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## Analysis of The Relationship Between Historic Building Management, The Role of Government, Social Tourism Empowerment and Local Tourism Sustainability

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### Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan membuktikan mengenai hubungan antara konstruksi sosial ruang dengan pertumbuhan pariwisata. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode triangulasi. Penelitian menggabungkan teknik dokumentasi, observasi, dan wawancara. Pariwisata memiliki dampak yang kompleks terhadap ruang sosial dan budaya. Meskipun berpotensi memperkaya budaya lokal dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi, pariwisata juga dapat menyebabkan terdegradasinya nilai sosial dan bahkan menghilangkan nilai, norma dan adat setempat. Saran dari penelitian adalah pemerintah sebaiknya mengembangkan pendekatan pariwisata yang berkelanjutan dan inklusif dengan mempertimbangkan kebutuhan semua pihak yang terlibat. Pariwisata dapat menjadi sarana untuk menciptakan ruang yang lebih adil dan inklusif bagi semua.

Kata Kunci: *Pariwisata, Ekonomi, Sosial, Pemerintah*

## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify and prove the relationship between social construction of space and tourism growth. This study uses a qualitative approach with a triangulation method. The study combines documentation, observation, and interview techniques. Tourism has a complex impact on social and cultural space. Although it has the potential to enrich local culture and improve economic welfare, tourism can also cause degradation of social values and even eliminate local values, norms and customs. The suggestion from the study is that the government should develop a sustainable and inclusive tourism approach by considering the needs of all parties involved. Tourism can be a means to create a more just and inclusive space for all.

Keywords: *Tourism, Economy, Social, Government*

## INTRODUCTION

The consolidation of tourism as a universalized social practice has led to the emergence of various spaces with different logics. The tourism enclave is one of the most common and studied forms of tourism in history. Designed for dominance, these enclaves are closed, artificial spaces that strive to keep tourists within established boundaries. These boundaries provide tourists with all the necessary services and satisfy all their desires (Fahrurrozi et al., 2023). Additionally, it is important to recognize that these tourism enclaves can also have a significant impact on local communities and the surrounding environment. The development of tourism enclaves often brings major social, economic, and environmental changes, which can be positive or negative. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of tourism enclaves must include multiple perspectives and consider the various factors that influence and are influenced by the existence of these spaces (Purwanto et al., 2020).

Traditionally, people perceive space as a location where social processes, such as tourism, occur. However, we can also think of space as a consumer product, transforming it into an entity capable of taking action. From several perspectives, we can view space in tourism as a space for social processes, consumer products, active entities, and a variety of multidisciplinary approaches (Panjaitan & Panjaitan, 2022). People often perceive space in tourism as a location for social interactions and tourism activities, encompassing tourist destinations, attractions, facilities, and infrastructure that facilitate these activities. In addition, tourists consume, sell, and promote space as a product that provides unique experiences, natural beauty, culture, and entertainment. Some discussions treat space as an active entity, capable of taking action, influencing, and shaping the tourist experience (Tannady et al., 2020).

Tourism economics emphasizes aspects of finance and development, whereas tourism anthropology explores the cultural and symbolic meanings of space. This multidisciplinary approach allows tourism studies to develop a more comprehensive understanding of space, encompassing multiple aspects and dimensions (Supriyanto, 2022). A deep understanding of space in a tourism context is important for developing sustainable destination management strategies, designing engaging tourism experiences, and minimizing the negative impacts of tourism on the environment and local communities (Ginting et al., 2022). Thus, although the relationship between space and tourism appears complex, multidisciplinary and diverse approaches in tourism studies provide rich and in-depth insights into how space can be understood and utilized in tourism contexts (Tannady et al., 2023).

However, reality shows that tourism has been present throughout history, taking various forms in political discourse and plans, economic decisions, and all kinds of social relationships built between individuals and communities around tourist travel. Since then, tourism has gained a place on countries' agendas as a tool of democratisation, allowing the right to leisure and pleasure to be extended to the entire society (Sulistyo et al., 2022). Tourism not only provides opportunities for individuals to explore and enjoy new experiences but also drives significant spatial transformation. Tourist destinations are experiencing major changes in infrastructure, economy, and culture to adapt to tourists' needs and expectations. The development of accommodation facilities, transportation, and tourist attractions is a priority, which often has a positive impact on the local economy. In addition, the tourism logic is introduced by various actors who have an interest in developing it (Surahmat et al., 2024). Tourists have the opportunity to learn about different ways of life, appreciate the unique local culture, and build social bridges between different communities. Overall, although tourism may not yet be considered a significant study variable in the space context, its role in history and socio-economic development cannot be ignored. Tourism has shaped spaces and communities, as well as influenced economic policies and decisions, making it an important phenomenon worthy of attention in interdisciplinary studies (Tannady et al., 2023).

Tourism not only provides wider access to entertainment and relaxation but also contributes to a country's economic and social development. The growth of the tourism industry can create new jobs, generate income for governments and communities, and promote cultural exchange and cross-cultural understanding. Apart from that, tourism can also improve public infrastructure and services, such as transportation, accommodation, and

other public facilities, which in turn can improve the quality of life of local residents (Supriyanto, 2022). However, it's crucial to bear in mind that the expansion of tourism can also lead to adverse effects, including environmental issues, rising property values that lead to gentrification, and the jeopardization of cultural preservation due to homogenization. Therefore, we must balance tourism development with efforts to preserve the environment and culture while also promoting sustainable development. Therefore, we must manage tourism wisely to maximize its benefits for the community and the surrounding environment, given its complex role in shaping social and cultural spaces (Ginting et al., 2022).

The exponential growth in tourist attraction development has led to the creation of a diverse range of unique tourist spaces, each tailored to the unique characteristics of a specific location and time, and shaped by the prevailing powers at the time of development. Despite the permanent construction of various tourist spaces, it remains possible to study the general dynamics between tourism and space (Sulistyo et al., 2022). On the contrary, this actually shows the importance of carrying out specific and in-depth studies to understand the complexity of the relationship between tourism and space. Although each tourist space has unique characteristics, through the right theoretical approach, we can identify general patterns and theoretical categories that can help us understand the construction of tourist spaces and their impacts more broadly (Surahmat et al., 2024). Although it is impossible to create universal propositions that apply to all tourist spaces, this does not prevent us from developing theories that can help us better understand and analyze tourist spaces. Thus, it is important to continue conducting in-depth studies and research to expand our understanding of the construction of tourist spaces and their impact in broader social, cultural, and economic contexts.

## RESEARCH METHOD

We used a qualitative approach based on a triangulation strategy, which combines documentation, observation, and conversation techniques, to address the stated objectives. First of all, a bibliographic review. Then, through historiography studies, We propose to deepen the research by using the tourism unit as a case study. For this purpose, we analyzed documents related to the establishment's history and organized site visits, enabling us to thoroughly tour and study the facilities, documenting them with field notes and photographs. We also conducted interviews with individuals who carried out administrative tasks at the site. This interview is semi-structured. This fulfills the triangulation strategy, offering a more comprehensive approach to the problem under study.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As a social and spatial practice, tourism has the capacity to transmit and provide meaning. Therefore, over time, tourism practices are responsible for reproducing conflicts and disputes originating from various areas of the social world, resulting in fragmented, exclusive, and excluded spaces. Not only does tourism serve as a recreational activity, but it also serves as a phenomenon that shapes and shapes social, economic, and cultural dynamics. In this context, tourist space becomes a terrain for the interaction and negotiation of different forces and interests. While tourists may seek authentic and exclusive experiences, local residents often face the pressures of gentrification and loss of access to their own resources. This exclusive and exclusionary tourism practice can result in real spatial fragmentation, where only a few people have access to certain places. This creates inequalities in the accessibility and distribution of tourism benefits, which in turn deepens social and economic disparities.

In addition, excessive promotion of tourist destinations can change the original character of a place, leading to cultural homogenization and the loss of local identity. However, tourism also has the potential to be a positive force that can promote inclusion and intercultural understanding. When managed wisely, tourism can support the preservation of local culture, improve the economic well-being of communities, and encourage dialogue between nations. Therefore, it is important to develop sustainable and inclusive tourism approaches that take into account the needs and rights of all parties involved. Thus, understanding tourism as a complex social and spatial practice is key to overcoming challenges and maximizing the resulting benefits. Only by recognizing and addressing the conflicts and injustices that arise can tourism become a means of creating a more just and inclusive space for all.

This manifestation of social tourism, which advocates the inclusion of those who have the fewest opportunities to travel, also does not escape. The separation between rich and poor and class discourse is manifested in areas used for tourism because of their seemingly beautiful quality. Public policies, in addition to large multinational networks, actively promote the creation of tourist areas. The logic of domination produces these spaces, capable of responding to authoritarian regimes and regulating the social lives of their inhabitants. The social position, political power, and symbolic capital of those behind spatial production are all at stake. Social tourism aims to provide access to travel and recreation for individuals who would not normally have such opportunities, such as those from lower

economic backgrounds. However, in practice, social tourism can also create spaces that reflect and reinforce social inequality. Tourist destinations designed for middle- to upper-income groups often have far better facilities and services than those provided for social tourists, thus emphasizing the dividing line between rich and poor. Public policies that support social tourism often focus on creating beautiful and attractive tourist spaces, but in the process, these policies can function as tools of social control and dominance. In this way, we can develop fairer tourism policies and practices that truly meet the goals of social inclusion and equal access for all levels of society.

The need for a theory of tourist space that considers the various relationships in socio-spatial dynamics supports the comparison of surrounding environments. Tourism is a diverse spatial resource that cannot be fully achieved, but its study does not seem to be very advanced. The conducted research contributes to the ongoing discussion on this topic, aiming to spark fresh inquiries and contemplations. Building a theory of tourist space requires a deep understanding of the interactions between the various social, economic, and cultural factors that shape tourism experiences. Each tourist destination has unique characteristics influenced by history, the environment, and local communities. Therefore, the theory developed must be able to capture the diversity and complexity of these spaces. Tourism produces a variety of spaces that are often temporary and dynamic. Although tourism as a global phenomenon has received considerable academic attention, the specific study of tourist spaces and their socio-spatial dynamics still requires further development. To date, research has often been fragmentary and poorly integrated, leading to an incomplete understanding of the creation, maintenance, and change of tourist spaces. In conclusion, although the study of tourist space is still in its infancy, this research effort is an important step towards developing a comprehensive theory. In addition to reflecting the diversity and complexity of the tourist space, this theory must offer insights for managing and developing tourist destinations in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

The diverse uses of space reflect the multicultural nature of tourism. Tourism enables interaction between different cultures and brings important socio-cultural benefits. However, enclaves, which tend to create territorial and social separation and isolation, can have a different impact. In larger spatial contexts, social exclusion tends to increase. Large spaces, such as luxury resorts or exclusive destinations, often limit access for economically or socially disadvantaged groups. This can reduce the possibility of realizing more democratic and inclusive tourism, which should act as a means of human development. Therefore, it is important to consider how the design and management of tourist spaces

can influence inclusivity and accessibility for everyone. We must ensure that all levels of society can enjoy tourist spaces without limiting or reducing their rights and interests through more sustainable tourism development. Thus, tourism can be a positive force that stimulates cultural exchange, enriches experiences, and strengthens relationships between people.

Moreover, if this is social tourism, designing an enclosed space to make it happen can be counterproductive. Programs for spacious tourism, designed or projected by individuals in positions of dominance, have the potential to eliminate tourists. This is not because tourists are passive agents who simply accept what is given, but because everything is programmed to structure the behavior of its residents. Breaking away from the existing order is not always an easy task. In the context of social tourism, where the aim is to provide access to those who would not normally have the opportunity to travel, it is important to design spaces in a way that allows free interpretation and active participation from tourists. Spaces that are too programmed or structured can limit tourists' freedom and creativity, thereby reducing the value of the social tourism experience itself. Designing spaces for social tourism necessitates a more open and inclusive approach, allowing tourists to freely explore, interact with, and comprehend their surroundings in ways that hold the most significance for them. This can include listening to and paying attention to tourists' needs and desires, as well as building spaces that support cultural exchange and cross-cultural learning. So, when designing a social tourism space, it is important to consider how the space can encourage active participation and free interpretation from tourists, thereby creating a meaningful and enriching experience for all involved.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the analysis is that tourism has a complex and multidimensional impact on social and cultural space. On the one hand, tourism has the potential to enrich local culture, improve the economic well-being of communities, and encourage intercultural dialogue. However, on the other hand, unsustainable and exclusive tourism practices can cause spatial fragmentation, separation between rich and poor, and loss of local identity. It is important to develop a sustainable and inclusive approach to tourism that takes into account the needs and rights of all parties involved. By paying attention to the design and management of tourist spaces, we can ensure that all levels of society can enjoy these spaces without limiting or reducing their rights and interests. As a result, a better understanding of tourism as a complex social and spatial practice will help

overcome challenges and maximize the benefits generated. Only by recognizing and addressing the conflicts and injustices that arise can tourism become a means of creating a more just and inclusive space for all.

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