

**DEVELOPMENT OF KAMPUNG WISATA LAWAS MASPATI
SURABAYA AS TOURISM HERITAGE IN GOOD TOURISM
GOVERNANCE PERSPECTIVE**

Reza Tri Wahyuni

Public Administration Department,
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
UPN "Veteran" East Java
rezatriwahyuni40@gmail.com

Ertien Rining Nawangsari

Public Administration Department,
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
UPN "Veteran" East Java
ertien_rining.adneg@upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The Surabaya City Government is developing a tourism program, namely Kampung Wisata. Kampung Lawas Maspati is one of the tourism potentials to be used as leading heritage tourism in the city of Surabaya. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the decline in tourists. This study aims to describe and analyze the development carried out so that tourism can continue to run in the midst of a pandemic by using the concepts of good tourism governance principles, Bambang Sunaryo (2013). This type of research is a qualitative research with data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation. The research location is in the Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati Surabaya. The focus of the research is the application of the principles of good tourism governance in the development of Kampung Lawas Maspati. Research data sources, primary data and secondary data. The results of the study indicate that in the application of the ten principles of good tourism governance, there are two principles that have not been achieved and implemented properly, namely the principle of environmental carrying capacity and the principle of Program Monitoring and Evaluation.

Keywords: *Good Tourism Governance, Tourism, Tourism Village*

A. INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is one sector that applies the concept of good governance. This happens because of an assessment that tourism can run well because of the involvement of three parties, namely the Community, Private and Government. This statement is also contained in the *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2009* concerning Tourism which states that the implementation of tourism activities must run in accordance with the principle of sustainability, which means that tourism as an industry should not only pay attention to aspects of income and tourists but must pay attention to carrying

capacity, how then the existence of the tourism industry can synergize the various actors who play a role. Through this law, local governments can implement good governance in the tourism sector in their respective regions.

The application of the concept of good governance in the industry and regional tourism sector can be realized by paying attention to collaboration and involvement between the government, the private sector, and also the community itself. This is done in order to realize good tourism governance (good tourism governance). This statement was also made by (Sunaryo, 2013:77) which states that the implementation of good tourism governance is essentially a coordination and synchronization of programs between existing stakeholders and the involvement of synergistic (integrated and mutually reinforcing) active participation between the government, the private sector/tourism industry, and the local community concerned.

Bambang Sunaryo introduced good tourism governance as Good Tourism Governance. In the implementation of these tourism activities, so that the goals and missions of good tourism development can be achieved through the principles of good tourism governance. These principles are 1. Participation of the community concerned; 2. Involvement of all stakeholders; 3. Local ownership partnerships; 4. Continuous use of resources; 5. Accommodating community aspirations; 6. Environmental carrying capacity; 7. Monitor and evaluate the program; 8. Environmental accountability; 9. Training for related communities; 10. Promotion and advocacy of local cultural values (Sunaryo, 2013:78).

The city of Surabaya is the second largest metropolitan city after Jakarta. This gives rise to an assessment that the city of Surabaya has minimal tourism. However, even so, according to Mr. Widodo Suryantoro, Head of the Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office in (Adityaji, 2018) There are many tourist destinations that are the main destinations for domestic and foreign tourists when visiting the city of Surabaya, namely shopping tourism such as malls and SME centers, then culinary tourism and the three park tours, and the fourth nature tourism, although not as much as other cities. The lack of tourism in the city of Surabaya, one of which is due to the high population, which causes an increase in demand for land for settlements. Due to the limited availability of land, it causes the settlements that are built to be jostled in small alleys or what are often referred to as villages.

The number of villages in the city of Surabaya has inspired the city government to turn the village area into a tourist area. It is also listed in (Surabaya City Profile Book, 2016:116) who stated that although it does not have an amazing natural landscape, Surabaya has developed another model of nature tourism thanks to its efforts to realize green open space (green open space), rejuvenating parks and building tourist villages. This effort was carried out by the Surabaya City Government as a strategy to create alternative tourism considering the lack of natural resources that can be used as a tourist area in the city of Surabaya. Kampung Lawas Maspati is one of the villages which was inaugurated as a tourist village on January 24, 2016 by the Surabaya City Government, Tri Rismaharini. This village is used as a tourist village by the Surabaya City Government because this village has and stores many historical sites of the city of

Surabaya in the colonial era long ago, such as the 1907 House, Ongko Loro School, Bread Factory, etc.

In this case, the Surabaya City Government has stated in the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Surabaya Nomor 10 Tahun 2016* concerning the Medium Term Development Plan of the City of Surabaya for 2016-2021 and the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Surabaya Nomor 12 Tahun 2014* concerning Surabaya City Spatial Planning 2014-2034 that Bubutan District is a cultural heritage area that must be protected and preserved. In this case, Kampung Lawas Maspati is also included in the sub-district of Bubutan, meaning that Kampung Lawas Maspati is one of the cultural heritage areas that must be preserved and developed into a cultural or heritage tourism destination. In this case, Kampung Lawas Maspati has several heritage buildings of the heroes which serve as the main attraction of the tourism. In addition, residents also provide value-added tourism with the aim that tourists do not get bored with cultural tourism. These innovations are in the form of traditional games, patrol music, traditional dances, photo spots, and so on. Kampung Lawas Maspati also has a clean village environment that supports comfort in traveling.

If you visit Kampung Lawas Maspati at this time, you will be charged an entrance ticket, so tourists who will visit here must prepare a nominal amount of money to be able to enjoy historical tourism in Kampung Lawas Maspati. Although an entrance fee is charged, this does not discourage the tourists who want to visit this village because it is comparable to the facilities obtained.

Since February 2020, the world has been hit by a non-natural disaster, namely the COVID-19 pandemic. This certainly has a negative impact on several sectors, including the tourism sector. It has been about 10 months since March the tourism sector has experienced a slump, the number of tourists in 2020 both foreign tourists and domestic tourists has decreased sharply when compared to 2019. The decline occurred in all regions in Indonesia, including East Java Province and Surabaya City.

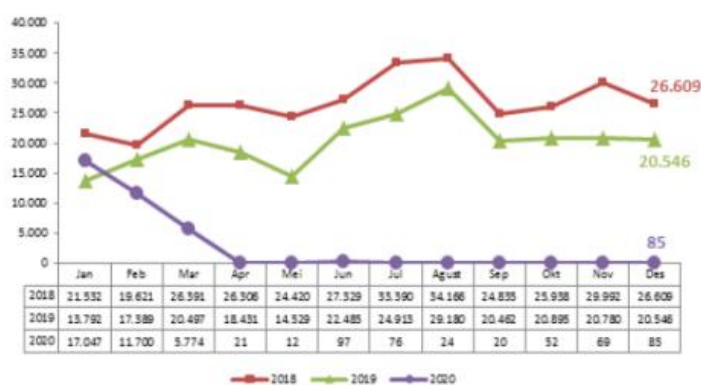


Figure 1 Number of Foreign Tourists To East Java Through Juanda Airport Entrance 2018-2020

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of the City of Surabaya, 2020

Based on the graph above, it can be concluded that the number of foreign

tourists who come to East Java through the Juanda entrance has decreased drastically starting in April 2020. The decline in the number of tourists also occurred in domestic tourists. The statement was stated by Sinarto, the Head of the Culture and Tourism Office of East Java Province, that the number of domestic tourists in January-July 2020 decreased by 76.6% when compared to the same period last year. In 2019 the number of domestic or domestic tourists reached 82,417,694 people, while for 2020 the January-July period only reached 11,331,567 people.

In this case, Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati is one of the Tourism Villages affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since its inauguration as a tourist village, many tourists, both local and foreign, have visited Kampung Lawas Maspati. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has made this tourist village also experience a decrease in the number of tourists, which can be seen in the table below.

Table 1 Number of Tourist Arrivals (International and Archipelago) to Lawas Maspati Village in 2017-2020

TAHUN	JUMLAH WISATAWAN	
	Wisatawan Mancanegara	Wisatawan Nusantara
2017	369	1.020
2018	230	1.185
2019	228	1.197
2020	78	519

Source: Lawas Maspati Tourism Village Management, 2021

This of course has an impact on the economy of the surrounding community who become local guides, then has an impact on MSMEs in the Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati. Based on the researchers' observations at a glance, the development and management that has been carried out so far until entering the New Normal era, there are still many obstacles and problems that occur. Some of the obstacles that occur are the lack of socialization of the Surabaya City Government, especially the Surabaya City Culture Service regarding regional policies and regulations regarding how to manage and develop cultural heritage areas into tourism, then the most important thing is about tourist attractions, weak promotional networks both from within the region or between regions. area, and workforce competence.

Therefore, researchers are interested in researching this problem. Given that the Old Maspati Tourism Village is one of the heritage or historical tourism that has the potential to be used as the leading heritage tourism of the city of Surabaya. In addition, it is hoped that this research can restore the condition of Kampung Lawas Maspati so that it is re-attracted by tourists considering the many other tourist villages that have emerged, of course this requires more development and management than before, one of which can be done by analyzing and identifying deeper the three roles of actors involved in the development of the Kampung

Wisata Lawas Maspati. In addition, in the midst of the Surabaya City Government's efforts to implement good governance, Researchers want to know the extent of the application of the principles of good governance in the existing and developing tourism sector. Based on the above problems, researchers will conduct research and research on the development of tourist areas with the title "Development of the Old Maspati Tourism Village in Surabaya City as Heritage Tourism in the Perspective of Good Tourism Governance".

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Development Administration in Public Administration

Development Administration is nothing but a part of public administration which is intended to support the development process. Therefore, the rules of public administration have applied to the administration of development. In development administration, it has given wider attention than just discussing the administration of government in the form of maintaining security, law and order, collecting taxes or providing public services and maintaining relations with other countries. Meanwhile, according to (Listyaningsih, 2014:18) It is stated that Development Administration can be defined as the process of controlling business (administration) by the state (government) for planned growth towards a condition that is considered better and progress in various aspects of the nation's life. Then according to Katz quoted by (Judge, 2016:63) stated that the Development Administration has a more dynamic and innovative nature because it involves efforts to rely on social changes, in this effort the development administration is very interested in and involved in the mobilization of resources and their allocation for development activities.

b. Regional autonomy

In carrying out development in the current era is the authority of the local government. The delegation of authority from the central government to local governments to administer and manage their own regions is the meaning of regional autonomy. Regional autonomy itself comes from the Greek "autonomie" which means auto is itself and nomos which means law. Literally according to (Arenawati, 2016:39) Autonomy can be defined as the granting of rights and powers to regulate and manage their own household to agencies, companies, and regions. While the definition of regional autonomy according to the *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2014* concerning Regional Government Article 1 paragraph 6 which reads "regional autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and interests of local communities in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

c. Tourism Development

Selo Soemardjan stated that tourism development must be a planned development as a whole, so that optimal benefits can be obtained for the community, both in terms of economic, social, and cultural. (Djafar, 2015). In the development of a tourism, of course, a regulation or tourism policy is needed to regulate and manage tourism in an area or country. Therefore, the *Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2009* concerning Tourism to regulate the course of the

tourism sector in the State of Indonesia. According to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2009* concerning tourism which regulates opportunities for the use and development of tourism resources, this is the responsibility of all relevant parties, especially local government institutions that are responsible for each regional asset and resource.

According to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 9 Tahun 1990* concerning Tourism quoted by Musanef (1995: 44), in Chapter III article 6 point (a) it is stated as follows: the development of tourist objects and attractions is carried out by taking into account (a) the ability to encourage increased development of economic and social life culture. (b) religious values, customs and views and values that live in society. (c) environmental quality sustainability. (d) the continuity of the tourism business itself (Djafar, 2015). Therefore, in terms of tourism development and development, it is necessary to pay attention to several aspects that have been mentioned above. It is intended that the development and development carried out can run smoothly.

d. Good Tourism Governance

Good Tourism Governance was introduced by Bambang Sunaryo (2013) which essentially means that there is coordination and synchronization of programs between existing stakeholders and the involvement of synergistic (integrated and mutually reinforcing) active participation between the government, the private sector/tourism industry, and the local community. which is related (Sunaryo, 2013:77). It was further explained that in the implementation of good tourism governance, the process must be carried out through the principles of good tourism governance. The principles introduced by (Sunaryo, 2013:78-80) that is:

Table 1. Principles of Good Tourism Governance

No	Principle	description
1	Related Community Participation	The community must supervise or control the existing tourism development by being involved in determining the vision, mission and goals of tourism development then the community participates in implementing the programs that have been prepared previously.
2	Involvement of All Related Stakeholders	The actors and stakeholders who must be actively and productively involved in tourism development include groups and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations)
3	Local Ownership Partnership	Tourism development must be able to provide broad business opportunities for the local community
4	Sustainable Use of Resources	Tourism development must pay attention to the use of existing resources
5	Accommodating Community	The aspirations and goals of the community must be considered in order to

	Aspiration	realize a harmonious relationship between visitors/tourists and the surrounding community
6	Environmental Carrying Capacity	The carrying capacity of the environment in tourism development that must be considered and used as the main consideration in developing various tourism facilities and activities includes the carrying capacity of physical, biotic, socio-economic and cultural
7	Program Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation activities in sustainable tourism development programs include starting from the preparation of guidelines, evaluations the impact of tourism activities and the development of indicators and boundaries to measure the impact of tourism up to the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of overall activities
8	Environmental Accountability	Tourism development planning must take into account the environmental components that related to each other.
9	Training in Related Communities	Community training is needed to implement the programs that have been made.
10	Promotion and Advocacy of Local Cultural Values	Sustainable tourism development also requires land use promotion and advocacy programs and activities that strengthen the landscape character and cultural identity of the local community well.

Source: (Sunaryo, 2013)

e. Cultural Tourism

In (Suwena & Widyatmaja, 2017), explained that etymologically tourism comes from Sanskrit which consists of two words, namely, pari which means "a lot" or "around" and tourism means "going" or "traveling". It was further said that according to Yoeti, the word tourism should be interpreted as a trip that is carried out many times or in circles, from one place to another which in English is called a "tour". Cultural tourism is often also referred to as Heritage Tourism. In (Rozaan et al., 2018) Heritage tourism is defined by the National Trust of Historic Preservation or NTHP as a travel activity to gain experience in locations, artifacts and activities that authentically represent stories and life in the past and present, including cultural, historical and natural resources. Meanwhile, according to Goeldner, argued that cultural tourism includes all aspects of the journey to learn about each other's lifestyles and thoughts (Prasodjo, 2017). The statement above

can be concluded that cultural tourism or heritage tourism is more directed at the purpose of visitors or tourists visiting cultural tourism rather than to understand the nature and compare it with the cultural conditions it has as a new understanding, of course, in addition to the aesthetic value contained in it.

C. METHODS

The research method is a path or step taken to develop and test the truth of a knowledge. This is because the research method is one of the important indicators that must exist in conducting a research. Based on the approach and type of research used, this research is a study that uses a qualitative approach. In this case the data that will be generated in this research is descriptive in the form of words. In (Kuswana, 2011:43) states that qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine the condition of natural objects, namely the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in combination, data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

Then the research location is a place where researchers conduct their research, especially in viewing and reviewing phenomena and events that actually occur regarding the object under study. In determining the research location, it must also consider several reasons such as time, cost, and energy so that the research carried out will run well and maximally. In this case, the researcher determines the research location which is located in Kampung Lawas Maspati which is located on Jalan Maspati Gang V, RW 6, Bubutan Village, Surabaya City.

Furthermore, this research focuses on the aspects of applying the principles of good tourism governance in the development of tourist villages as heritage tourism whose implementation is guided by the application of the principles of good tourism governance according to (Sunaryo, 2013:78-80) namely: Participation of Related Communities, Involvement of All Stakeholders, Local Ownership Partnerships, Sustainable Resource Utilization, Accommodating Community Aspirations, Environmental Supporting Capacity, Monitoring and Evaluation of Programs, Environmental Accountability, Training in Related Communities, and Promotion and Advocacy of Local Cultural Values.

In this study there are two sources of data, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources:

a. Primary data

Primary data is data obtained directly by data collectors (researchers) from the research object. Data and informants obtained directly from informants or actors at the time of this research, namely informants regarding data and information about the implementation of the development of the old tourist village of Maspati.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is all data obtained indirectly from the object study. The secondary data are in the form of documents, reports and other archives that are relevant to this research can be in the form of files written and valid existence, that is, such as words or actions, sources written, and photo.

To obtain a more in-depth picture, this study uses the following data collection techniques:

a. Observation

Observation or observation is an activity of recording phenomena that done systematically. Observations can be done in an involved (participatory) or openly or covertly. As a complement to this participatory observation activity, researchers must follow the daily activities of the informants in a certain time, pay attention to what is happening, question interesting information and study the documents they have.

b. Interview

In this case, the researcher uses data collection techniques, namely structured interviews, namely structured interviews conducted by researchers by asking a number of structured questions about matters relating to the research topic to be carried out. Therefore, in conducting interviews, researchers have prepared research instruments in the form of written questions.

c. Documentation

Documentation technique is to find and collect data in the form of documents, recordings of events. This technique is used to collect various information, especially to complete data that is not obtained in observations and interviews. In this case the researcher uses documentation techniques as a tool to get photos, videos, track records, and so on regarding the research.

Then related to data analysis, this study uses data analysis from (Miles & Huberman, 2014) which are as follows:

a. Data collection

The data were collected in the form of words that were not a series of words and had been collected by researchers through data collection techniques, namely interviews, observations, documentation, and others.

b. Data Condensation

Data condensation is the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming data that are comprehensively part of written field notes, interviews, documents and other empirical data.

c. Data Presentation

Presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like. In this case Miles and Huberman stated "the most frequent from display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text". The most frequently used to present data in qualitative research is narrative text. Furthermore, it is recommended that in displaying data, in addition to narrative text, it can also be in the form of graphs, matrices, networks and charts.

d. Conclusion and Verification

The initial conclusions put forward are still tentative, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support it at this stage subsequent data collection. But if the conclusions put forward in early stage, supported by valid and consistent evidence when researchers return to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward is a credible conclusion.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study focuses on Good Tourism Governance in the Development of the Old Maspati Tourism Village, Surabaya City as Heritage Tourism. The Lawas Maspati Tourism Village is a unique tourist village in the city of Surabaya to be researched. This is because the Old Maspati Tourism Village is one of the heritage tourism destinations in the city of Surabaya that is in demand by tourists than other tourist villages in the city of Surabaya. The success in the development carried out by the village cannot be separated from the involvement of the role of the government, the community, and also the private sector. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of tourists visiting the Lawas Maspati Tourism Village has decreased, This is very unfortunate considering that this tourist village has the potential to become a leading heritage tourism in the city of Surabaya. Therefore, this study was conducted to find out and analyze more deeply the efforts and strategies carried out by the three actors in terms of developing the Lawas Maspati Tourism Village, Surabaya City so that it becomes a tourist destination that is in demand by tourists again.

To find out the success of good tourism governance which is applied to the development and management of the Lawas Maspati Tourism Village, Surabaya City, an analysis of good tourism governance is carried out using the theory of good tourism governance principles from Bambang Sunaryo with 10 (ten) principles which will be further elaborated below:

a. Related Community Participation

Community participation in the development of tourist villages is realized through several activities, such as holding program planning meetings, providing suggestions or ideas, assisting in the preparation of facilities and infrastructure, conducting tourist attractions such as playing patrol music and performing regional dances and other unique attractions. Then the tourism village community also always carries out evaluation activities to find out what attractions need to be improved, need to be removed, and need to be added. This is done so that the tourist attractions provided are better and more attractive. The community also carried out promotional activities to introduce Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati to the wider community. However, according to the statements of the informants, the existing community participation seems to be lacking because other people seem to depend on only one mover in the tourist village. So it can be said that the participation of the people of this wsiata village is quite high. However, even so, of course there is still a need for an understanding and direction to people who are less concerned with the existence of these tourism activities, which of course is a separate task for the administrators and cadres of the development of the tourist village to be even more active in inviting, providing direction and information about the impact of the tourism industry. positive with the existence of tourism activities in the village. This is in accordance with the opinion of Bambang Sunaryo (2013) that the community must supervise or control the existing tourism development by being involved in determining the vision, mission and goals of tourism development then the community participates in implementing the programs that have been prepared previously. Although there are still some people

who are indifferent, this does not interfere with the development activities that have been carried out.



Figure 2 Welcoming Tourists
Source: Old Village Archives, 2019

b. Involvement of All Stakeholders

In the development and management of the Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati, there is the involvement of stakeholders, namely the Surabaya City Government, especially the Culture and Tourism Office, as well as PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Surabaya City. Pelindo III's involvement in tourism activities is carried out with several activities, including Pelindo III participating in planning development programs that will be carried out, providing funds for program implementation, monitoring the program, evaluating activity programs, as well as promoting or branding Kampung Lawas Maspati. Then the Department of Culture and Tourism is more likely to carry out promotional or branding activities to the wider community, especially foreign tourists, In addition, the department also held training activities which before the COVID-19 pandemic were held once a month. The training activities in question are conducting English language training, training to become a guide, training for SMEs, and so on. Bambang Sunaryo (2013) argues that actors and stakeholders must be actively and productively involved in tourism development. The above opinion is in accordance with the involvement of stakeholders in Development of Old Maspati Tourism Village as *Tourism Surabaya City Heritage*. *Although there are still obstacles, namely the lack of involvement* The Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office, which is considered to be less involved in planning and also evaluating and monitoring tourism activities in the Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati.

c. Local Ownership Partnership

In relation to the local Ownership Partnership, it can be seen that tourism activities in the Lawas Maspati Tourism Village, Surabaya City can provide jobs for the local community, especially the people of the Lawas Maspati Village who are mostly unemployed. The jobs provided include being a tour guide, being a tour manager, being a patrol music player, being a dancer, building a home-based business, and so on. This tourism activity is considered to be able to increase income for housewives who are only at home, and also provide benefits for traders, whether traders from the local community or even traders outside the tourist area. In this case, it means that tourism activities have a very positive

impact and benefit both for the local community of Kampung Lawas Maspati and for the local community outside the tourist area. The results of the research above are considered to be in accordance with the opinion of Bambang Sunaryo (2013) that tourism development must be able to provide broad business opportunities for local communities.

d. Sustainable Use of Resources

The development of tourism activities in the Lawas Maspati Tourism Village is an action in utilizing the existing resources in the tourist area. Utilization of resources such as the existence of old buildings, cultural heritage, inscriptions, and other historical sources that can be used as the main attraction of the tourist village. Therefore, in the implementation of this tourism activity, the community is considered to have been able to utilize the resources in a sustainable manner well. This is in accordance with the opinion of Bambang Sunaryo (2013) that tourism development must pay attention to the sustainable use of existing resources as a tourist attraction. Although there are still some residents or local people who have rights to the old building, they prefer to sell the building on the grounds that if it is used as a cultural heritage it will not generate much profit compared to selling the building. However, they still allow if the building is used as a tourist attraction.

e. Accommodating Community Aspiration

Bambang Sunaryo (2013) argues that the aspirations and goals of the community must be considered in order to realize a harmonious relationship between visitors/tourists and the surrounding community. The above opinion is not fully in accordance with the reality in *Development of Old Maspati Tourism Village as Surabaya City Heritage. This happened because* In accommodating the aspirations of the community, there are still some residents or local people who are still indifferent so that the aspirations of the community cannot be conveyed. However, this can be overcome by imposing a representative vote for each RT so that residents who want to convey their ideas can go through the head of their RT. This certainly does not interfere with the harmonious relationship between the three parties, namely the Surabaya City Government, especially the Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) and also the local community of the Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati, Surabaya City.

f. Environmental Carrying Capacity

Then with regard to the carrying capacity of the environment, it can be seen that the main attraction of the tourism is the historical elements owned by Kampung Lawas Maspati, such as the presence of old buildings, inscriptions, other historical objects. This tourist village also has a shady and beautiful physical environment so that tourists who come will feel comfortable. However, the villagers are starting to realize the lack of interest from tourists in cultural or historical tourism. Therefore, the community tries to create ideas such as holding regional dance performances, patrol music, and so on which are used as supporting attractions. Therefore, the people of this village are considered to be quite understanding in utilizing the potential of their environment. However, Due to the limited physical carrying capacity, the local community created various

ideas to serve as tourism village development programs. Given that this tourist village emphasizes its heritage side, the local community emphasizes more on the social and cultural side as a supporting attraction. This is not fully in accordance with the opinion of Bambang Sunaryo (2013) that the carrying capacity of the environment in tourism development must be considered and used as the main consideration in developing various tourism facilities and activities including physical, biotic, socio-economic and cultural carrying capacity. It can be seen that the carrying capacity of physical facilities is still limited. Considering that this tourist village emphasizes its heritage side, the local community emphasizes its social and cultural aspects as a supporting attraction.

g. Program Monitoring and Evaluation

Furthermore, related to program monitoring and evaluation, it can be seen that the people of the Lawas Maspati Tourism Village do not understand and understand the existence of Regional Regulations that regulate the maintenance of Cultural Conservation, the use of cultural heritage as tourist attractions, the process of monitoring and evaluating cultural heritage as tourist attractions and so on which is contained in the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Surabaya Nomor 5 Tahun 2005* concerning the Preservation of Cultural Conservation Buildings and/or Environments. This is not in accordance with the opinion of Bambang Sunaryo (2013) that the community must understand the monitoring and evaluation activities in a sustainable tourism development program including starting from the preparation of guidelines, evaluating the impact of tourism activities as well as developing indicators and boundaries to measure the impact of tourism until with the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of all activities.

h. Environmental Accountability

Regarding Environmental Accountability, according to Bambang Sunaryo (2013), he argues that tourism development planning must pay attention to interrelated environmental components. This has been in accordance with the reality in Development of Old Maspati Tourism Village as Tourism *Surabaya City Heritage*. Activities such as reforestation, waste bank management, making herbal dinners, planting toga plants, community service activities, and so on which are held by the community of this tourist village indicate that the community is responsible for utilizing the existing environment so that it does not cause environmental exploitation. The local community believes that things that are done well and not excessively will bear good fruit too, one of which is realized by tourism development that runs smoothly so as to increase the income of the local community.

i. Training in Related Communities

Furthermore, with regard to training in related communities, it is known that Education and Training regarding the development of a tourist area has been obtained by the Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati Community. These trainings are assistance from the Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office and also assistance from PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Surabaya City. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, various forms of training were provided, which included SME training (making herbal dishes, herbal drinks, Surabaya specialties, etc.) then training to become a tour guide as well as English language training. However, the training

that is still ongoing today is training to become a tour guide and also training in English.

j. Promotion and Advocacy of Local Cultural Values

Regarding the promotion, it can be seen that the promotion has been carried out both by the people of the Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati and by the Culture and Tourism Office of the City of Surabaya as well as by PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) of the City of Surabaya. The promotions carried out are more focused on the social and cultural conditions and activities carried out by the local community of Kampung Lawas Maspati and have formed into the characteristics of the village, such as the people are friendly, friendly, smiling, mutual cooperation, and still preserving the culture of the city of Surabaya such as patrol music and remo dance. This is in accordance with the opinion of Bambang Sunaryo (2013) that sustainable tourism development also requires land use promotion and advocacy programs and activities that strengthen the landscape character and cultural identity of the local community properly.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that in the management and development of the Old Maspati Tourism Village, Surabaya City as a Heritage Tourism, there is the involvement of several parties, namely the Surabaya City Government, especially the Culture and Tourism Office, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Surabaya City, and the people of Kampung Surabaya. Lawas Maspati. In this case, some people are considered to have been involved or participated in tourism development and management activities, this is evidenced by some people who support this tourism activity such as participating in program planning meetings, providing proposals/ideas, preparing facilities and infrastructure for activities, conducting tourist attractions, and conduct evaluations and promotions. Kampung Wisata Lawas Maspati itself is a fostered village of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero). So that in all processes of developing this tourist village there is always the involvement of PT Pelindo III starting from the planning, implementation, to evaluation and supervision as well as carrying out promotional activities. This tourism village development activity also involves the Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office in terms of promotional activities, regarding participation in planning activities and also evaluations have not been carried out. There are 10 (ten) principles of Good Tourism Governance that will describe the success of good tourism governance in the Lawas Maspati Tourism Village, Surabaya City. So the application of Good Tourism Governance in the development and management of the Lawas Maspati Tourism Village, Surabaya City has not been carried out properly, because there are 2 principles that have not been implemented and fulfilled properly, namely the principle of Environmental Supporting Capacity due to limited physical carrying capacity (natural landscape) and the principle of Monitor and Program Evaluation due to lack of understanding of the community regarding the regulations that apply in the City of Surabaya, namely the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Surabaya Nomor 5 Tahun 2005* concerning the Preservation of Cultural Heritage Buildings and/or Environments. However,

this does not interfere with the development process and harmonious relations between the three stakeholders and can be handled properly.

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