

Revitalization of the Historical Values of the Langkat Sultanate in the Development of Culture-Based Tourism (Cultural Tourism) in Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency

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Keywords:	Abstract
Revitalization; Historical values; Langkat sultanate; Cultural tourism; Tanjung pura.	This study aimed to analyze strategies for revitalizing the historical and cultural heritage of the Langkat Sultanate to support the development of cultural tourism in Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency, Indonesia. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach, the research examined existing conditions, tourism potential, development constraints, and stakeholder involvement through field observations, interviews, and document analysis. The findings indicated that Tanjung Pura District possessed substantial tangible and intangible cultural heritage resources. Tangible heritage included the Azizi Mosque and the royal tomb complex, while intangible heritage encompassed Malay customs, traditions, and cultural practices that remained part of local community life. However, these heritage resources had not been optimally managed for tourism development because of several challenges, including the physical deterioration of historical sites, limited cultural awareness among younger generations, inadequate tourism promotion, and insufficient supporting infrastructure. Furthermore, coordination among government institutions, local communities, and private sector stakeholders remained fragmented, limiting the effectiveness of heritage tourism management. Accordingly, the study proposed an integrated revitalization strategy encompassing the conservation of historical buildings, safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage, development of innovative cultural tourism packages, improvement of tourism accessibility and supporting facilities, and empowerment of local communities through the establishment of Tourism Awareness Groups (Kelompok Sadar Wisata, Pokdarwis). The analysis further demonstrated how the deterioration of tangible heritage assets, insufficient promotion of Malay cultural traditions, and weak stakeholder coordination collectively constrained tourism development despite the area's considerable historical and cultural resources. These findings emphasized the importance of integrated heritage conservation, community participation, and collaborative tourism governance in promoting sustainable cultural tourism grounded in local cultural values.

INTRODUCTION

Tanjung Pura District, located in Langkat Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia, possesses significant historical and cultural importance in the development of Malay civilization. As a former administrative center of the Langkat Sultanate, which flourished during the 19th and early 20th centuries, the district retains substantial tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including historical buildings, traditional customs, and social values that continue to shape local community life (Marpaung & Rosmen, 2022; Rambe & Bahri, 2025). These historical resources reflect the cultural identity and collective memory of the local community while providing valuable opportunities for historical education and intergenerational knowledge transmission (Rosdiana, 2021; Rozi, n.d.; Ruliansyah et al., 2025). Historical heritage encompasses educational, cultural, symbolic, and authenticity-related values that contribute to the formation and preservation of regional identity (Koesnyawati, 2019).

However, modernization and changing social practices have presented challenges to the preservation and transmission of these historical and cultural values, particularly among younger generations. Inadequate maintenance of heritage sites and limited public awareness and promotion have increased concerns about the deterioration of historical assets and the gradual weakening of local cultural identity (Agung Wibiyanto & Prastowo, 2023). These challenges highlight the need for systematic revitalization strategies that restore and strengthen the historical, cultural, and functional significance of heritage areas (Lesmono et al., 2025; Mahindra & Megawati, 2022). Within Indonesia's regulatory framework, Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage provides a legal foundation for cultural heritage preservation through protection, development, and utilization. Accordingly, heritage revitalization should consider not only the physical conservation of historical structures but also their social, cultural, and economic significance for surrounding communities (Agung Wibiyanto & Prastowo, 2023; Istiqomah et al., 2023; Kholifah & Nurjayanti, 2022).

Tourism development offers opportunities to integrate cultural heritage preservation with local economic development (Syahara & Kurnia, 2025). Cultural tourism, in particular, provides a framework for promoting historical and cultural resources while generating economic opportunities for local communities (Putri Fadillah, 2025; Rijalul et al., 2025). Through cultural tourism activities, visitors can engage with historical sites, traditional practices, and the everyday cultural experiences of host communities, thereby supporting educational tourism and cultural appreciation (Prakoso & Rolalisasi, 2025). In Tanjung Pura District, the Azizi Mosque represents a prominent example of architectural and religious heritage associated with the Langkat Sultanate and has considerable potential as a religious and cultural tourism attraction (Erviani et al., 2023; Fatimah Azzahra & Syukri, 2025). Nevertheless, the development of cultural tourism in heritage destinations continues to face challenges related to inadequate infrastructure, limited promotional activities, and insufficient coordination among relevant stakeholders (Nurhadi et al., 2023).

Effective heritage revitalization requires an integrated approach encompassing physical conservation, economic empowerment, and sociocultural preservation. Physical revitalization focuses on conserving historical buildings and improving the condition of heritage sites, while

economic revitalization emphasizes opportunities for local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to participate in tourism-related activities (Yunani, 2025). Sociocultural revitalization involves safeguarding traditional practices, strengthening cultural education, and encouraging intergenerational knowledge transmission (Putra Pratama et al., 2025). Integrating these dimensions can help ensure that historical heritage remains relevant to contemporary community life rather than becoming a collection of static historical attractions (Budiawan et al., 2024). Community participation, particularly through Tourism Awareness Groups (Kelompok Sadar Wisata, Pokdarwis), is essential for strengthening local ownership, encouraging collaborative tourism management, and supporting long-term sustainability (Aguspriyanti et al., 2024; Ahmad Fauzi Arif Nurdiansyah R, 2022). Furthermore, destinations with distinctive historical and cultural characteristics can offer authentic visitor experiences that enhance their attractiveness within sustainable tourism development (Ari & Ngiso, 2023).

Against this background, the present study was conducted to formulate an integrated strategy for revitalizing the historical and cultural heritage of the Langkat Sultanate in Tanjung Pura District. The analysis incorporated a qualitative assessment of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) to identify internal conditions and external factors influencing heritage conservation and cultural tourism development.

The resulting qualitative SWOT synthesis was presented alongside the identified challenges and opportunities in the Results and Discussion section.

The proposed revitalization strategy sought to balance heritage authenticity and cultural preservation with opportunities for sustainable local economic development while minimizing the risks of excessive commercialization and the erosion of cultural significance (Gigy, 2020; Hidayatullah & Ma'arif, 2022). Specifically, this study aimed to develop an integrated revitalization framework that connected the conservation of the Langkat Sultanate's historical heritage with practical strategies for cultural tourism development in Tanjung Pura District. By examining the relationships among physical conservation, economic opportunities, and sociocultural preservation, the research sought to provide policy recommendations for local government institutions, community organizations, and other relevant stakeholders. These recommendations were intended to strengthen Malay cultural identity, encourage community-based tourism initiatives, and support the development of local creative industries. Ultimately, the study aimed to identify strategies through which the historical legacy of the Langkat Sultanate could be preserved and utilized responsibly as an educational, culturally significant, and economically sustainable tourism resource.

The research gap addressed in this study concerned the limited integration of tangible heritage conservation, the continuity of Malay cultural traditions, and institutional coordination in developing sustainable cultural tourism. Although Tanjung Pura District possesses valuable historical assets and living cultural traditions, their potential contribution to tourism development depends on coordinated conservation efforts, meaningful community participation, and effective stakeholder collaboration. By examining these interconnected dimensions, the study provided a context-specific basis for identifying appropriate revitalization priorities and institutional

responsibilities. The SWOT framework was employed to synthesize qualitative findings concerning existing conditions, opportunities, and constraints rather than to generate statistically weighted rankings or quantitative estimates.

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach to examine the revitalization of the Langkat Sultanate's historical and cultural heritage and its contribution to cultural tourism development in Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency. The approach was selected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing conditions of tangible and intangible heritage, including the physical condition of historical sites and the cultural significance of local traditions (Wijaya, 2018). It also facilitated an assessment of heritage conservation practices, cultural preservation initiatives, and the utilization of historical resources for tourism development (Sadali, 2021; Simatupang et al., 2024; Sugiyono, 2013, 2018).

The research examined the perspectives and participation of government institutions, heritage managers, cultural figures, and local communities in supporting cultural tourism development. The study was conducted in Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia, which historically served as an administrative center of the Langkat Sultanate. The location was selected because of its significant historical and cultural resources and the challenges associated with heritage conservation, community participation, and tourism management. The study focused on stakeholders involved in preserving, managing, and utilizing the historical and cultural heritage of the Langkat Sultanate.

Informants were selected through purposive sampling based on their knowledge, responsibilities, and involvement in heritage preservation and cultural tourism activities (Abdi Sugianto L. S. & Periansya, 2024), Yohanes Kamakaula & Periansya, 2024). The selected informants included local government officials responsible for cultural affairs and tourism, historical site managers, traditional leaders and cultural figures familiar with Malay customs, and approximately 30 local residents involved in tourism-related activities.

Data were collected through direct observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis (Abdiyanto, 2022). Field observations focused on the physical condition of historical buildings, the preservation of cultural heritage, and ongoing cultural and tourism activities. In-depth interviews were conducted to explore revitalization challenges, stakeholder responsibilities, community participation, and opportunities for cultural tourism development. Documentary evidence, including official records and field photographs, was examined to supplement and corroborate the observational and interview findings. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative techniques involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2018).

During data reduction, information relevant to heritage conservation, cultural practices, tourism infrastructure, and stakeholder coordination was selected, organized, and categorized. The findings were subsequently presented through descriptive narratives, tables, and analytical matrices to identify relationships among the principal themes. Conclusions were developed by

interpreting recurring patterns and identifying priorities for sustainable heritage revitalization and cultural tourism development. Data credibility was strengthened through methodological triangulation by comparing observations, interviews, and documentary evidence (Sugiyono, 2013). Source triangulation was conducted by examining the consistency of information provided by different stakeholder groups. Member checking was also undertaken to confirm the accuracy of selected interview findings with the respective informants (Sugiyono, 2011). The research procedures comprised preliminary preparation and literature review, field data collection, qualitative analysis, and preparation of the research report.

A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) matrix was employed to synthesize findings concerning the condition of historical buildings, the continuity of Malay cultural practices, tourism facilities, and stakeholder coordination. The matrix served as a qualitative interpretive framework for identifying revitalization priorities rather than a quantitatively weighted assessment, as no numerical scoring procedure was reported. The participation of approximately 30 local residents was described as reported in the study and was not interpreted as an independently verified count of completed interviews.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. SWOT analysis of historical tourism revitalization in Tanjung Pura

Internal Factors	Strengths	Weaknesses
	1. Possesses authentic historical sites (Azizi Mosque, sultan's tombs).	1. Lack of maintenance of historical buildings.
	2. Malay traditional heritage that is still preserved.	2. Supporting infrastructure and facilities (amenities) are still minimal.
	3. Strategic geographic location as a cultural center.	3. Limited historical documentation and publicity.
External Factors	Opportunities	Threats
	1. High market interest in historical and religious tourism.	1. The tide of modernization eroding young people's interest in local culture.
	2. Government regulatory support related to the preservation of cultural heritage.	2. Physical damage to sites due to natural factors and age.
	3. Potential for cooperation with the private sector and academics.	3. Competition with modern tourist destinations in other regions.

Source: Qualitative synthesis of observations, interviews, and documentation described in this manuscript.

Existing Condition of the Historical Values of the Langkat Sultanate in Tanjung Pura District

Tanjung Pura District in Langkat Regency is an area of high historical value as the center of government of the Langkat Sultanate in the past. The existence of this sultanate left various historical traces that can still be found today, both in the form of physical buildings and non-physical cultural heritage that has developed within the community. The existing condition of these

historical values shows that the historical potential possessed is still quite strong, but has not yet been fully managed and utilized optimally.

One of the main relics of the Langkat Sultanate is the Azizi Mosque, which serves as a symbol of the sultanate's glory as well as a center of the community's religious activities. The building is still well maintained and functions well, and is one of the main attractions for tourists visiting Tanjung Pura. In addition, there are other sites such as the sultan's tomb complex, old buildings left by the sultanate, and traditional settlement areas that still preserve the values of Malay architecture.



Figure 1. Illustration of the Distribution of Historical Areas and Cultural Potential
[SUMBER PERLU DIKONFIRMASI PENULIS: asal, pemilik, lokasi dan izin penggunaan visual Figure 1]

Based on the observation results, the existing condition of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate can be viewed from two main aspects, namely physical and non-physical aspects. In terms of the physical aspect, some historical sites are still standing and recognizable, but several of them have experienced a decline in quality due to lack of maintenance and attention. This can be seen from the condition of buildings that have begun to suffer minor to moderate damage, as well as the surrounding environment, which is poorly organized.

Meanwhile, in terms of the non-physical aspect, cultural values such as Malay customs, religious traditions, and social norms inherited from the era of the Langkat Sultanate are still alive within the community. Traditions such as the celebration of Islamic holidays, the use of the Malay language in daily life, and local cultural practices are evidence that this cultural heritage is still preserved. However, the existence of these values has begun to decline, especially among the younger generation, who tend to be more influenced by modern culture.



Figure 2. Surrounding Environmental Conditions Affecting the Preservation of Historical Values

[SUMBER PERLU DIKONFIRMASI PENULIS: asal, pemilik, lokasi dan izin penggunaan visual Figure 2]

In addition, environmental conditions around the historical area also affect the sustainability of these historical values. Several areas show a lack of environmental management, such as the presence of garbage, disorganized settlements, and infrastructure that does not yet support the development of a cultural tourism area. These conditions have the potential to reduce the area's attractiveness as a culture-based tourist destination. Overall, the existing condition of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate in Tanjung Pura District still holds great potential for development. However, more targeted preservation and revitalization efforts are needed, in both physical and non-physical terms. This is important to maintain the sustainability of cultural heritage while increasing its economic value through the development of culture-based tourism.

Potential for Developing Culture-Based Tourism in Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency

Tanjung Pura District has considerable potential for developing culture-based tourism (cultural tourism), especially because of the wealth of historical values derived from the relics of the Langkat Sultanate. This potential can be seen from the existence of various cultural assets, both physical and non-physical, that can be developed into leading tourist attractions.

In terms of the physical aspect, historical buildings such as the Azizi Mosque, the sultan's tomb complex, and traditional Malay settlement areas serve as the main attractions with high historical and architectural value. These buildings function not only as historical sites but also have great potential as educational and religious tourism objects. In addition, Tanjung Pura's strategic and easily accessible location also supports the development of this area as a cultural tourism destination.

In addition to physical potential, non-physical aspects are also a major strength in developing culture-based tourism. Malay customary traditions, religious activities, and various forms of local arts such as traditional music, Malay dance, and customary ceremonies are still alive and thriving within the community. This potential can be packaged in the form of cultural tourist attractions such as cultural festivals, art performances, and experience-based tourism (experiential tourism) activities.

Furthermore, the local wisdom of the community, which still maintains the cultural values of the sultanate, is also a distinctive attraction. The community's way of life, which remains strongly steeped in Malay customs, can provide an authentic experience for tourists who wish to get to know the local culture more deeply.

On the other hand, the potential for tourism development is also supported by opportunities to develop culture-based creative economy products, such as handicrafts, typical Malay cuisine, and history-based tourism products. This can provide added economic value for the local community while strengthening the region's cultural identity.

Nevertheless, this potential has not been fully utilized optimally. More attractive packaging, broader promotion, and professional management are still needed so that the potential of culture-based tourism can develop to the fullest. Overall, Tanjung Pura District has very great potential to be developed as a culture-based tourism destination. With planned and integrated management, this potential can not only increase tourist visits but also contribute to the preservation of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate and the improvement of community welfare.

Obstacles to the Revitalization of the Historical Values of the Langkat Sultanate as a Cultural Tourism Attraction

The revitalization of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate in Tanjung Pura District in support of culture-based tourism development still faces various quite complex obstacles. These obstacles arise from various aspects, ranging from physical, social, and economic aspects to institutional ones, which together affect the optimal utilization of the existing cultural potential.

One of the main obstacles is the lack of maintenance and preservation of historical sites. Several buildings left by the Langkat Sultanate have experienced physical deterioration due to the

lack of sustained maintenance. In addition, limited budgets and the absence of a structured conservation program mean that preservation efforts have not run optimally.

The next obstacle is the low awareness and participation of the community, especially the younger generation, regarding the importance of safeguarding and preserving historical values. Changes in mindset due to modernization have made some people less concerned about cultural heritage. This has resulted in a decline in traditional cultural activities that should be an important part of maintaining the existence of these historical values.

In addition, minimal promotion and publicity are barriers to the development of cultural tourism. The great potential of Tanjung Pura District is not yet widely known to tourists, at either the regional or national level. The lack of use of digital media and effective marketing strategies means that cultural tourism attractions are not yet able to compete with other destinations.

In terms of infrastructure, there are still limitations in tourism support facilities and infrastructure, such as road access, public facilities, information boards, and inadequate arrangement of tourist areas. These conditions affect tourist comfort and reduce the quality of the visiting experience.

Another obstacle is the absence of an integrated management strategy among the government, the community, and relevant stakeholders. The lack of coordination among parties causes culture-based tourism development programs to run in a partial and unsustainable manner. In addition, the absence of specific regulations or policies that focus on regulating the revitalization of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate is also an inhibiting factor.

In economic terms, limited resources and funding are also obstacles to the development of cultural tourism. Local communities, who should be the main actors in tourism development, still have limitations in terms of skills, access to capital, and understanding of the management of culture-based tourism. Overall, the obstacles to the revitalization of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate in Tanjung Pura District are multidimensional and interrelated. Therefore, a comprehensive and collaborative approach is needed to overcome these various obstacles so that revitalization efforts can proceed effectively and sustainably.

The Roles of the Government, Community, and Stakeholders in the Development of Culture-Based Tourism in Tanjung Pura District

The development of culture-based tourism in Tanjung Pura District cannot proceed optimally without synergy among the government, the community, and relevant stakeholders. These three elements have complementary roles in supporting the revitalization of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate as the main attraction of cultural tourism.

The local government has a strategic role as planner, regulator, and facilitator in the development of culture-based tourism. In this regard, the government is responsible for formulating policies, cultural preservation programs, and the development of supporting tourism infrastructure. In addition, the government also plays a role in promoting tourist destinations through various media, both directly and digitally. However, based on the results of the analysis, the government's role in developing cultural tourism in Tanjung Pura District is still not optimal, especially in terms of the implementation of sustainable and integrated programs.

On the other hand, the local community has an important role as the main actor in safeguarding and preserving cultural values. Community involvement can be seen through participation in customary activities, preservation of traditions, and management of local tourism potential. The community also plays a role in creating authentic tourism experiences through direct interaction with tourists. Nevertheless, the level of community participation remains relatively low, especially in terms of professional and sustainable tourism management.

In addition to the government and the community, other stakeholders such as the private sector, academics, and cultural communities also have equally important roles. The private sector can contribute in the form of investment and the development of tourism facilities, while academics play a role in conducting research, mentoring, and developing culture-based tourism concepts. Cultural communities also play a role in maintaining the existence of traditions and initiating cultural activities that can attract tourists.

Nevertheless, the roles of stakeholders in developing culture-based tourism in Tanjung Pura District are not yet running synergistically. The lack of coordination and collaboration among parties causes the programs implemented to tend to be partial and unsustainable. Moreover, the absence of an effective forum or communication platform is also an obstacle in uniting the various existing interests. The success of culture-based tourism development in Tanjung Pura District depends greatly on strong collaboration among the government, the community, and stakeholders. Therefore, efforts are needed to enhance synergy through integrated planning, community empowerment, and strengthening of institutions that support sustainable cultural tourism management.

Strategies for Revitalizing the Historical Values of the Langkat Sultanate in Supporting the Development of Culture-Based Tourism in Tanjung Pura District

The revitalization of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate is a strategic step that needs to be carried out in a planned and sustainable manner to support the development of culture-based tourism in Tanjung Pura District. This strategy focuses not only on preserving historical heritage but also on utilizing it as an economic resource capable of improving community welfare.

Based on the analysis of the existing conditions, potentials, and obstacles identified previously, the revitalization strategy can be formulated in several main aspects, namely physical preservation, cultural strengthening, tourism development, and the improvement of institutions and community participation.

1) Physical Preservation Strategy (Conservation of Historical Sites)

Revitalization efforts need to begin with the physical preservation of buildings and historical sites left by the Langkat Sultanate. Strategies that can be implemented include:

- Renovation and restoration of historical buildings such as the Azizi Mosque and the sultan's tomb complex.
- Arrangement of the areas around the sites to make them more orderly, clean, and attractive.
- Provision of historical information boards as an educational medium for tourists.

This step aims to maintain the authenticity and sustainability of historical heritage as the main attraction of cultural tourism.

2) Cultural Value Strengthening Strategy (Non-Physical Revitalization)

In addition to the physical aspect, revitalization must also address the cultural aspects that live within the community, through:

- Preservation of Malay customs and traditions.
- Regular organization of cultural festivals.
- Integration of the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate into local education.

Strengthening this aspect is important to maintain cultural identity and create authentic tourism experiences.

3) Culture-Based Tourism Development Strategy

Tourism development can be carried out through:

- Creation of cultural tour packages (heritage tours).
- Development of religious tourism based on the history of the sultanate.
- Digital promotion through social media and tourism platforms.
- Development of the creative economy, such as typical Malay cuisine and crafts.

This strategy aims to increase tourist attractiveness while expanding the reach of promotion.

4) Infrastructure and Accessibility Improvement Strategy

To support tourist comfort, the following are needed:

- Improvement of road access to tourist areas.
- Provision of public facilities such as parking areas, toilets, and information centers.
- Arrangement of the surrounding residential areas to make them more livable and aesthetically pleasing.

Adequate infrastructure will improve the quality of the tourist experience and the competitiveness of the destination.

5) Community Empowerment and Institutional Strategy

Community involvement is the main key to the success of revitalization, through:

- Tourism management training for local communities.
- Establishment of tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis).
- Strengthening the role of culture-based local MSMEs.
- Strengthening cooperation among the government, the community, and stakeholders.

This strategy aims to create sustainable, community-based tourism management.



Figure 3. Illustration of the Direction of Revitalization Strategies and Development of Cultural Areas

[SUMBER PERLU DIKONFIRMASI PENULIS: asal, pemilik, lokasi dan izin penggunaan visual Figure 3]

The strategy for revitalizing the historical values of the Langkat Sultanate must be carried out in an integrated and collaborative manner, involving various parties and combining preservation and economic development aspects. This approach is expected to make Tanjung Pura District a leading, sustainable culture-based tourism destination while preserving historical heritage for future generations.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, this study concluded that Tanjung Pura District possessed substantial historical and cultural heritage resources associated with the Langkat Sultanate. These resources included tangible heritage, particularly the Azizi Mosque and the royal tomb complex, as well as intangible cultural heritage represented by Malay customs, traditions, and cultural practices that continued to be preserved within the local community. These historical and cultural assets offered considerable potential for developing distinctive cultural tourism attractions grounded in local heritage and traditional values. However, their utilization for tourism development remained suboptimal because of inadequate conservation and maintenance of historical buildings, limited efforts to safeguard intangible cultural heritage, and insufficient integration of cultural resources into tourism activities. Consequently, the potential contribution of these heritage assets to local tourism development and community economic opportunities had not been fully realized.

The principal challenges affecting heritage revitalization included inadequate maintenance of historical sites, limited public awareness of cultural preservation, insufficient tourism promotion, inadequate supporting infrastructure, and weak coordination among stakeholders. The

findings also indicated limitations in government planning and coordination, alongside relatively low participation by local communities and private sector stakeholders in heritage tourism management. Accordingly, the study recommended an integrated revitalization strategy encompassing the conservation of tangible cultural heritage, safeguarding and promotion of Malay cultural traditions, improvement of tourism accessibility and supporting facilities, and strengthening of community participation through Tourism Awareness Groups (Kelompok Sadar Wisata, Pokdarwis). Effective implementation would require coordinated efforts among government institutions, heritage managers, local communities, and private sector participants to balance cultural preservation with economic opportunities. Such an approach could support sustainable cultural tourism development while maintaining the historical authenticity, cultural identity, and social significance of the Langkat Sultanate's heritage in Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency.

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