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# ANALYSIS OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL TOURISM IN KAYUTANGAN HERITAGE VILLAGE BASED ON HEXAGONAL ASPECTS IN INDONESIA

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## Abstract

*Malang City with its Malang Heritage excellence makes historical building-based tourism an alternative in improving the welfare of local communities, overcoming slums, and increasing regional popularity. This research aims to determine the sustainability value of the current Kayutangan Heritage Village area. The research method applies Rapid Appraisal Local Economic Development (RALED) analysis. Using the hexagonal aspect base of target groups, location factors, policy synergy and focus, sustainable development, governance, and management processes. The results obtained overall sustainability in Kayutangan Heritage village is quite sustainable and improvements are still needed on indicators such as directions, lack of entrepreneurial innovation, photo spots that have begun to wear out, and environmental conditions are the main problems of the inequality of tourist visits. The existence of government support in the form of incentives, capital, and policies can be a solution in helping to improve the business innovation of local communities, but the lack of promotion and establishing partnerships with the private sector makes the product and branding of tourist areas less optimal. In addition, improving the quality of human resources such as foreign language communication and the existence of external activities carried out in the village can attract tourists to visit.*

*Keywords: Tourism, Local Economy, Sustainable Development, Multidimensional Scaling, Heritage*



## INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainable development refers to the Triple bottom line concept, this concept emphasizes the balance of the three pillars of sustainability, namely environmental balance to carry out economic activities, social care to maintain cultural diversity, and profit generation to obtain a decent standard of living (Klarin, 2018). The concept of sustainable development itself is related to the time dimension, because what is done now will definitely have an impact on the future (Fauzi & Oxtavianus, 2014). Therefore, achieving sustainable development requires a more comprehensive measurement that integrates environmental factors into the framework of economic development (Gyamfi et al., 2021; Leal Filho et al., 2018) in (Yanuarti & Rachmawati, 2022). According to Snowball & Courtney, (2010) tourism is also referred to as a driver of regional economic growth, because it can improve the welfare of the community with the existence of jobs and businesses and the creation of added value by utilizing existing natural or cultural resources. Local economic development objectives are appropriate in assisting tourism-based regional development, which involves local government, the private sector, nonprofit organizations, and local communities in their availability to work together to create better conditions for regional economic growth and job creation (World Bank, 2011).

Tourism development by carrying out the concept of heritage tourism is very much an alternative for the form of regional development with the tourism sector in urban areas. The aspects that support this historic tourism include historical architecture and the combination of urban structures and cultural artifacts make one form of artistic success in shaping the image of this concept (Ashworth & Tunbridge, 1990). Malang City has educational tourism based on historical buildings that have won an achievement, namely the Indonesian Tourism Village Award (ADWI) 2023 (Kominfo, 2023). This certainly has an impact on popularity considering that the Kayutangan Heritage area has gone through a restructuring process for 3 years, the government utilizes this moment to activate the area by creating events and carnivals in the area. The activation of the area has an impact on the number of tourists visiting the Kayutangan koridor which reaches 45,112 including domestic and foreign tourists by the end of 2023. However, the number of visitors in Kayutangan village does not reach half of the corridor visitors, at the end of 2023 the highest value of visits in 2023 was 16,712 consisting of domestic and foreign tourists.

The inequality in the number of visitors is also influenced by the promotion strategy carried out by related stakeholders, the manager of Kayutangan village said that the inequality in the number of residents who are left will have an influence on the income of the people who participate in managing Kayutangan village such as entrance ticket guards, tour guides, etc.

The facilities provided by the government in the village in the form of lights that match the corridor are expected to give the impression of matching and attracting tourists, but there are still many who are hesitant and even reluctant to enter because there are fees to be paid. The existence of support from the government in the form of facilities and events, and promotion with active social media is still an obstacle to attracting tourists into Kayutangan village. It is necessary to conduct more in-depth research using a local economic development approach based on hexagonal aspects, which is expected to find out what factors influence these problems and provide targeted solutions and strategies.

Therefore, this research reviews tourism-based local economic development in Kayutangan Heritage Village using hexagonal aspects of local economic development. According to Bappenas, (2006) that the hexagonal aspects of local economic development are very helpful for stakeholders in the preparation of complex development strategies by using references from aspects of social groups, location factors, policy focus and synergy, sustainable development, governance, and process management. The aims and objectives of this research are to determine the status and sustainability index as well as the leveraging factors of each aspect.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Development of The Tourism Economy**

Economic development is a process of changing the condition of the community by developing the current conditions to be more qualified, prosperous, and happy in the economy, compared to before based on priorities or programs that exist and have been determined and approved by the community itself (Noor, 2009). According to Wibowo et al., (2017) tourism economic development is a process that has a major influence in a sustainable manner and aims to increase the value of an area by readjusting and monitoring the evaluation results of the implementation of pre-existing plans with the basis for the tourism economic development process. Planning and development are not a process that can run alone, but is related to complex aspects and tourism is a development planning process that involves sectoral and regional aspects. The existence of tourism can affect the standard of living of the community around the tourist area, but it must also consider supporting facilities for tourists and the surrounding community so that they benefit from each other (Assaker et al., 2014).

### **Local Economic Development**

Sustainable local economic development can be encouraged by the active role of local governments, new and existing business owners, and local communities in creating synergies in

the formulation of effective and sustainable policies or strategies such as building partnerships and cooperation between business stakeholders with an impact on poverty reduction and job creation (Peck, 1996) in (Yusuf et al., 2021). The theory is in line with the research Bruyn & Meyer, (2022). The theory states that the role of contribution and collaboration from all stakeholders is influential in the process of developing a sustainable tourism local economy. However, the goal of local economic development is not only in achieving the success of the economic structure, this theory has a broader dimension as it has been developed by Bappenas, (2007) the hexagonal concept of local economic development is the target group, location factors, policy synergy and focus, sustainable development, governance, and management processes. The local economic development hexagonal is an analytical tool used to measure the condition and status of local economic development in an area using components that play a role in the formation, this component consists of six elements to form a hexagonal.

According to Anwar et al., (2022) The study found that local economic development is based on hexagonal aspects to see the sustainability index of Cocoa farming in Bantaeng Regency, with a similar method of Rapfish analysis with ecological, economic, legal and institutional, social and cultural as well as infrastructure and technology aspects. The aspects used are adjusted to the purpose of land resource utilization which requires complete data related to physical land, soil, soil chemical properties or climate conditions. Tyas et al., (2020) In his research related to ornamental koi fish farming using RALÉD analysis and another series, namely the Weighted Assessment (PENBOT) analysis which can help to determine more prioritized decisions from the six aspects used, so that the results of the analysis of local economic development are more focused on aspects with more sensitive value weights.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### The Study and Data Description

This research will be conducted in the Kayutangan Heritage Village area in Malang City, East Java, Indonesia. The reason for choosing this location is because Kayutangan Heritage Village is one of the cultural heritage tourist areas that has the beauty of Dutch architecture. Based on observations that researchers have made, there are many local people in Kayutangan Heritage Village who feel more affected by the many changes in the development of the area. Therefore, researchers made Kampung Heritage Kayutangan as a research location to be able to improve the quality of local potential based on cultural heritage tourism so that it is more optimal and can attract the interest and attention of visitors to reduce visitation inequality.

The population to be used is people who have a direct relationship with the process of managing and developing the area. The number of samples used is 103 people. Consisting of

88 MSMEs, 4 local governments, 9 area managers, and 2 academics from universities. Data collection uses a questionnaire and a google form with questionnaire questions adopted from the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas, 2007). The total number of question indicators used was 41 indicators from all hexagonal aspects. The measurement scale used generally in RALED analysis is a Likert scale with ordinal data, for example 0; does not exist 1; exists but is limited 2; exists and is adequate (Fauzi, 2019; Yusuf et al., 2021).

### Data Analysis Techniques

Data processing in this study, in line with what was done by Bappenas, (2007) using the Excel method and data analysis using RALED (Rapid Assessment Techniques for Local Economic Development) software, with reference to the hexagonal PEL aspects in order to identify quickly based on the leverage factors of each aspect. RALED is a modification of the RAPFISH (Rapid Assessment Techniques for Fisheries) program conducted by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada in 1993 to assess fisheries and aquatic resources (Pitcher, 1999). The stages in conducting the RALED analysis are using the MDS (Multi-Dimensional Scaling) ordination technique (placing things in the order of measurable indicators or attributes), where this MDS analysis is also carried out in conjunction with leverage and Monte Carlo analysis, determining the Stress value, and the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ).

- 1) Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) is an analysis to see how close the objects studied are or a way to describe the relationship or similarity between individual cases in a data set (Yusuf et al., 2021). This technique summarizes a dimension with a similarity assessment of the object given by the respondent (Hair et al., 2010). The accuracy of the MDS analysis is seen from the Stress value and the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ). If the Stress value is less than 25% and the coefficient is close to 1, then the accuracy of each aspect of the assessment is in good condition (Kavanagh & Pitcher, 2001).
- 2) Leverage analysis to determine the attributes or indicators of the most sensitive/dominant hexagonal aspects. This is done to formulate an improvement strategy, the most dominant indicator means that it is an indicator that must be given more attention to improve, because the indicator has an influence on the sustainability of the aspect. Leverage analysis has a value that ranges from 2% - 6% as measured by the change of Root Mean Square (RMS) (Fauzi, 2019).
- 3) Monte Carlo, monte carlo analysis in RALED software has 'self-validation', where validation is important in processing questionnaire data to prevent errors in running the program. The following monte carlo is done to find out; 1) the effect of attribute assessment errors, 2) variations in assessment due to differences in respondent opinions, 3) the quality of the

anchors arranged and reference stabilization, 4) high stress values, 5) there are errors in entering data or incomplete data (Yusuf et al., 2021). The parameter used is the 95% confidence interval, which is by looking at the difference between the results of the MDS calculation value and the results of the monte carlo analysis with a maximum difference of 5%.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The dimensions of local economic development are grouped into 6 aspects to make it easier for stakeholders to understand the main concepts and instruments of local economic development. These aspects can be used to identify the status and sustainability index of the Kayutangan Heritage Village area, while the attributes/indicators in each aspect can be used to determine the leverage factor or sensitivity factor that can show how much influence the attribute has on the sustainability of the local economy.

### Sustainability Status Target Group Aspect

The results of the RALÉD analysis on the target group aspect are the sustainability index value of 46.38, which means that the status of the target group aspect of the Kayutangan Heritage Village tourism area is in the less sustainable category. Based on the leverage analysis of attributes that affect the sustainability of the target group aspect consisting of local businesses, investors, and new businesses, it can be seen in Figure 1 that there are three attributes with bars that are more dominant than others, namely promotion indicators (8.78), entrepreneurship training (7.49), and incentives (5.45). The longer the leverage bar means the lower the score of the attribute, which means that it greatly affects the sustainability of business activities in the Kayutangan Heritage Village area.

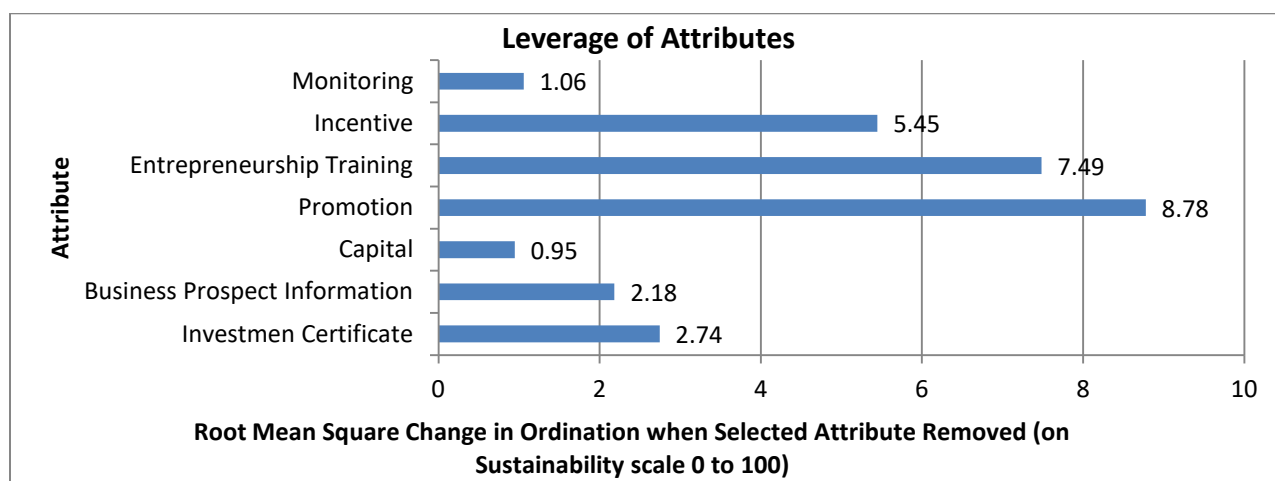


Figure 1. Sensitivities Target Group Aspect

Promotion in this case is a form of promotion of MSME products in expanding the market to introduce product advantages to consumers. Not a few tourists are confused about looking for typical souvenirs in Kayutangan Heritage village, even tourists do not know what kind of merchandise and where it can be found in the Kayutangan Heritage Village area. The strategy that can be done in this case is to see and observe the things that are favored by visitors to then take advantage of their strategic location, then cooperate with partners in the corridor area in introducing superior products in the tourist area (Afriani & Susanti, 2017). In addition, entrepreneurship training can increase entrepreneurial motivation, creativity, confidence in entrepreneurship, and courage in facing entrepreneurial risks (Mariyana et al., 2022). In Kayutangan village, entrepreneurship training is carried out by service students with various kinds such as batik training, making merchandise, and even English language training for tour guides. This is in line with the third leverage factor that needs to be improved is the incentive factor, this factor can support the manufacture of merchandise from training so that it can be produced in larger quantities. Incentives for business actors as well as in the sustainability of tourist areas are important to anticipate economic contractions that can be seen from business performance and how long the business can survive (Effendi et al., 2022). The following strategies can be used to improve sustainability indicators in the target group aspect:

Table 1. Strategy to Improve Sustainability Index Aspect Target Group

No	Leverage Analysis	Strategy
1	Promotion	- Utilize certain events - Partnering with businesses in the Kayutangan Heritage corridor
2	Entrepreneurship Training	- Monitoring and evaluation of the results of the training - Training flow to be more focused and sustainable
3	Incentive	- Cooperate with local financial institutions - Maintain a conducive investment climate

### Sustainability Status Aspect Location Factor

The location factor aspect is divided into geographical aspects, innovative environment, and settlement quality. The results of the RALED model analysis show that the multi-dimensional scaling value of 62.39 is included in the sustainable category. Based on Figure 2, the results of the leverage analysis on the location factor aspect, there are three attributes with the first dominant higher bar value, namely skilled workers (6.11), public facilities (5.84), and directions (5.24). At the attribute of skilled workers or those included in the quality of human resources, it is important to pay attention to seeing the quality of Kayutangan Heritage Village tourists. Tourists

who attend come from within and outside the country, the form of interaction and service provided by managers in tourist areas will affect the quality of communication that occurs with tourists and managers (Damayanti, 2020). Quality of human resources can be measured, among others, by the ability to speak foreign languages and how to communicate (Pajriah, 2018).

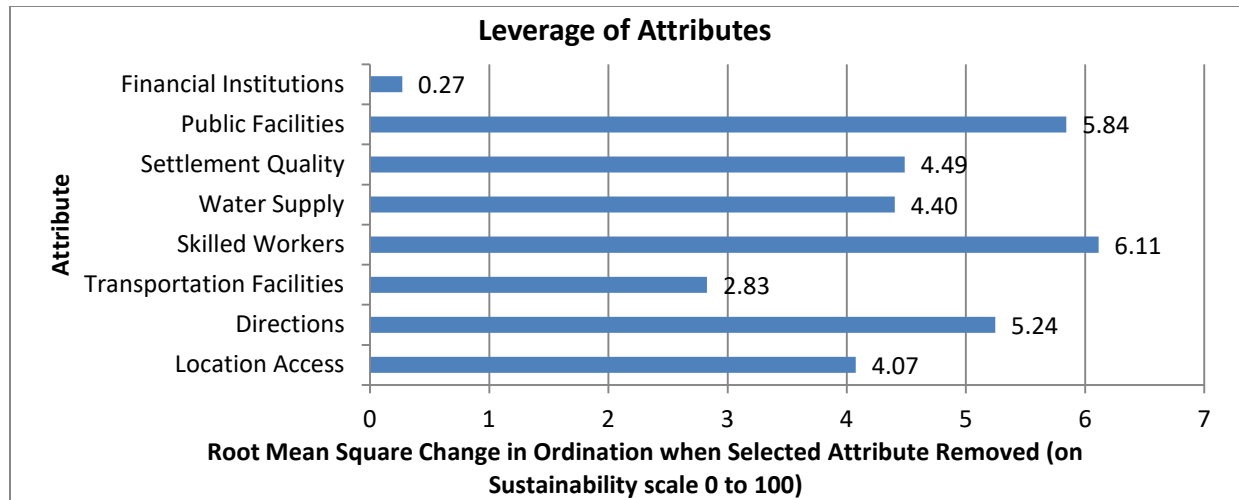


Figure 2. Location Factor Aspect Sensitivity

Public facilities can be seen from the quality and completeness of facilities that can affect tourist visits which can also be measured by furniture and spatial planning such as parking lots (Wahyuni et al., 2022). The third aspect that needs to be improved is that directions in the form of signs or maps are very important in a tourist village. In Kayutangan Heritage village itself, there is still a lack of maintenance of the entrance. State University of Malang has conducted community service and resulted in the installation of direction poles on Dorowati Street (Yusida et al., 2022). The following is a strategy to develop sustainability indicators in the aspect of location factors so that they are more optimal and can attract tourists:

Table 2. Strategies for Improving the Sustainability Index Aspect Location Factors

No	Leverage Analysis	Strategy
1	Skilled Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Foreign language training for all managers</li> <li>- Assistance to admission officers</li> </ul>
2	Public Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination related to parking lot arrangement and making SOPs</li> <li>- There are guards and sanctions for SOP violators</li> </ul>
3	Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical map that can be used as a guide while traveling around the tourist area</li> <li>- Information boards related to the entire area</li> </ul>



### Sustainability Status of Synergy and Policy Focus Aspects

The synergy and focus of policies are related to three areas of local economic development, namely economic promotion, community empowerment and urban development. Policy formulation must be in accordance with the needs and problems in the area to create synergy, because improper policy formulation will affect the incentives received and will also cause conflicts (Meyer-stamer, 2005). The result of the RALED analysis in this aspect is 58.96 which is included in the moderately sustainable category. It is known in Figure 3 that the highest or most sensitive bar index values are policies & the role of local regulations (6.01), empowerment policies (3.57) and environmental policies (3.11).

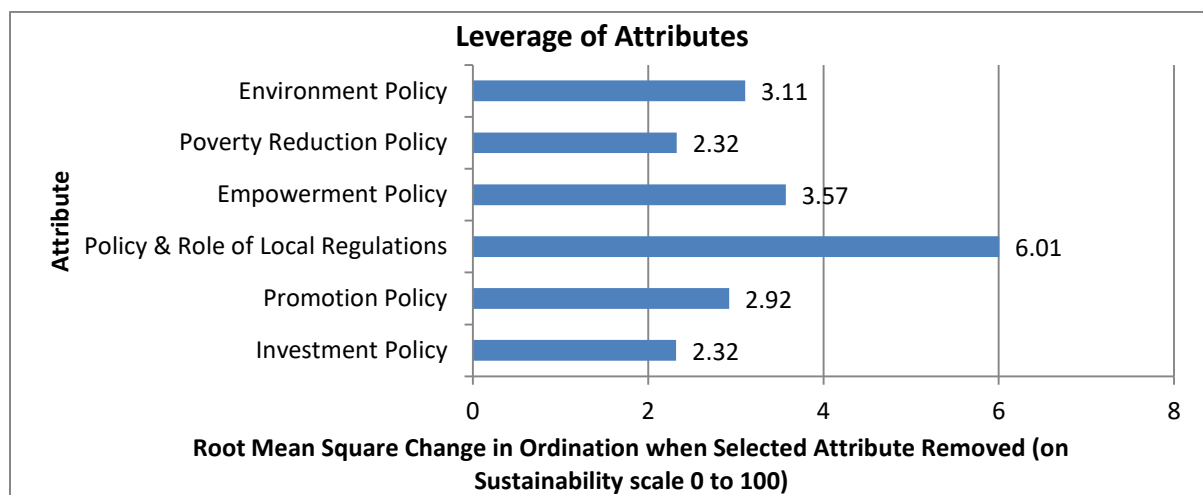


Figure 3. Sensitivity of Synergy and Policy Focus Aspects

Based on table 3, the provision of policies focuses on tourism area development policies, this is the same as research Faghrezi & Satiawan, (2022) that there are already several policies that regulate Kayutangan village tourism such as regional spatial plan, guidelines for detailed spatial planning, building and neighborhood planning, and the existence of local regulations and decrees related to cultural heritage buildings. But there are still several policies that are considered lacking, such as RTDMP (Regional Tourism Development Master Plan) which regulates tourism in Malang City. Also referring to research Faghrezi & Satiawan, (2022) that the solution that can be done is the formulation of a grand design book that can be used as a guide by all parties in the process of managing and developing Kayutangan village tourism. According to Sari & Pinasti, (2023) by involving the community in all activities from planning, implementation and program evaluation. This is done to form a spirit of interest in every process of development and management of the area. Ministerial Regulation Public Works and Spatial Planning Number 02/PRT/M/2016 discusses the Improvement of the Quality

of Slums in Malang City Polehan-Kauman Area. As a result of the policy implementation, the total slum area from 274.83 Ha to 224.19 Ha has decreased but not optimally. The following strategies can be used to optimize indicators in the aspects of policy synergy and focus:

Table 3. Strategy for Improving Sustainability Index Sustainability Aspect and Policy Focus

No	Leverage Analysis	Strategy
1	Policy & Role of Local Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of Grand Design Book</li> <li>- Establishment of a special institution in the form of UPT</li> </ul>
2	Community Empowerment Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve the community in all program planning, implementation, and evaluation activities.</li> <li>- Provide training facilities that focus on building individual skills</li> </ul>
3	Environment Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of cleanliness boards and recommendations to tourists and the community in sorting waste</li> <li>- Establishment of cleaning officers</li> </ul>

### Sustainability Status Sustainable Development Aspects

Sustainable development aspects according to Meyer-stamer, (2005) in Huda, (2020) in the PEL context includes development that focuses on the economy, social dimensions, and environmental aspects, such as the application of environmental impact analysis and nature conservation policies. Based on the results of the analysis, the sustainability index of the sustainable development aspect is 59.73, which means that this aspect is included in the moderately sustainable category. Based on the results of the leverage analysis, there are 3 indicators with the highest sensitivity values, namely business plans (4.84), environmental quality (4.55), and waste management (3.64).

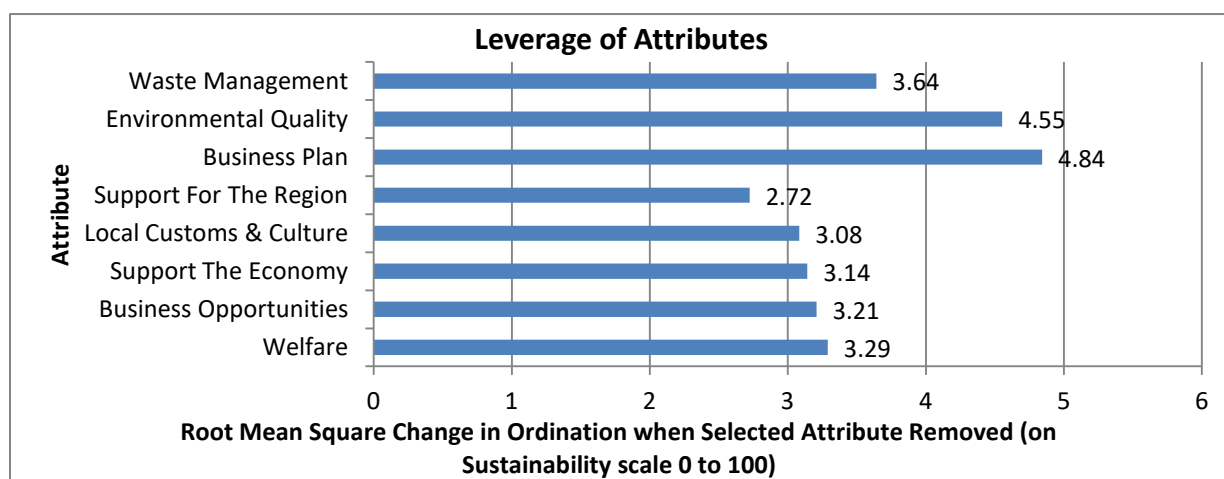


Figure 4. Sustainable Development Aspect Sensitivity

The business plan in this case is the creation and business planning by the government and managers. Research by Fajar, (2015) that a business plan in a tourist area such as drawing things to be achieved, development strategies that will be carried out such as operations, marketing or financial management. Meanwhile, according to Makahinda et al., (2015) The role of government in business planning in tourist areas with regard to regulation, redistribution, revenue (taxes) or expenditure in the form of aid funds and infrastructure. Environmental quality in this case is the management and application of cultural heritage spots. Please note that historic buildings according to Akbar & Wijaya, (2008) can be utilized economically and socially, but its utilization must be accompanied by not reducing the values contained. While waste management in Kayutangan village is sustainable with environmental policies, the lack of trash bins for tourists so that it is still mixed with household waste, this requires household waste management in order to reduce landfill waste and support research from Istimal & Muhyidin, (2023) that it is everyone's obligation to preserve tourist attractions, keep the atmosphere comfortable clean and sustainable. The following are strategies in maintaining or improving indicators of Sustainable Development aspects:

Table 4. Strategies for Improving the Sustainability Index of Sustainable Development Aspects

No	Leverage Analysis	Strategy
1	Business Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of operational, marketing, and financial strategies.</li> <li>- Facilitate regulation, redistribution, revenue (tax) or expenditure in the form of grants.</li> </ul>
2	Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing sanctions for owners who demolish historic buildings, and providing incentives for those who repair them</li> <li>- Community contribution in maintaining, caring for and monitoring tourist spots around them</li> </ul>
3	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste bank training and management</li> <li>- Training in fertilizer management and bioconversion of organic waste with maggot</li> </ul>

### Status of Sustainability Governance Aspects

Good governance according to Meyer-stamer, (2005) in Huda, (2020) states that governance has an important role in the development of PEL through partnerships between the government and the private sector, both through promotion, trade, and financing, public sector reforms that include public service procedures, and organizational development such as improving status and roles. The results of the ordination analysis of the governance aspect are

42.07 which is in the less sustainable category. In Figure 5, the three attributes with the highest leverage values are business financing (6.651), service status (5.444) and the role of managers/associations (4.229).

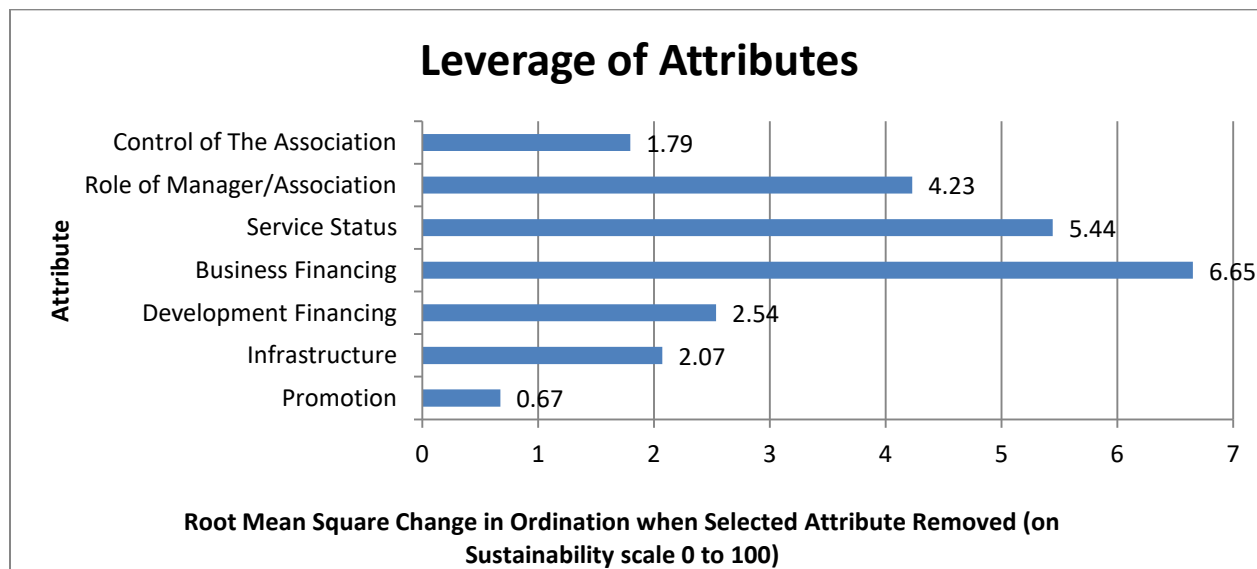


Figure 5. Sensitivity of Governance Aspects

Business financing in this case is the transparency of partners in financing or providing credit to small and medium-sized businesses in Kayutangan village. In line with the opinion Saputra et al., (2019) that partnerships can provide business linkages in the form of strategies in development or financing to achieve common goals. Not a few business partners prioritize financing according to the desired criteria such as green MSME, business matching, etc (BI, 2023). In addition, it needs to be accompanied by policy support that includes financial and non-financial business financing. Meanwhile, according to Rahmawati et al., (2021) The opinion of tourists on the quality in the tourist area can be a benchmark of the quality of services provided. Therefore, qualified, and capable human resources will greatly affect the level of satisfaction of tourists who visit. In addition, the association/forum that often provides social action related to the Kayutangan Heritage area is the Cultural Heritage Expert Team (CHET), Some opinions or inputs are usually presented in an open forum. In line with the opinion Sugita & Wisnawa, (2021) that the role of the association is very important as a liaison between stakeholders and the government in formulating policies and providing effective feedback for the development of tourist areas. The following are strategies to improve and optimize the sustainability indicators of the Governance aspect (see table 5).

Table 5. Strategies for Improving the Governance Aspect Sustainability Index

No	Leverage Analysis	Strategy
1	Business Financing	- Transparency of information on business criteria that suit partners - Policy support includes financial and non-financial business financing
2	Service Status	- Creation of a special tourist post - Development of service SOP
3	the role of associations	- Increase the role of associations in every policy planning - Active role of associations in providing evaluation and feedback

### Sustainability Status Management Process Aspect

The results of the RALED analysis that has been carried out, obtained the value of the status of Local Economic Development in the aspect of the management process of 53.43 and is included in the category quite sustainable. Aspects of the management process according to Meyer-stamer, (2005) in Huda, (2020) This includes using participatory diagnosis to analyze and map various aspects, including economic potential, local political conditions, stakeholder identification, participatory planning and implementation, and collaborative monitoring and evaluation. Indicators that should be optimized and improved can be seen in Figure 6: The top three indicators are evaluation and discussion (7.84), competitiveness analysis (7.25), and economic potential analysis (5.73).

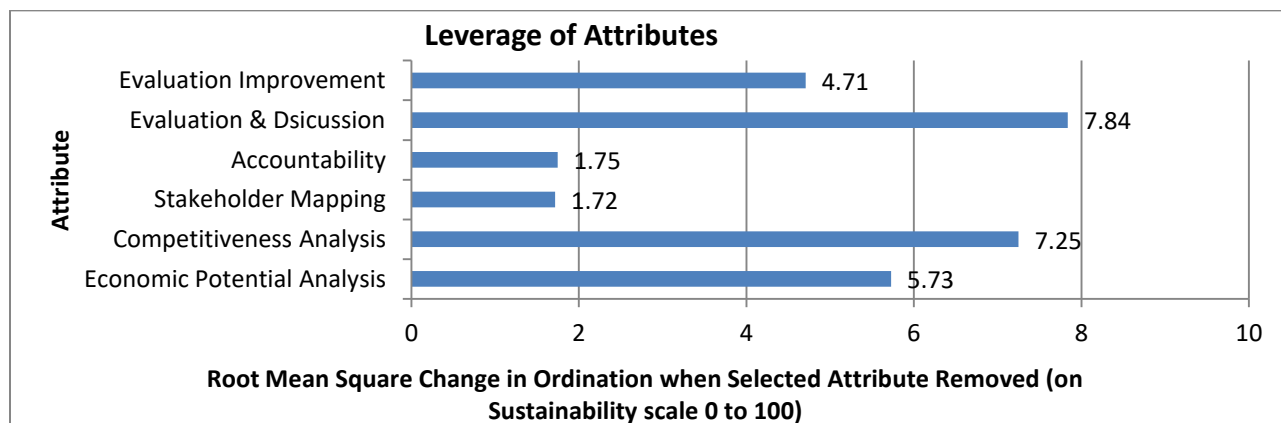


Figure 6. Sensitivity of Management Process Aspects

Evaluation and discussion activities can improve the ability and knowledge in understanding the problem and also determine the right solution (Tohani et al., 2018). Regular meetings held by tourism awareness group are better if attended by all stakeholders, to be able to provide input and other insights from different but still related views and fields. Because if only attended by the community itself, it will lack new input seen from different sides.

Meanwhile, the competitiveness analysis refers to the assessment and follow-up actions taken to improve the competitiveness of the region. Increasing competitiveness can be done by utilizing available resources and increasing regional capabilities (Damanik & Purba, 2020). In addition, the economic potential within Kayutangan village is very promising if done in accordance with current consumer demand and needs.

Table 6. Sustainability Index Strategy Management Process Aspect

No	Leverage Analysis	Strategy
1	Evaluation & Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve all stakeholders in the evaluation and discussion</li> <li>- Define the goals and objectives of the discussion and evaluation activities</li> </ul>
2	Competitiveness Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measurement of increased regional competitiveness based on 8 indicators of tourism competitiveness</li> </ul>
3	Economic Potential Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set targets and time limits for each activity</li> <li>- Evaluate every progress</li> </ul>

### Status and Sustainability Index of History Tourism-Based Local Economic Development

PEL status analysis aims to determine the general condition of the region, based on the hexagonal aspects of local economic development. Table 7 shows the six hexagonal aspects with the value of the Multidimensional scaling analysis results, the point that is further away from 0 or the center point is the aspect with the best value in sustainable development (Utomo et al., 2020). The figure shows that the location factor is the aspect with the furthest point and the highest score, while the governance aspect gets the lowest score.

Table 7. Overall RALED Analysis Results

Aspect	R <sup>2</sup>	Stress	MDS	Description	Monte Carlo	Difference
Target Group	94,21	14,08	46,38	Less Sustainable	46,67	0,29
Location Factors	94,61	13,76	62,39	Very Sustainable	60,82	1,57
Policy Synergy and Focus	93,84	15,48	58,96	Moderately Sustainable	58,01	0,95
Sustainable Development	94,52	14,75	59,73	Moderately Sustainable	58,60	1,13
Governance	94,40	14,47	42,07	Less Sustainable	42,69	0,62
Management Process	94,17	14,90	53,43	Moderately Sustainable	52,87	0,56
<b>Average</b>			<b>53,83</b>	<b>Moderately Sustainable</b>		

This explains that the location of Kayutangan Heritage Village is very strategic and easily accessible by any mode of transportation. While the two aspects with a less sustainable category, one of which is the lowest, is government governance, considering the importance of contributions from the government, one of which is promotional facilities and supporting all forms of regional development activities through emotional, social, or financial support. In the overall results, local economic development in the Kayutangan Heritage Village area is in a sustainable category. This means that development in this area has been carried out and attempted, but there are still several other indicators that require special attention to carry out a redevelopment strategy, and there are also indicators with strategies that are already running well and need optimization so that all relevant stakeholders can feel. In addition, the Stress value of all aspects has an average value of 14%, indicating that all aspects have high accuracy. The stress value indicates a mismatch with a 20% limit on the model with real data, the smaller the stress value, the more similar the resulting model is to the original situation (Yusuf et al., 2021). Furthermore, the average R-Square value of all aspects is 94%, stating that the better and more adequate the data used because the closer to 100% the results obtained, the data can be explained well by the model results. Furthermore, the results of the Monte Carlo analysis of all aspects have a difference of less than 5%, meaning that random errors or random errors in data processing can be avoided.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Kayutangan Heritage Village, which is currently the concern of local and foreign communities, has a different understanding in the minds of tourists. Kayutangan Village which is interpreted as the same as the Kayutangan corridor causes an imbalance in tourist visits between tourist areas. Tourists will prefer to visit the corridor because the culinary along the roadside is very diverse and modern, so it can attract tourists, especially young people. Kayutangan Village which until now is still considered old school and traditional, the lack of promotions and activities that can attract tourists affects the desire to enter it. Not a few people are reluctant to visit the village because they do not know where to go and for foreigners' communication and information centers are the main reasons. Thus, it can be concluded that the sustainability of all aspects in Kayutangan Heritage Village is in a sustainable category. Things such as directions, lack of entrepreneurial innovation, photo spots that have begun to wear out, and environmental conditions are the main problems of the inequality of tourist visits. Government support in the form of incentives, capital, and policies can be a solution in helping to increase local business innovation to make it more modern and attractive. Good and complete facilities and promotional forms of activation of activities in the village can be an effort

to introduce tourism potential and competitiveness, besides that support to provide training capital for the community and managers in addition to entrepreneurship related to foreign language communication that can help in communicating with foreign tourists. In addition, utilizing the corridor crowd to partner with the private sector needs to be done, because the synergy between the corridor and inside the village will have an impact on tourist visits to Kayutangan Heritage Village. Suggestions that need to be made are the contribution and synergy of all stakeholders concerned and the importance of establishing partnerships with the private sector to increase promotion and branding of the Kayutangan Heritage village tourism area. In future research, researchers can develop local economic development analysis with other techniques and can conduct similar analysis by comparing all thematic villages in Malang City, East Java, Indonesia.

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