

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Palembang is one of tourism destination for some reasons. The first, Palembang is the second-largest city on Sumatra island after Medan and the capital city of the South Sumatra province in Indonesia. With a land area of 369.22. square kilometres and a population of 1,708,413 people, Palembang inhabited by many ethnics for example Local are Sekayu, Komering, and Lematang and Immigrants are Chinese, Arabian and Indian. The next, is [one of the oldest cities](#) in the Malay Archipelago and [Southeast Asia](#). Palembang was developed on 17 June 688 BC. And the last, Palembang also has a unique river. Because it divides the city into two parts. The north bank of river in Palembang is known as Seberang Ilir and the south bank of the river in Palembang is known as Seberang Ulu.

Because Palembang is considered as an old city, it has some valuable heritages. They are from Sriwijaya Kingdom and Sultanate. Sriwijaya Kingdom is an ancient Melayu kingdom on the island of Sumatra that had much effect on the archipelago. Initial evidence of the existence of this kingdom from the 7th century; a minister of China, I-Tsing, wrote that he visited Sriwijaya in 671 for 6 months. The first inscriptions of Sriwijaya also in the 7th century, the inscription Kedukan Hill in Palembang, Sumatra, in the year 683.

The history of the Sultanate of Palembang began in mid-15th century in his lifetime a character named Ario Dillah or Ario Damar. He is a son of the last king of Majapahit, which represents the title of Duke of Majapahit kingdom Ario Damar in power between the years 1455-1486 in Palembang Lamo, who now is

located in an area of ilir. On arrival Ario Damar to Palembang, Palembang residents and had a lot of people who converted to Islam and the Duke Ario Damar was probably later converts to Islam, said his name changed to Ario Ario Abdillah or Dillah (In the Java language = dillah = amber lights).

Benteng Kuto Besak is a palace building that in the XVIII century became the center of Palembang Sultanate. Built in 17th century, Kuto Besak is the heritage building of Palembang Darussalam sultanate which reigned in 1550-1823. This fort has 288,75 m length, 183,75 m width, 9,99 m height and 1,99 m thick and use as defense post.

Benteng Kuto Besak were located in the mainland surrounded by tributaries separating the city that developed into island. Benteng Kuto Besak is located in the northern Musi River bordered by Sekanak River in the west, Tengkuruk River in the east, and Kapuran River in the north. Since 1928, the Tengkuruk River had been buried. In the recent times, the River becomes General Soedirman's street that in line with the Ampera bridge. From other sides, the fort is located in the western of Keraton Kuto Lamo.

The existing of Benteng Kuto Besak is also as a place for [Military Area Command II / Sriwijaya](#). [Military Area Command II / Sriwijaya](#) is a territorial defence command, which includes the [provinces Bengkulu](#), [Jambi](#), [South Sumatra](#), [Bangka Belitung Islands](#) and [Lampung](#). Commander II / Sriwijaya which now serves the [Army Maj. Gen. Nugroho Widiyotomo](#) since January 2008. Starting from the existence of armed organizations that ever existed in South Sumatera, such as the People's Security Body Guards (BPKR), later transformed into the People's Security Agency (TKR) is the historical footsteps of the founding Kodam II / SRIWIJAYA.

As we know around Benteng Kuto Besak is an area business for local community, we can see there are various business from local communities. Their business are play ground keeper, parking men, and food seller such as mie tek tek

seller, mie ayam seller and martabak seller. But the writer is interested to discuss about food business from local communities. So Benteng Kuto Besak has a benefit for local community in creating the job for them.

Based on the description above, the writer is interested to identify local community who have their business around Benteng Kuto Besak. Especially for food business. So the writer takes the title “ The Role of Benteng Kuto Besak For Local Community”

1.2 Problems

1.2.1 Formulation of the Problem

1. What is the benefit of Benteng Kuto Besak for local community ?
2. What is the role of Benteng Kuto Besak for local community ?

1.2.2. Limitation of the Problem

The problem of this report is concerned with Benteng Kuto Besak as a food business area for local community in Palembang. As we know Benteng Kuto Besak is an area for business for local community. As we can see around Benteng Kuto Besak there were local community with their business. They have an opportunity to serve visitors in many various business. Especially in food business.

1.3 Purposes

To know the benefits of Benteng Kuto Besak for local community in creating the job for them especially on food business.

1.4 Benefits

- a. The the writer can get more knowledges, about tourism in Palembang. Especially Benteng Kuto Besak. And knowing what is the the benefits of Benteng Kuto Besak for local community.