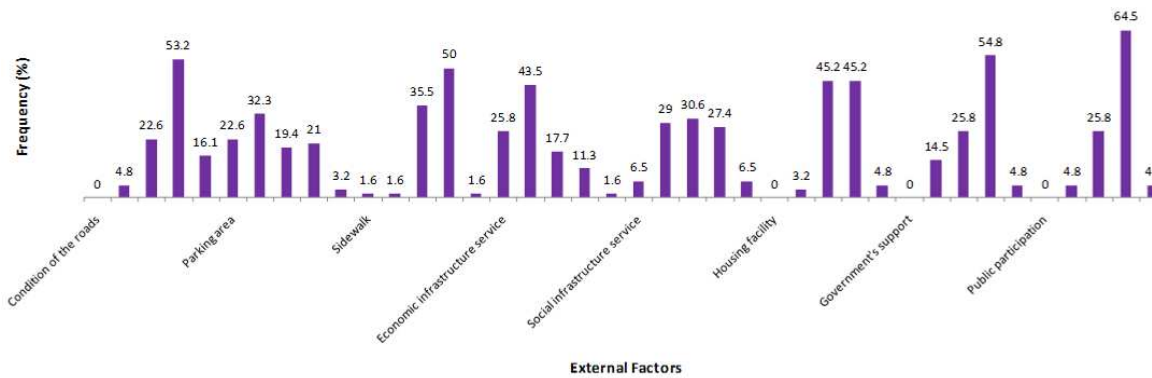**Figure 1.** Visitor's Assessment on Internal Factors

Figure 2. Visitor's Assessment on External Factors

Based on the calculation of a frequency distribution, then vitality of the Giri Kedaton site was categorized into low vitality since the value of the mode on the table is 44 (Table 2). This is because there is still a lack of adequate infrastructures and facilities to support the tourism attractions of the Giri Kedaton: such as the lack of adequate parking areas, no economic infrastructures to support the tourism object. In addition, there are several visitors have limited information about the tourism attractions at the Giri Kedaton site. While the analysis of previous research based on the value of mode shows that vitality of the research object is high (Table 3). However there are a symptom of a decrease in vitality area [17]. Similarly on the site of Giri Kedaton, there are a variable showing to be a decrease in vitality area. Variables causing the appearance of symptoms of a decrease in vitality in this research includes the frequency of visit, visit length, parking area and economic means.

Table 2. Frequency of Independent Variables

Vitality		F	Percent	Valid Percent
Validity	32	1	1.61	1.61
	33	1	1.61	1.61
	36	1	1.61	1.61
	37	1	1.61	1.61
	38	1	1.61	1.61
	39	2	3.23	3.23
	40	2	3.23	3.23
	41	2	3.23	3.23
	42	4	6.45	6.45
	43	4	6.45	6.45
	44	6	9.68	9.68
	45	4	6.45	6.45
	47	4	6.45	6.45
	48	4	6.45	6.45
	49	6	9.68	9.68
	50	4	6.45	6.45
	51	1	1.61	1.61
	53	6	9.68	9.68
	54	2	3.23	3.23
	56	2	3.23	3.23
	57	1	1.61	1.61
	59	2	3.23	3.23
	61	1	1.61	1.61
	Total	62	100	100

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Table 3. Vitality of GiriKedaton site

Vitality	Range	Visitor's Assessment		
		Frequency	FR	FP
Low	32 – 47	33	0.53	53%
High	48 – 53	29	0.13	47%
Total		62	1.00	100%

Correlation between Variables X and Y

The correlation test employed Pearson's Corellation with one-tailed significance (0.05). The results of the correlation test were presented in Table 4.

Table 4. One-Tailed Correlation Test (0.05)

Const.	Variables	Pearson's Corelation	Sig. (1-tailed)
Y	Vitality	1.000	.
X_1	Physical condition	.459	.000
X_2	Condition of maintainence	.383	.001
X_3	Length of visit	.197	.062
X_4	Frequency of visit	.370	.002
X_5	Sidewalks	.487	.000
X_6	Condition of the roads	.189	.070
X_7	Parking area	.327	.005
X_8	Economic infrastructure	.378	.001
X_9	Social infrastructure	.453	.000
X_{10}	Housings	.266	.018
X_{11}	Condition of infrastructure	.341	.003
X_{12}	Tourism attractions	.409	.000
X_{13}	Recreational infrastructure	.484	.000
X_{14}	Government's support	.253	.024
X_{15}	Community's awareness	.329	.004

The independents variable which has a very close correlation with the dependent variables include the condition of sidewalks, recreational infrastructure, physical condition of the buildings, condition of social infrastructure, tourism attractions, condition of maintenance, condition of economic infrastructure, frequency of visits, condition of infrastructure, community's awareness, condition of parking area, condition of housing facilities, and government's support. The independent variable which is not closely related with the dependent variable is length of visits and the condition of roads.

***Enter Method* (Multivariate Linear Regression)**

Multivariate linear regression analysis in this study was processed by using enter method. The determinant coefficient on the results enter method was 0.726 or 72.6%. It means that the model explains the variation the independent variables on the dependent variables.

F test on multivariate linear regression analysis with the largest value was 8.131 with

level of sig. 0.000 (p <0.05). It means that independent variables may affect the dependent variable (vitality). In other words, the regression model can be used to predict the dependent variables (y).

At the normality test known through graphic Normal P-P plot of Regression Standardized Residual, in the enter method of the dots of the independent variables approach the diagonal line z. It meash that the independent variables are normally distributed.

In addition, this study also conducted t-test and multicollinearity. t-test function was to determine the variables that may affect the dependent variables, while multicollinearity was used to determine the perfect linear relationship among independent variables. The results of t-test and multicolinearity test can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. T-test and Multicollinearity Test (*Enter Method*)

Variable	B	Enter			
		T -test		Colinierity	
		t	Sig.	Tol.	VIP
Vitality (Y)	-2.884	-5.816	.000		
X_1	.075	.800	.428	.523	1.912
X_2	.039	.391	.697	.447	2.237
X_3	.055	.426	.672	.757	1.321
X_4	.119	1.518	.136	.720	1.389
X_5	.174	2.964	.005	.635	1.574
X_6	.115	1.659	.104	.710	1.408
X_7	.108	1.378	.175	.640	1.563
X_8	.110	1.299	.200	.598	1.673
X_9	.071	.796	.430	.527	1.899
X_{10}	.158	2.045	.047	.668	1.497
X_{11}	.005	.058	.954	.471	2.121
X_{12}	.092	1.056	.296	.656	1.524
X_{13}	.159	1.672	.101	.525	1.903
X_{14}	.265	3.266	.002	.703	1.423
X_{15}	.153	1.884	.066	.753	1.327

Based on table 5, the multivariate linear regression model to be used in this research was enter method model with the following formulation:

$Y = -2.884 + 0.075 X_1 + 0.039 X_2 + 0.055 X_3 + 0.119 X_4 + 0.174 X_5 + 0.115 X_6 + 0.108 X_7 + 0.110 X_8 + 0.071 X_9 + 0.158 X_{10} + 0.005 X_{11} + 0.92 X_{12} + 0.159 X_{13} + 0.265 X_{14} + 0.153 X_{15}$

According to F test, there is conclusion that the independent variables positively and signifi-

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cantly affect the vitality of the site, where the independent variables F count> F table (1.89) or it could also see significant value of 0.000 which is smaller than the real rate of 5% (0.05). If the value of the independent variable in the formula improved, it will have a positive influence on the vitality of the site. On the other words, the vitality of the site increases, and vice versa.

Table 5 showed variable influence significantly to the vitality of covering government's support (X_{14}), sidewalks (X_5) and housings (X_{10}). While variables that has no significant impact on vitality are physical condition (X_1), condition of maintenance (X_2), length of visit (X_3), frequency of visit (X_4), condition of the roads (X_6), parking area (X_7), economic infrastructure (X_8), social infrastructure (X_9), condition of infrastructure (X_{11}), tourism attractions (X_{12}), recreational infrastructure (X_{13}) and community's awareness (X_{15}).

Combination Analysis of Distribution Frequency and Linear Regression

There are independent variables that have low scores, i.e. the length of visits, frequency of visits, parking area and economic infrastructure. These independent variables, however, may still have the effect on the the vitality, so that according to the results of the combination, researcher may provide some recommendations on those variables to be better.

Table 6. Combination of Analysis

Variable	Analysis of Frequency Distribution			LRM Analysis	
	Tourist Answer	Description	(%)	t	Sig
X_1	3 and 4	Quite well and well	43.5	.800	.428
X_2	4	Maintained	43.5	.391	.697
X_3	1	1 – 3 hours	93.5	.426	.672
X_4	1	First vast	38.7	1.518	.136
X_5	4	Good	50.0	2.964	.005
X_6	4	Good	53.2	1.659	.104
X_7	2	Inadequate	32.3	1.378	.175
X_8	2	Inadequate	43.5	1.299	.200
X_9	3	Is quite Sufficient	30.6	.796	.430
X_{10}	3 and 4	Adequate and is quite sufficient	45.2	2.045	.047
X_{11}	3	Is quite sufficient	35.5	.058	.954
X_{12}	5	Very interesting	54.8	1.056	.296
X_{13}	4	Adequate	64.5	1.672	.101
X_{14}	4	Care	54.8	3.266	.002
X_{15}	4	Care	64.5	1.884	.066

Recommendations for Vitality of Giri Kedaton

Based on the initial function of the Giri Kedaton site as a tourism attraction, there are some recommendations on the vitality of the site such as:

1. Recommendations for the physical condition of the site is to minimize such activities that threatens the condition or loss of ancient heritage artifacts at the site.
2. Recommendation for condition maintenance of the Giri Kedaton site that there should be acts of rescuing, security, maintenance and restoration of the site of damage and loss due to natural reasons and irresponsible human behaviors.
3. Recommendations for the frequency of visits that there should be more options of activities and attractions for the visitors to stimulate economic growth and increase the frequency of visits, such as:
   - Activity memorizing the Qur'an on the Giri Kedaton site, in cooperation with related agencies or boarding schools
   - Shopping activity (what to buy), the development of mixed function which may promote entreprenurship economic and social activities of the local people.
   - Cultural activities by providing information on the cultural heritage of Sunan Giri as well as the the role of spreading Islam in Java and Indonesia.
4. Recommendations for the condition of the sidewalks which needs more plan to design and manage the sidewalks such as dividing line for sidewalk as well as designing a safe sidewalk to increase the convenience, continuous (straight), comfortable and attractive (Fig. 8).
5. Recommendations on the condition of the road that maintaince should be done regularly to keep the existing condition good.
6. Recommendation on economic services includes adding functions of the designated housing around the site into a more integrated function, namely as residential, commercial as well as parking area (mixed used) as shown in Fig. 9.
7. Recommendation on socio-cultural services: there should be improvement of the physical condition of the existing social facilities and encourage the local poele to participate in the preservation of the sites such as healthy life socialization, fostering religious activities such as special garden for reciting the Qur'an.

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8. Recommndations for parking area:
   - Constructing and designing safe, comfortable and accessible parking area around the site.
   - Adding the function of designated parking space around the residentials of the local people.
9. Recommendations to improve the condition of public facilities inside and outside the site:
   - Hygine infrastructure, e.g. trash provision at some points,
   - Lighting infrastructure, e.g. adding more lighting at the site especially at night,
   - Clean water infrastructure, e.g. improving the flow of clean water for the visitors,
   - Sanitation infrastructure, e.g. providing more public toilets for the visitors and supporting infrastructure, e.g. septic tanks
   - Drainage infrastructure, improvement of drainage channels inside and outside the site is important.

Figure 8. Recommendation for Sidewalk Design

Figure 9. Recommendation for Mixed Use

10. Recommendation on the tourism attractions of the Giri Kedaton site:
    - The design of the building decoration should be appropriate with the historical and cultural values contained in the sites.
    - The effective design of the signage (Fig. 10) for the visitors such as directions to the site at the alleys around the site, especially direct alleys to the site : Gang 13 and Gang 15.
    - There should be broader plan to connect with other tourism attractions around Giri Kedaton, especially which are located in Sub-district Kebomas (Fig. 11).

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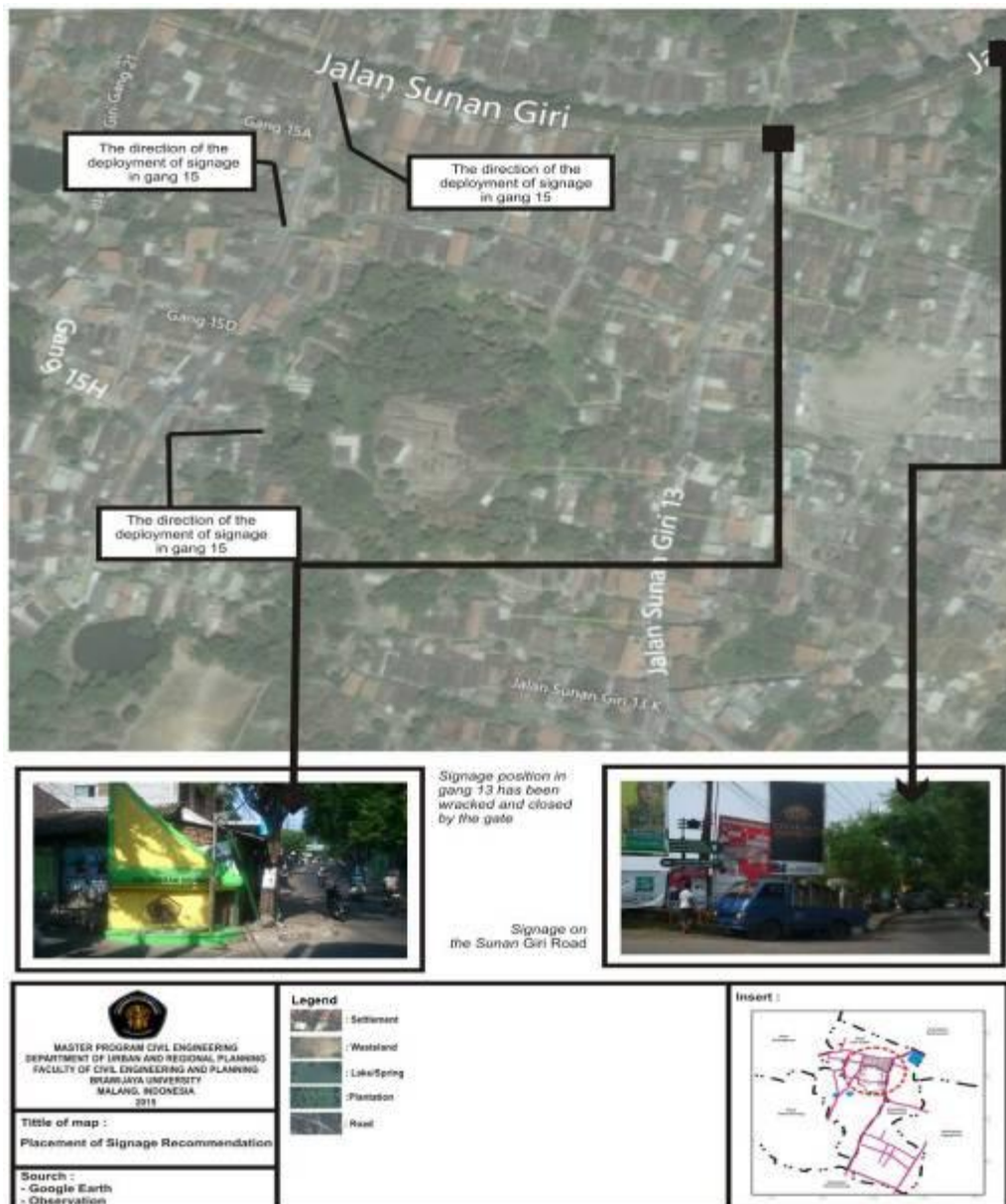
Figure 10. Recommendation for the position of signages

11. Community's awareness:
    - Recommendations for better management and regulation of promotion and adaptive re-use (repair and maintenance).
    - Recommendations on public participation program to provide a good quality of life for the community (concept of corprorate social responsibility).
12. Recommendation to rearrange the RTBL (spatial plan) in Giri Kedaton region or to develop new master plan of the Old Town around Giri Kedaton.

CONCLUSION

The vitality of the Giri Kedaton site is categorized into low level of vitality. According to the visitors, the main reason is due to the insufficient variables to support the functions of the site as a tourism attraction. On the other side, a lot of visitors from outside the District of Gresik have small information about it. While according to the result of the multivariate linear regression, the preferable model is enter model as follows:

$Y = -2.884 + 0.075 X_1 + 0.039 X_2 + 0.055 X_3 + 0.119 X_4 + 0.174 X_5 + 0.115 X_6 + 0.108 X_7 + 0.110 X_8 + 0.071 X_9 + 0.158 X_{10} + 0.005 X_{11} + 0.92 X_{12} + 0.159 X_{13} + 0.265 X_{14} + 0.153 X_{15}$

Based on the result analysis of the regression (enter method) variable influence significantly is government's support (X_{14}), sidewalks (X_5) and housings (X_{10}). If the value of the independent variable (X) increases, the vitality will increase, and vice versa.

Recommendations

1. For the local governments, especially Gresik, need to provide socialization and should work together with the community to develop the tourism attractions at the Giri Kedaton site.

Figure 11. Recommendation for tourist attraction

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2. For the local people in Sidomukti Village, the study was expected to provide positive input in the development planning of the Giri Kedaton site.
3. For project developers and planners, this research was expected to provide input in the planning and spatial design of the tourism area as well as the location of the buildings.
4. For further research, the study was expected to provide basic theory as well as to broaden the target area, especially in the aspect of regional vitality.

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