

Preserving The Past Empowering The Future In The Integrated Cultural Heritage Tourism Of The Sekaran Site Malang

Irwan Yulianto

Perjalanan Wisata, Diploma Kepariwisataan, Universitas Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

*Corresponding Email: irwan.yulianto@unmer.ac.id

Abstract - Sekaran Site, located in Pakis District, Malang Regency, is one of the cultural heritages that holds significant historical, archaeological, and tourism potential. This study aims to analyse the potential development of the Sekaran Site as an integrated tourism destination by examining its historical aspects, physical conditions, accessibility, and sustainable management strategies. A qualitative research method was employed, using data collection techniques such as field observation, in-depth interviews with stakeholders, and literature review. The findings reveal that the Sekaran Site offers main attractions in the form of ancient artefacts, unique local historical narratives, and the potential to be integrated into the Malang Regency heritage tourism route. However, challenges include limited supporting infrastructure, insufficient digital-based promotion, and the absence of optimal cross-sectoral collaboration schemes. This research contributes to the literature on cultural tourism management in Indonesia by proposing a development model based on the integration of attractions, amenities, accessibility, and community collaboration. The study highlights the importance of strengthening destination branding, providing interactive historical interpretation facilities, and implementing sustainable tourism principles. In addition, it emphasises the role of local communities in co-creating value through participatory tourism management and knowledge sharing. Such involvement not only supports cultural preservation but also enhances visitors' experiences. The findings are expected to serve as a reference for local governments, tourism stakeholders, and communities in optimising the potential of the Sekaran Site as a leading tourism destination that preserves cultural heritage while simultaneously promoting local economic growth.

Keywords: *Sekaran Site, cultural tourism, integrated destination, Malang Regency, sustainable management*

INTRODUCTION

Heritage-based tourism plays a strategic role in preserving historical values while promoting community economic growth. Indonesia, with its cultural, historical, and geographical diversity, possesses numerous heritage sites that could be developed into integrated tourism destinations. One of these is the Sekaran Site, located in Pakis District, Malang Regency, East Java. This site is not only a testimony to the past but also holds substantial potential as an object of educational, cultural, and religious tourism that can be managed sustainably.

The Sekaran Site possesses unique characteristics. Based on archaeological observation and studies, it reflects the cultural continuity of the Malang Raya community from the pre-Islamic to early Islamic periods. The presence of stone structures, ancient tombstones, and traditional architectural elements indicates that this place has served as a centre of social and spiritual activities for centuries (Hidayat, 2020). These features make the Sekaran Site both an authentic source of historical knowledge and a cultural tourism attraction.

In regional development, integrating cultural heritage preservation with tourism development becomes highly significant. According to UNESCO (2018), heritage site management must prioritise sustainability, community participation, and educational value. Malang Regency has directed its tourism policy toward sustainable tourism, prioritising environmental and cultural preservation along with community welfare (Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Malang, 2023). Richards (2021) emphasised that cultural tourism holds great potential to support sustainable development if integrated with preservation strategies, community-based management, and the development of the creative economy. This is relevant to the management model of the Sekaran Site, which has begun to move toward integration with educational tourism, ecotourism, and local creative products. This aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 11 concerning sustainable cities and communities.

Tourism development requires not only attractive cultural resources but also effective destination management to ensure sustainability and competitiveness. As tourism destinations continue to grow, balancing visitor demand, heritage conservation, and community welfare has become a major challenge for tourism managers (Harrison & Sharpley, 2017). This challenge is particularly relevant to heritage tourism destinations such as the Sekaran Site, where integrated management is essential to optimise tourism potential while preserving archaeological values.

Despite its great potential, the management challenges of the Sekaran Site cannot be overlooked. A key issue is the limited promotion and comprehensive scientific documentation. To date, available information has been restricted to brief historical notes and local documentation, while in-depth academic studies, particularly from an integrated tourism perspective, remain scarce. Consequently, the Sekaran Site is not widely known beyond the local community of Malang Regency.

This study aims to identify the historical, cultural, and educational values of the Sekaran Site, analyse its current management and promotion conditions, and formulate

strategies for developing the site as a destination based on the concept of sustainable integrated tourism. The focus of this research lies in assessing the potentials, management practices, and development strategies of the Sekaran Site through an integrated tourism approach, which includes historical, cultural, and local economic aspects, while excluding detailed technical archaeological analyses beyond the scope of tourism.

Based on this background, the research seeks to examine the Sekaran Site in Pakis District, Malang Regency, from an integrated tourism perspective. The study is expected to produce strategic recommendations for local governments, site managers, and communities in developing the Sekaran Site into a sustainable tourism destination. Connected with this, several previous studies provide valuable insights into the development of heritage-based tourism, such as a study by Wijaya (2019) that examined the development of heritage tourism in Trowulan, Mojokerto. The results showed that successful management depends on the integration of government, community, and private sectors in preserving the site. Also, research by Rahmawati & Sudibyo (2020) on historical sites in Blitar emphasised the importance of storytelling in enhancing the attractiveness of heritage tourism. In the last a study by Andini (2021) at the Singosari Site, Malang, found that the integrated tourism approach was able to increase visitor numbers by 35% in one year through thematic tour packages.

From these studies, it is evident that the key to success lies in the synergy between conservation and innovation. However, specific research on the Sekaran Site has not been widely conducted, leaving room for further academic exploration. The conceptual framework of this research connects cultural tourism theory, historical site management, the concept of integrated tourism, and strategies for cultural heritage preservation. Conceptually, the development of the Sekaran Site as an integrated tourism destination is expected to result in an increase in the number of tourist visits, the preservation of historical and cultural values and the empowerment of the local community's economy.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study method. The qualitative approach was chosen because the research aims to gain an in-depth understanding of phenomena related to the potential, management, and tourism integration of the Sekaran Site within the local context of Pakis District, Malang Regency. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative research is oriented toward exploring the meanings individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. In this context,

data collection is conducted to obtain a holistic picture of the interaction between historical values, tourism potential, and integrated development strategies.

The case study method was applied since this research examines in detail a specific unit of analysis, namely the Sekaran Site, by considering its historical background, physical condition, community role, government policy, and tourist responses. Yin (2014) asserts that case studies are effective when researchers seek to answer “how” and “why” questions regarding contemporary phenomena inseparable from real-life contexts.

The research location is the Sekaran Site, situated in Sekarpuro Village, Pakis District, Malang Regency, East Java Province. Geographically, Pakis District lies in the eastern part of Malang Regency, directly bordering Malang City to the west and Lumajang Regency to the east. Its location is strategic as it is near the main transportation route to Abdulrachman Saleh Airport, offering strong potential for development as an integrated historical tourism destination.

The site was selected based on several considerations, such as first Historical and archaeological value, it mean is the Sekaran Site preserves archaeological remains related to the ancient kingdoms of East Java. Second is Integrated tourism potential it mean is the site is located within a region that already has a network of nature-based, cultural, and historical tourism. Third is Local community support it mean There is active community involvement in preserving and promoting the site. Forth is Good accessibility it mean The site is easily reachable from Malang City center and other transportation facilities.

This research was conducted between April and September 2025, covering preparation, field data collection, data analysis, and final report writing. The subjects of this study are stakeholders directly or indirectly involved in the management and development of the Sekaran Site, including: **Local community** is Especially traditional leaders, artisan groups, and residents living around the site. **Relationship with Site managers** there is make a Both village government representatives and local tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis). Is importance thing is **Tourists** no matter is Domestic and international visitors who have visited the Sekaran Site. Also **Local government** there is The Malang Regency Department of Tourism and Culture. Last but not lease is **Academics and researchers** make Those focusing on cultural heritage and tourism management.

The research object is the integrated tourism potential of the Sekaran Site, encompassing historical, cultural, supporting infrastructure, and community-based management strategies. Types and Sources of Data, Two types of data were utilised in this study: Primary Data, which is about In-depth interviews with community leaders, site managers, tourists, and government officials and also direct observation of the physical condition of the site, tourism activities, and community interactions. Secondary Data is official documents from local government (e.g., Regional Tourism Development Master Plan), Statistical data on tourist visits, Journal articles, books, and publications related to cultural tourism, heritage preservation, and integrated tourism models and Previous research relevant to the topic, such as archaeological studies of the Sekaran Site Afnani, W.N., Wahyuningtyas, N., & Kurniawan, B. (2019) and heritage-based tourism branding strategies (Wardani, 2020).

Data Collection Techniques used: Three main techniques were used to obtain comprehensive data is Participatory Observation, as the researcher observed directly on-site to document the site's physical condition, supporting facilities, tourism activities, and community-tourist interactions. Observation was conducted both openly (with subjects aware) and through participation in local activities such as village festivals. Semi-structured interviews, like interviews, were conducted using flexible guidelines, allowing deeper exploration of various stakeholders' perspectives, and last is Document Analysis, like a Collection and analysis of written documents, archives, photos, maps, and publications related to the Sekaran Site.

Research Instruments include Interview guidelines developed based on the research focus, Observation checklists to ensure systematic documentation of all aspects of the site, Audio/video recorders for interviews and field activities, Digital camera for visual documentation of the site. These instruments were developed based on qualitative data collection theory (Sugiyono, 2022), with content validity ensured through expert consultation.

Data were analysed using Miles and Huberman's (1994) interactive model, consisting of Data Reduction – Selecting, focusing, and simplifying raw data into relevant information, Data Display – Organising data in descriptive narratives, tables, and diagrams to facilitate interpretation and Conclusion Drawing and Verification – Identifying patterns, themes, and relationships among variables to address research questions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sekaran Site is located in Pakis District, Malang Regency, East Java, geographically situated in the northeastern area of Malang City. Administratively, the region is bordered by Jabung District to the north, Tumpang District to the south, Lawang District to the west, and Lumajang Regency to the east. This position is strategic as it lies along a connecting route between the city centre and rural areas rich in natural and cultural potential.

In terms of topography, Pakis District lies at an altitude of 450–700 meters above sea level, resulting in a cool climate with temperatures ranging between 20–27°C. These conditions are highly supportive of tourism activities, particularly historical and cultural tourism, as visitors can enjoy a pleasant atmosphere while exploring the historical site. The Sekaran Site itself is located within a village environment that still preserves a traditional settlement pattern, characterised by houses built mostly of bricks with tiled roofs, and surrounded by rice fields and gardens.

Access to the Sekaran Site is relatively convenient. From the centre of Malang City, the site is located approximately 15–20 km away, requiring around 30–40 minutes of travel by motor vehicle. The main access road is paved, although some sections require maintenance. Supporting infrastructure, such as signboards, parking areas, and pedestrian pathways leading to the site, remains limited, posing certain challenges for tourism development.

In terms of socio-cultural context, the community around the Sekaran Site has an agrarian background, with farming and gardening as the primary livelihoods. However, awareness of the economic potential of the tourism sector has been increasing, in line with local government programs and heritage preservation initiatives. Some residents have become involved as local guides or small vendors around the site, although they are not yet formally organised into a tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis).

The Sekaran Site is believed to hold significant historical value as it is associated with the early spread of Hindu-Buddhist culture in the Malang region. This is evidenced by ancient brick structures, statue fragments, and spatial layouts that reflect the influence of classical East Javanese architecture from the 13th to 15th centuries. These historical features serve as the main attraction for special-interest tourists, researchers, and students.

Findings

Based on observations, interviews with community leaders, and field documentation, several key findings were obtained that illustrate the current condition of the Sekaran Site and its potential for tourism development.

Physical Condition of the Site

The main structure of the site consists of the remains of red-brick buildings, many of which have eroded due to natural factors such as rain and wind, as well as human activity. The size of the brick structures indicates that the building once had a monumental scale, possibly functioning as a place of worship or a spiritual centre for the local community. Some parts of the site are overgrown with wild vegetation, particularly shrubs and tall grass, reflecting suboptimal maintenance. Nevertheless, the core area of the site is still relatively preserved, especially the section that has been enclosed with a simple fence by the Malang Regency Office of Culture and Tourism. In addition to the brick structures, several andesite stone fragments—believed to be parts of statues or reliefs—have been found. These fragments are currently stored at the village hall to prevent theft or further damage.

Supporting Infrastructure

Tourism facilities around the site remain limited. The parking area consists only of an open dirt lot near the entrance. Public restrooms, information centres, and organised souvenir kiosks are not yet available. An information board about the history and significance of the site is present, but it is written only in Indonesian and lacks visual illustrations or interactive explanations. The access road to the site is relatively narrow, allowing only one car to pass at a time. This becomes a constraint during periods of increased visitor traffic, particularly on holidays or during cultural events.

Tourism Activities and Cultural Events

The Sekaran Site serves as the venue for annual cultural activities such as bersih desa rituals and selamatan ceremonies involving the local community. These traditions are unique attractions for tourists who wish to experience the atmosphere of local customs. Additionally, several history and archaeology communities from Malang and surrounding areas often conduct field study visits to the site.

However, the frequency of visits by general tourists remains relatively low due to limited promotion and the absence of tour packages integrating the Sekaran Site with other destinations in Pakis District. The potential for developing thematic tourism—such as “historical tours” or “archaeological educational tourism”—has not yet been fully optimised.

Preliminary Data Analysis

Relevance to the Concept of Cultural Tourism

Based on the theory of cultural tourism (Richards, 2018), a destination is categorised as cultural tourism if it contains historical, traditional, artistic, or architectural values that serve as its main attraction. The Sekaran Site fulfils these criteria through the presence of ancient brick structures and its historical significance related to the development of civilisation in East Malang. Cultural activities such as *bersih desa* (village cleansing ritual) and *selamatan* (communal thanksgiving ceremony), which are still practised today, can become key elements in constructing a narrative of cultural tourism. This is in line with the “living heritage” approach, which perceives cultural heritage as an entity that continues to live and evolve with the community (UNESCO, 2021).

Linkage with Integrated Tourism

The concept of integrated tourism emphasises the importance of interconnectedness among core attractions, supporting infrastructure, promotion, and community participation (Inskeep, 1991). In this context, the Sekaran Site has the potential to be integrated with other tourist destinations in Pakis Subdistrict, such as Coban Jahe waterfall, apple agrotourism, and village cycling routes. The development of integrated tourism can generate synergistic effects, where visits to one destination encourage visits to others, thereby increasing tourist length of stay and expenditure.

Challenges Identified

Preliminary analysis reveals several key challenges such as Infrastructure limitations – The lack of basic facilities results in a less optimal tourist experience, Lack of promotion – Information about the Sekaran Site rarely appears in official promotional media or on Malang’s tourism-related social media platforms, Site maintenance – Overgrown vegetation and brick erosion threaten the preservation of the site and Community involvement –

Local participation is not yet formally organized into a tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis).

Integration of the Sekaran Site with Surrounding Regional Potentials

The development of heritage-based tourism requires an integrative approach that links one destination with other nearby attractions. The Sekaran Site in Pakis Subdistrict, Malang Regency, has the potential to become part of a network of mutually supporting destinations. This integration can utilize the concept of cluster tourism, which enables tourists to experience multiple destinations in a single trip (Inskeep, 1991). Based on field mapping and literature analysis, several destinations around the Sekaran Site are relevant for integration into tourism packages, such as Jago Temple, Kidal Temple, Sumberawan natural site, and agrotourism in Tumpang Subdistrict. Such integration has implications for the length of tourist stay, spending patterns, and the perceived value of tourism packages offered.

Table 1. Mapping of Nearby Tourism Attraction Potentials of the Sekaran Site

No.	Nearby Attraction	Type of Attraction	Distance from Sekaran Site	Current Condition	Potential for Integration
1	Jago Temple (<i>Candi Jago</i>)	Cultural–Historical	± 5 km	Well-maintained, managed by heritage authority	Complementary cultural tourism route with Sekaran
2	Kidal Temple (<i>Candi Kidal</i>)	Cultural–Historical	± 7 km	Fairly well preserved, moderate visitor access	Supports thematic tour packages on East Javanese Hindu-Buddhist heritage
3	Sumberawan Stupa & Springs	Cultural–Natural	± 10 km	Good physical condition, limited facilities	Pilgrimage and spiritual tourism linked with Sekaran narratives
4	Coban Jahe Waterfall	Natural–Recreational	± 12 km	Popular local destination, basic amenities	Diversification of attractions (culture + nature)

No.	Nearby Attraction	Type of Attraction	Distance from Sekaran Site	Current Condition	Potential for Integration
5	Apple Agrotourism (Pakis & Tumpang)	Agrotourism	± 8–15 km	Actively developed, community-managed	Experiential tourism combining heritage and local farming
6	Village Cycling Routes	Sports & Rural Tourism	± 5–10 km	Growing interest, still informal management	Enhances accessibility and community-based tourism

Source: Mapping of Nearby Tourist Attraction Potential of the Sekaran Site, compiled by the researcher (2025)

The mapping of nearby tourism attractions demonstrates that the Sekaran Site is strategically positioned within a cluster of cultural, natural, and community-based destinations in Malang Regency. To the west, Jago Temple and Kidal Temple serve as prominent cultural–historical landmarks from the Hindu-Buddhist era, offering strong complementarities with Sekaran as part of a thematic heritage trail. Both temples are relatively well-preserved and attract heritage enthusiasts, making them ideal for integration into cultural tourism routes.

To the east, Sumberawan Stupa and its sacred springs provide a unique combination of cultural and natural values. Although facilities remain limited, the site holds significant potential for pilgrimage and spiritual tourism, particularly when combined with the historical narratives of the Sekaran Site.

In terms of natural attractions, Coban Jahe Waterfall is a popular recreational spot among local tourists. Its scenic setting and refreshing environment make it suitable for diversification strategies that combine cultural exploration with nature-based leisure. Similarly, the apple agrotourism in Pakis and Tumpang showcases the agricultural identity of the region, offering experiential activities such as fruit picking and farm tours. These can be developed as complementary experiences for visitors seeking interaction with local livelihoods.

Additionally, the growing interest in village cycling routes provides opportunities to enhance accessibility and promote environmentally friendly tourism.

Cycling tours that connect Sekaran with surrounding villages and attractions could strengthen the concept of community-based tourism while extending visitor engagement.

Overall, the integration of the Sekaran Site with surrounding cultural, natural, and rural attractions illustrates the potential for developing a cluster-based tourism model. This would not only enrich visitor experiences but also increase the length of stay and economic benefits for local communities.

Comparative Analysis with Previous Studies

Findings from the Sekaran Site are consistent with previous research on cultural heritage tourism in East Java. Wijaya (2019) highlighted that the successful development of heritage tourism in Trowulan required close collaboration between the government, local communities, and private stakeholders. Similarly, Rahmawati and Sudibyo (2020) demonstrated that effective storytelling significantly enhanced the attractiveness of historical sites in Blitar. Meanwhile, Andini (2021) found that integrated tourism strategies at Singosari Temple increased visitor numbers by 35% within one year through thematic tour packages.

In comparison with more established heritage destinations such as Trowulan and Singosari, the Sekaran Site demonstrates comparable archaeological and historical significance but differs substantially in terms of institutional capacity, governance, and tourism readiness. Trowulan has benefited from long-term conservation policies, strong institutional support, and extensive collaboration among government agencies, academics, and local communities. Similarly, Singosari has developed integrated tourism initiatives through coordinated destination management, improved visitor facilities, and the incorporation of cultural interpretation into tourism experiences.

By contrast, the Sekaran Site remains in the early stages of tourism development. Although community participation has emerged as an important driving force, collaboration among key stakeholders has not yet been institutionalised through a comprehensive management framework. As a result, tourism planning, heritage conservation, promotion, and community empowerment are often implemented separately rather than through an integrated strategy. This structural difference explains why the tourism potential of the Sekaran Site has not yet been fully translated into sustainable economic and social benefits.

Despite these limitations, the Sekaran Site possesses several strategic advantages. Its unique historical narrative, archaeological value, and location near other

cultural and natural attractions provide opportunities for developing an Integrated Tourism Package that combines heritage, education, and nature-based tourism. Such integration would enable the Sekaran Site to function not as an isolated attraction but as an important node within the tourism value chain of Malang Regency.

However, realising this potential requires addressing several structural constraints. Internal challenges include limited tourism facilities, such as inadequate toilets, parking areas, and interpretive signage; management that remains largely community-based with limited organisational and financial capacity; and the absence of innovative historical interpretation to enhance visitor experiences. External challenges include limited public transportation access, competition from more established heritage destinations such as Trowulan and Singosari, and insufficient digital promotion that reduces the site's visibility among domestic and international tourists.

These findings reinforce Richards' concept of cultural tourism, which emphasises that heritage value alone is insufficient to create a competitive destination. Heritage resources must be supported by meaningful interpretation, visitor experiences, and effective destination management. Likewise, Inskeep's integrated tourism framework suggests that sustainable tourism development depends on coordinated planning, stakeholder collaboration, infrastructure development, and community participation. Therefore, the principal difference between the Sekaran Site and more established destinations lies not in the quality of their cultural assets but in the maturity of their governance systems and the level of integration among tourism stakeholders.



Lack of Visitors

Figure 3. Fishbone Diagram: Barriers to the Development of Sekaran Site

Despite the challenges, the Sekaran Site holds strategic opportunities for development through the following approaches as Inter-destination collaboration – establishing an integrated tourism route with other cultural heritage sites, Utilization of digital marketing – leveraging social media, Google Maps, and virtual tours to increase

visibility and attract a wider audience and Triple bottom line approach – combining economic benefits (community income), social benefits (cultural identity preservation), and environmental benefits (site conservation).

Table 2. Sustainable Strategies for the Sekaran Site

Dimension	Strategy
Economic	Development of paid tour packages, local handicrafts, and traditional cuisine
Social	Involvement of local communities as tour guides and artisans
Environmental	Conservation education and limitation of visitor numbers

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2025)

Relevance to Government Policies and Programs

Sekaran Site is included in the scope of the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPDA) of Malang Regency 2025–2045, which positions cultural destinations as a pillar of development. The local government has directed support for the rehabilitation of historical sites through regional budget (APBD) funding, the implementation of community-based tourism human resource training, and integrated promotion within the Malang Culture Route. These policies provide opportunities for the Sekaran Site to obtain infrastructure development funds and joint promotional programs.

Critical Discussion of the Literature

The findings of this study indicate that the integration of destinations is crucial in enhancing the appeal of historical tourism. This aligns with Richards (2018), who emphasises that networked tourism attractions extend visitor stay duration. However, unlike previous studies that mostly focus on well-established destinations, this research highlights the potential of underexposed heritage sites.

Synthesis of Findings

The Sekaran Site possesses significant historical value and economic potential. Integration with surrounding destinations can strengthen its positioning in the tourism market. Existing challenges can be addressed through collaboration and digital

technology-based strategies, and the involvement of government, communities, and the private sector is key to ensuring sustainability.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the Sekaran Site in Pakis District, Malang Regency, from a tourism perspective, emphasising the integration of cultural, historical, and local economic potential. Based on field findings and literature analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn: The Sekaran Site holds significant historical and cultural value closely tied to the development of local civilisation in eastern Malang. Its artefacts, architectural structures, and landscape reflect historical legacies that can serve as a heritage tourism attraction. The existing tourism integration at the site involves synergy between historical assets, local cultural attractions (including arts and rituals), and surrounding natural tourism elements. This concept aligns with the integrated heritage tourism approach, positioning historical sites as the center of the tourism narrative supported by facilities and complementary attractions. Community empowerment has become an essential aspect already initiated, yet capacity strengthening is still needed, particularly in destination management, digital marketing, and tourism services. The main challenges in developing Sekaran Site tourism include limited supporting infrastructure, suboptimal transportation connectivity, and weak promotion through data-driven storytelling to strengthen destination branding and Cross-sectoral integration opportunities, such as education, archaeological research, and the creative economy, present significant potential for sustainable tourism development, provided that strategies consider conservation, sustainability, and inclusivity. Overall, the findings show that the Sekaran Site has a strong foundation to become an integrated heritage tourism destination, but requires strategic and innovative interventions to achieve sustainable competitiveness.

REFERENCES

- Afnani, W. N., Wahyuningtyas, N., & Kurniawan, B. (2019). Analisis pelestarian situs cagar budaya Sekaran (Studi kasus Situs Sekaran di Desa Sekarpuro, Kabupaten Malang). *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora*, 8(3), 125–137. <https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JISH/article/view/34307>
- Ashworth, G.J, & Tunbridge, J.E. (2000), A Geography of Heritage: Power, Culture and Economy vol. 56 Issue 2 P. 61-62, *New Zealand Geographer*. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-7939.2000.tb01581>
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Malang. (2022). Kabupaten Malang dalam angka 2022. <https://malangkab.bps.go.id/>
- Cooper, C., Fletcher, J., Fyall, A., Gilbert, D., & Wanhill, S. (2020). *Tourism: Principles and practice* (7th ed.). Pearson Education Limited.

- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications
- Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Kabupaten Malang. (2023). Statistik kunjungan wisata Kabupaten Malang tahun 2022. <https://disparbud.malangkab.go.id/>
- Gunn, C. A., & Var, T. (2002). *Tourism Planning: Basics, Concepts, Cases* (4th ed.). Routledge.
- Harrison, D., & Sharpley, R. (2017). *Mass tourism in a small world*. CABI Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1079/9781780648545.0000>
- Hidayat, E, Djadjuli, R (2020). Peran Pemerintah Desa Dalam Pengembangan Objek Wisata Curug Kembar Desa Raksabaya, *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara* Vol 7 Issue 2 P. 277-293, <https://jurnal.unigal.ac.id/index.php/dinamika/article/view/3643>
- Inskeep, E. (1991). *Tourism planning: An integrated and sustainable development approach*. Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Pramitasari, R.E., & Muflihah, N. (2019). Wisata Cagar Budaya Sebagai Potensi Sarana Edukasi di Trowulan. *Reaktom: Rekayasa Keteknikan dan Optimasi*, Vol 3 Issued 2 <https://doi.org/10.33752/reaktom.v3i2.335>
- Richards, G. (2018). Cultural Tourism: A Review of Recent Research and Trends. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 36, 12-21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2018.03.005>
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jish-undiksha.v10i3.34307>
- Soka, Budiono & Djoko (2021), Analisis Kesesuaian Lahan Lanskap Candi Sumberawan Sebagai Objek Wisata Sejarah di Singosari, Malang, Vol 7 Issued 2 <https://doi.org/10.23887/jish-undiksha.v10i3.34307> .
- Richard, G, (2021), *Rethinking Cultural Tourism*, Cheltenham (UK), Edward Elgar
- Timothy, D. J., & Nyaupane, G. P. (2009). *Cultural heritage and tourism in the developing world: A regional perspective*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203871885>
- UNESCO. (2018). *Culture: A driver and an enabler of sustainable development*. UNESCO Publishing. <https://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/culture.pdf>
- UNESCO. (2021). *Living Heritage : Learning on Culture in Emergencies* <https://www.unesco.org/en/emergencies/culture/learning/living-heritage>
- Yin, R. K. (2014). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.