

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE TRAIL TOURISM: STRENGTHENING LOCAL ECONOMY AND CULTURE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AT KOTAGEDE YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract

Kotagede Heritage Area is one of the main tourist destination in Yogyakarta. Heritage trail tour activities that exist in the area of Kotagede is able to provide historical knowledge. The activity depends on the interest of the people and tourists in choosing tour packages. The research on heritage trail tourist object in Kotagede is using qualitative research method and combined with high-resolution remote sensing image data. The tourism of this Kotagede can be categorized into the resilience of community-based tourism areas in strengthening the local economy as well as and the preservation of cultural resources viewed from various aspects. The first aspect is the wage policy aspect given to the members of the cruise board, from which the youth who become tour guides can get income that can reduce the unemployment rate of the youth. The second aspect is in terms of trade, with the activity of tourism, the surrounding community who use to peddle traditional food to the modern will be a positive impact with the more their wares, especially if it is incorporated into one of the destinations of the tourist route. This aspect of trade can improve the welfare of the surrounding community by making it as a livelihood. The last aspect is the aspect of maintenance and rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the development area by private and government-related stakeholders.

Keywords: Tourism, Cultural Heritage, Trail Tourism, Kotagede, Remote Sensing, GIS.

1. Introduction

Item “*Jagalan Tlisih Telusur Kampung Pusaka*” and Prenggan village with the term “*Jelajah Pusaka Kampung Wisata Prenggan*”. Each has its own packaging and appeal to attract the public and tourists (Anurogo et al, 2017; Mendola and Volo, 2017; Rahmi, 2017).

“*Jagalan Tlisih Telusur Kampung Pusaka*” is a program of collaboration between Yogyakarta community architects (ArkomJogja), Jagalan village youth, and the AirAsia Foundation. The program began inaugurated in March 2015. Attractions are offered by packing tourist areas by walking along the village aisles that are interconnected in Kotagede by enjoying the journey of the old city. “*Jelajah Pusaka Kampung Wisata Prenggan*” has already been established and actively holds promotions and tour activities. Marking the area can still be seen physically

through various ruined sites, as well as the toponym of the names of the regions.

This tour activity is able to give historical knowledge, fun, and healthy because it can only be passed by cycling or walking. The activity depends on the interest of the people and tourists in choosing a tour. Managers dominated by activists' youth organization is expected to promote and increase the interest of tourists, thus making the trend of heritage trail as the main destination. The availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure such as roads, toilets, lighting, road signboards to Kotagede is sufficient. Route sharing and time estimation are the basis of managers' consideration in determining roaming packages with various modifications. Package of tourist trail as a route to introduce the potential that exists in Kotagede region. Tourists can choose the packages offered in accordance with the desired interest, therefore this study is intended to contribute in the

analysis of destinations in one of the important destinations in the city of Yogyakarta is the art and culture area and heritage Kotagede and provide a spatial description of one of the cultural attractions in order to provide informative knowledge to the public to be interested and continue to preserve the tour. this research aims to determine the role of cultural heritage tourism Kotagede region to the local community's economy around the tourist area and is expected to raise awareness of stakeholders to develop and preserve the cultural heritage tourism (Glaser and Strauss, 2017; Thimoty, 2011)

The principle of good tourism management is explained as follows.

1. Development and development of tourism must be based on local wisdom and a special local sense that reflects the uniqueness of cultural heritage and the uniqueness of the environment.
2. Preservation (maintenance), protection, and improvement of the quality of resources that are the basis of the development of tourism areas.
3. Development of additional tourist attractions that are rooted in the peculiarities of local culture.
4. Services to tourists based on the unique culture and local environment.
5. Giving support and legitimacy to the development and development of tourism if it is proven to provide positive benefits but instead controls and/or stops the tourism activities if it exceeds the carrying capacity of the natural environment or social acceptability even though on the other hand it can increase people's income.

In addition, there are ten principles of regional tourism governance, namely the principle of related community participation, stakeholder involvement, local ownership partnerships, continued use of resources, community aspirations, environmental carrying capacity, program monitoring and evaluation, environmental accountability, related community training, and promotion and advocating for local cultural values (Vanhove, 2017).

2. Method

Research method is a step that must be done to complete the research objectives. There are several data collection techniques used, namely observation, interview,

documentation study, and triangulation. Observation is a technique of collecting data by looking at the state of reality of the environment under study. In addition to observation, this study also uses data with interviews, where interviews are used, namely structured and semi-structured interviews. While the documentation study by collecting photographs, documents from related informants was examined as reinforcement evidence rather than the documentation data of this study. Triangulation data collection conducted by the researcher while testing the credibility of the data, namely by checking the credibility of the data with data collection techniques and various data sources. Interviews in this study are semi-structured so that the flow of questions in the interview is more directed, clear and easy to understand by the informants encountered. Then this research conducted non-participatory observations. The observations were carried out by the researchers by observing the holding of the tourist village competition followed by the tourist villages. The researcher also looked at the conditions of supporting village tourism facilities, the activity of tourist villages, and the utilization of various resources in the management of tourist villages in the Kotagede area. This research uses source triangulation techniques. The researcher tried to compare the data of the observations with interviews, compare the situation and perspective of someone with various opinions and views of others, and compare the results of interviews with the contents of the documentation. The method for the study of heritage trail object in Kotagede using a qualitative method. Qualitative research is a study that yields insufficient findings obtained only by using statistical procedures or by other means of quantification or measurement, but by showing in the study of community life, history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social movements, or kinship relations (Kempiak et al, 2017)

The success of a program, in this case, the cultural heritage development program, depends on the active or inactive participation of the community to succeed in the program. So that in this position the active role of the community is very important for the smoothness and success of the program and the achievement of sustainable goals. Heritage trail programs are proclaimed in the framework of government and community efforts to increase regional income. The shift

in the development paradigm from growth to sustainable development is characterized by dynamics and current development trends, while awareness among the community continues to increase and helps determine direction and control over development.

The government wants to make changes from a certain condition to another more valuable situation. In order for the change process to reach the goals of changing conditions better and can be used as a controller for the future, in carrying out development it is necessary to pay attention in terms of the human. Because in the sense of the process, development involves the meaning that humans are the object of development and at the same time the subject of development. As the subject of human development must be taken into account because a human being becomes the subject of development has tremendous value and potential. Therefore, in development, it is very important to invite the subjects of development to actively participate in the development process in a sustainable manner.

In relation to community participation in certain programs, the role of formal and non-formal community leaders is very important, especially in influencing, exemplifying, and mobilizing the involvement of all citizens in their environment to support the success of the program. Especially in rural communities, this role is a determinant factor because the position of community leaders is still very strong influence, and often become role models in all activities of daily living of the community. In addition to traditional leaders, the existing culture is expressed as everything that is closely related to human behavior and trust, so it covers various things in human life, which include religion, education, socio-economic structure, family patterns, habits, and so on.

The living conditions of a person can thus be said that daily influences every social event, which in every social activity always involves relationships between subjects and the formation of meaning. This meaning will determine a person's ability to be involved and participate in certain activities in his community. Behavior is always based on meaning as a result of the lives of the perpetrators. What is done, and why someone does things, is always based on boundaries in his own opinion, and is influenced by a special cultural background. Different cultures are the attraction of each region must have differences, because the culture is a special

way that shapes the thoughts and views of humans.

Where a qualitative study is explored and deepened from a social phenomenon or a social environment consisting of the perpetrator, event, place and time. Qualitative research is done because researchers want to explore unquantifiable phenomena descriptive like the process of a work step, the formula of a recipe, the notions of a diverse concept, the characteristics of a good and service, images, style, culture, and so forth. This qualitative research method will be more focused on searching data information from direct responders. This study uses high-resolution data tool. This high-resolution data is used to view the route location from roaming the area. These high-resolution data can be either aerial photographs or remote sensing imagery which can produce a well-defined description of the object (Anurogo et al, 2017) Kotagede's tourism research uses high-resolution data from Quickbird imagery to present spatial information about heritage trail locations in Kotagede. The research area in Kotagede Yogyakarta is geographically located between 7°48'38.25"- 7°49'37.74" South Latitude and 110°23'38.9"- 110°24'32.28" East Longitude. The Location of the Research is shown in figure 1.

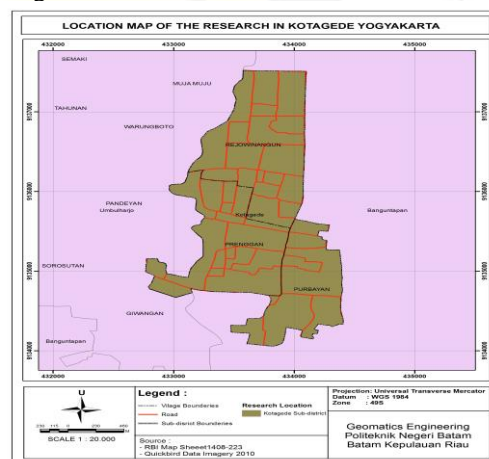


Figure 1. Location of research

Administratively Kotagede Sub-district has the following territorial boundaries:
North : Banguntapan Sub-district, Bantul District
East : Banguntapan Sub-district, Bantul District
South : Banguntapan Sub-district, Bantul District
West : Umbulharjo Sub-district

In general, Kotagede is a low-lying area crossed by the Gajahwong River.

Kotagede district is at an altitude of 113 masl. Most of the types of land in Kotagede Subdistrict are porous regosol and cambisol. Kotagede Subdistrict which has flat photography makes the activities of the community quite varied such as agriculture, trade services and so on.

Kotagede Subdistrict has a population density of 10,429 people / km². The highest population density is in Prenggan Village, which is 13,020 inhabitants / km² while the lowest population density is in the Rejowinangun Sub-District which is 9,339 people / km². The sex ratio of Kotagede Subdistrict is 97.14 percent, which means that the male population in Kotagede Subdistrict is 97.14 percent of the female population. The Rejowinangun Village has a balanced sex ratio with a value of 100.14 percent while the Prenggan and Purbayan Villages have a greater female population than the male population. The economic structure of a region can be seen from GRDP data. From these data, it can be seen which sectors play a major role in the economy of a region. Data from the Kotagede Sub-District PDRB in 2013, both current and constant prices indicate that the services sector is the most dominant sector of the economy of Kotagede Subdistrict. The service sector in Kotagede Subdistrict has a GDP value of 203,287.85 millions of rupiahs according to current prices and 71,109.78 million rupiahs according to constant prices. The sector with the lowest contribution to the economy in Kotagede Subdistrict is the mining sector and excavated with no contribution at all. This is because Kotagede Subdistrict is one of the sub-districts which is protected by building form by the government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta because it has many cultural heritage buildings. The sector that has the second-largest contribution to the economy of Kotagede District is the Trade, Hotel and Restaurant sector. This is because in Kotagede Subdistrict there is one of the oldest markets in DIY Province as well as the center of the silver industry in DIY Province. Besides that, Kotagede Subdistrict also has tourist attraction from its

cultural heritage so that this sector has the potential to be developed especially in the tourism sector. The main factor in the development of the tourism sector is the availability of tourism facilities and infrastructure. The availability of good tourism facilities and infrastructure will support the attraction of tourism objects owned by an area. Kotagede Subdistrict has 1 recreation place namely Gembira Loka Zoo which is located in Rejowinangun Village. The existence of the Gembira Loka Zoo is able to attract foreign tourists as many as 15,475 people and domestic tourists 1,532,041 people in 2013. Subdistrict Kotagede has a number of 7 hotels, all of which are in the Rejowinangun Village. From table 3.9 it can be seen that the concentration of tourism development is centralized in Rejowinangun Village.

3. Results and Discussion

The results obtained are tourist attractions contained in the area of Kotagede Cultural Heritage which contains tourist locations and tourist attraction owned. The data collection process uses literature study, interview, and observation. Observations conducted to observe the state of the tourist location, so it can be known problems that exist. The problems that need to be addressed are the lack of information on the activities of the heirlooms run by youth organizations, especially the Prenggan village, and the limited promotion of the attractions of the Kotagede region apart from the central of silver crafts, and the lack of cooperation between travel agencies, related offices, and the managers of tourist sites.

Cultural objects in the cultural area of Kotagede consists of physical relics and non-physical relics. Physical relics are divided into two, namely moving objects and immovable objects. The immovable objects are largely traditional buildings and buildings that have had the influence of foreign architects. While moving objects are relics or inscriptions that allow being moved without changing the function, shape, and history. Non-physical relics is a cultural value of crafts, culinary, and art.

The potential and attractiveness of the management of Kotagede cultural heritage area that makes tourists interested in coming are (1). In terms of the historical existence of cultural objects has a historical relationship

with the Kraton Yogyakarta. (2). The potential to create a theme/image of the old region seen from its history as the former capital of Mataram. (3). The diversity of attractions offered, including physical potential (spatial-architectural) as well as the social community which is reflected in lifestyle, traditional ceremonies, arts, crafts, and so on. (4). Proximity to city infrastructure that facilitates accessibility and provision of infrastructure and facilities. (5). The potential of cultural tourism, both in terms of history, architecture, and economy, is supported by the existence of handicraft products such as export-quality silver.

All available fascination has been packaged by the manager into the recommended route. there are four recommended routes, the first spiritual tour package with a long journey for approximately one hour. This tour starts from *Kampung Dondongan – Kompleks Masjid Agung – Pasareyan Hastarengga – Sendhang Seliran – Lorong Krintenan (Pengrajin kipo) – Pohon Waringin Sepuh*. The second package recommended is an alley package tour, with a journey of approximately 3 hours. The journey starts from *Kantor Kelurahan Jagalan – Kampung Njurang (pengrajin perak) – Tirta Pandan Sari (Pengrajin kipo) – lorong bodon – lorong pondongan – lorong krintenan – Kompleks Masjid Agung – Kawasan Ngerikan – Gang Soka – Kantor Kelurahan Jagalan*. The third recommended package is an architectural tour package with an estimated travel time of 3 hours. The journey starts from *Kedhaton - Cepuri/benteng dalam - Between Two Gate - Lorong alun-alun - Kompleks Masjid Agung - Pasar Gedhe - Rumah Tradisional di Klaster Sopingan - Masjid Perak - Kawasan Ngerikan - Gang Soka - Omah UGM - Kampung Bodon - dan berakhir di Omah Kalang*. The fourth package recommended is a study tour package with a journey of approximately 4 hours. The journey starts from *Kantor Kelurahan Jagalan – Dalem Prayadranan – Klaster Soka Tumenggungan – Omah UGM – Pos Malang – Langgar Dhuwur di Jagalan – Gang Soka – Sumber Kemuning – Kompleks Masjid Agung – Benteng Jebolan Raden Rangga – Kedhaton – Cepuri (Benteng Dalam) – Between Two Gates – Dhondongan*. The four tourist routes

can be more clearly shown in Figure 2.

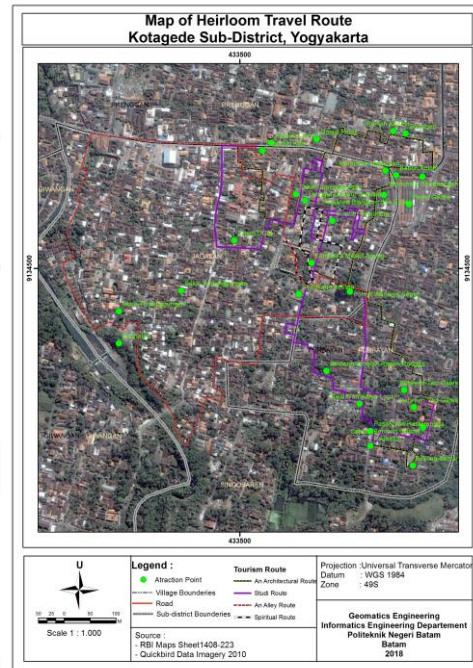


Figure 2. The four tourist routes in Kotagede Cultural Heritage

The management of the tourist area based on the results of interviews with the managers shows a high level of community participation because all planning, management, and evaluation are conducted by the community themselves. Interviews are conducted with one manager because one manager represents the community, so the answers will be the same. All members and stewardship come from the surrounding community with a family kinship system. Deliberation becomes the way out of every problem by involving the manager, guide, and the elder. These cultural heritage exploration activities get support from surrounding communities, government, and stakeholders. It is proven that the heritage trail management activities are still going on and there is no refusal from the residents.

The planning of tourism development programs must always pay great attention to the opportunity to get employment, increase income and improve the health of the local community which is clearly reflected in the existing tourism development policies, programs, and strategies. Management and utilization of natural resources such as land, water, and air must ensure high-performance accountability and ensure that existing resources are not over-explored. The achievement of the principle of environmental accountability can be measured by seeing

whether or not there are benefits to the quality of life and the environment (social, economic and cultural) and the presence or absence of resources that guarantee the preservation of the environment by not being overexploited. The overall achievement of this principle is still not optimal. This is because in relation to the usefulness points for human quality and the community environment, especially regarding social and economic benefits, the implementation of tourist villages is still not able to give a large and broad influence to the community. This is hampered by the lack of a solid foundation and extensive network of cooperation in the implementation of tourist villages, so those tourism activities carried out by the tourist villages themselves are still very minimal. Besides that, the people involved in the activities of tourist villages are still limited to certain communities.

The heritage trail can be done on foot or by bicycle, depending on the demand and the number of participants. The price of the package adjusts the duration, number of participants, and modifications to the travelers' request. Standard minimum of 30 people with cost @ 35.000, inclusive trip 3-4 hours with a local guide, guide map, mineral water 600 ml, free entrance fee paid object, free take pictures including the private area in route. If the number of tourists under 30 people can be discussed with the board, according to the theme and purpose of the visit, and for the large group maximum confirmation of H-3 and DP 50% of the total cost. The package price table of the Kotagede area is more clearly shown in table 1.

Table.1. Kotagede Heirloom Prices

Kotagede Heirloom Prices

| | |
|--|--|
| - Standard minimum of 30 people with cost @ 35,000 | - inclusive trip 3-4 hours with a local guide - guide map - mineral water 600 ml - free entrance fee paid object - free take pictures including the private area in route. |
|--|--|

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Additional payments @15000 | - For foreign tourists - For rental bikes |
| Additional payments @35000 | - For pack lunches - For dancing or batik class |
| Additional payments @75000 | - Excludes parking fees - Insurance |
| Additional payments @100.000 | - Personal expenses |

The potentials found in the Kotagede region have been realized in roaming packages with various types of modifications. Travel packages can be adjusted to the demands of tourists, this also aims to introduce attractions in the Kotagede region through roaming packages. Examples of Prenggan Tourism Village Heritage Package packages (Standard Package). The estimated duration is 3 hours. The initial route is in the Sopingan Complex as a gathering point and starting point, because it has a large yard and is on the roadside. *Kompleks Sopingan* (start) - Handicrafts - *Pendopo Kajengan* - *Masjid Perak* - *Lorong Ndarakan* - *Ndalem Proyodanan* - *Kuliner Kipo* - *Soka Gang* - *Lorong Krintenan* - *Lorong Kanthil* - *Lorong Kudusan* - *Masjid Mataram* - *Pasar Lorong Pekaten* - *Kompleks Sopingan* (finish). This standard route can accommodate all four recommended packages into one route. The places visited were able to represent aisle, spiritual, architectural, and study tour packages because they visited some of the specifics of each tour package for the whole. In the start or end of the cruise route can be added in the form of traditional snacks on the route-lunch / dinner with Kotagede-style menus at *joglo* houses, art shows, workshops to learn to make crafts / culinary and so on as a modification of the package.

The four Kotagede roaming packages that have been recommended by managers can be categorized in the pure study and non-study/ tourism packages. The study package emphasizes learning about heritage, such as historical sites, traditional architecture, traditional food, traditional arts in Kotagede and so on, both in the form of regular visits, performances, and workshops / short courses. For seminars or workshops related to heritage preservation/heritage can also be held in Kotagede pavilion in separate time and facilities and consumption with various choices. Non-study packages are emphasized

on the packaging that is more fun, such as hallway/labyrinth tours, seeing traditional houses and heritage sites combined with traditional arts and culinary performances of Kotagede.

Kotagede tourist cruise packages recommended by the managers can be categorized in a pure study and non-study/tour packages. The study package is emphasized on the learning of heritage, such as historical sites, traditional architecture, traditional food, traditional art in Kotagede and so on, whether it be the regular visit, show or workshop / short course. For seminars or workshops related to heritage preservation/heritage can also be held in Kotagede hall room in its own time along with its facilities and consumption with various options. Non-study packages are emphasized on more fun packaging, such as the hallway/labyrinth tours, traditional houses, and heritage sites combined with artistic and culinary performances typical of Kotagede.

The management of Kotagede can become a prominent tourist destination. The advantage is that the region has cultural potential, history, a culinary and architectural diversity that is very attractive to tourists. Kotagede offers a variety of attractions for tourists and can be accessed from downtown Jogja by public transport or private vehicle. Kotagede community institutions have attracted various community activists to take care and preserve the cultural heritage in order to be a tourist. Realizing the main advantages need to consider the aspect of the existence of the house with Java architecture, aspects of tourism development, and local economic development. Urban characteristics have brought many problems, especially those that are physical, whether caused by the population, or the expansion of the city. Sooner or later the increase in population, uncontrolled development, greatly endangering the existence of cultural assets in the region. Road network in this area is still not sufficient, because it is too narrow, and not in accordance with the burden of a solid vehicle, considering this area is a tourist destination. So it needs to be done revitalization or disaster management training. The potential and attractiveness of the management of Kotagede cultural preserve areas that attract tourists to come are as follows: First, the historical aspect of the existence of cultural objects has a historical

relationship with the Sultan's Palace. Secondly, the potential to create the theme/image of the old area is seen from its history as the former capital of Mataram. Third, the diversity of attractions offered, including physical potential (spatial-architectural) and social community reflected from the lifestyle, ceremony, art, crafts, and so forth. Fourth, Proximity to city infrastructure, facilitating accessibility and provision of infrastructure and facilities. Fifth, cultural tourism potential, both in terms of historical, architectural, and economic support by handicraft products such as quality silver handicrafts exported.

This Kotagede tourism research can be used as the basic decision maker for related stakeholders to develop the tourist area. The sustainable development policy for Kotagede cultural heritage should involve the community directly and see the facts on the ground and can establish cooperation with related parties such as travel agencies, government (Education and Teaching Department, Culture Office) as a short-term plan to introduce the wider range of savings roaming activities culture. Long-term plans to plan interrelated long-term management.

Development difficulties by the government arose when the handling was carried out by government stakeholders at the Yogyakarta City and Bantul District levels. The Yogyakarta City Government is only able to touch the former territory of Kotagede City which is in the Yogyakarta City area. Likewise, the Bantul Regency Government can only touch the areas that enter Bantul Regency. The architecture of the old city in Kotagede is a legacy of Kotagede Islamic Mataram, where tourists are invited to relearn the architectural aspects of Kotagede including the surrounding culture and its influence. Architectural arrogance in Kotagede is an illustration of developments from time to time consisting of historical heritage sites of Kotagede Islamic Mataram Kingdom, Javanese traditional houses, "joglo" houses, houses of wealthy merchants inheriting the heyday of the silver industry that formed a village by itself. Policies in macro and micro-management need attention, so that it is hoped that the development of cultural heritage tourism will not harm the cultural values of the community itself and

provide benefits both economically, socially and environmentally.

This tourism study in the Kotagede region can be used as a decision-making base for related stakeholders to develop the tourist area. Sustainable development policies for cultural heritage areas of Kotagede should involve the community directly and see facts in the field and be able to collaborate with related parties such as travel agencies, government (Department of Education and Teaching, Office of Culture) as short-term plans to introduce wider reserve roaming activities culture. Long-term plans for planning long-term, interrelated management. This Kotagede tourism area can be said to be a resilience of community-based tourism areas in strengthening the local economy and the preservation of cultural resources in the Kotagede area of Yogyakarta viewed from various aspects.

First, is the aspect of the wage policy given to Karang Taruna members who take care of this Kotagede tourism cruise. From there the youth who become tour guides can get income that can reduce the unemployment rate of the youth. Second, is the aspect of the resilience of community-based tourism areas in strengthening the local economy and the preservation of cultural resources in the Kotagede area of Yogyakarta. This is an aspect of the trade, with the existence of these tourism activities, the surrounding communities who use it to peddle food - both traditional and modern food will be able to have a positive impact on the increasing behavior of their merchandise, especially if it is included in one of the tourist routes do. This trade aspect can improve the welfare of the surrounding community by making it a livelihood. Third, the aspects of maintenance and rehabilitation of stakeholders' development area infrastructure are related to both the private sector and the government. This can make a tourist area better and develop, thus increasing the willingness of tourists to come to the place if the infrastructure is more adequate.

Program monitoring and evaluation are two integrated activities in order to control a program. Monitoring and evaluation activities in tourism management programs include activities ranging from drafting guidelines, developing indicators or limitations in measuring the implementation of monitoring and evaluating the overall activities to evaluating the impact of tourism activities. Indicators of achievement of this principle

according to the understanding of researchers include the existence of supervision and evaluation of tourism programs, the existence of guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of programs, and the existence of limitations or indicators to measure the impact of tourism activities. The achievement of the principle of monitoring and evaluation of programs in the implementation of tourist villages in the Kotagede area is still considered not optimal. There are efforts to monitor and evaluate the implementation of tourist villages by several parties based on simple guidelines. However, in practice, the implementation of tourist villages has not been fully monitored and evaluated intensively. The overall application of these principles is hampered by the lack of data collection on tourist village activities in Kotagede that can be reported, the low awareness of the community to actively engage in supervising the implementation of tourist villages, the simplicity of the guidelines used, and monitoring activities by the City government not specifically refer to each village is still carried out in general.

Tourism Kotagede area can be said to be the resilience of community-based tourism areas in strengthening the local economy as well as and the preservation of cultural resources Kotagede Yogyakarta area viewed from various aspects. The first is the wage policy aspect given to members of youth organizations who take care of Kotagede tourism, from which the youth who become tour guide can get income that can reduce youth unemployment rate. Second, is the resilience aspect of community-based tourism area in strengthening local economy and preservation of cultural resources of Kotagede Yogyakarta area. This is the aspect of the trade, with the activity of tourism, the surrounding community who use to peddle food, both traditional to modern will be a positive impact with the more their wares, especially if it is incorporated into one of the destinations of the tourist route undertaken. This aspect of trade can improve the welfare of the surrounding community by making it a livelihood. Third, the aspect of maintenance and rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the development area by related stakeholders both private and government. This can make the tourist area better and grow, thus increasing the willingness of tourists to come to the place if the infrastructure is more compact.

4. Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, conclusions can be drawn as follows. First, tourist attractions in the Kotagede Cultural Heritage area in the form of cultural, traditional, handicraft and art objects are summarized into 4 (four) recommended routes, namely, spiritual roaming tour packages, a roaming tour package, architectural roaming tour packages, and study roaming tour packages. Second, direct interaction with the people of Kotagede attracts tourists which can be done by staying in people's homes, especially in the area between the famous two gates, with architecture, layout to the layout of the house designed from the royal era. Tourists can also take a look until they learn the process of making crafts to the typical culinary Kotagede. The unique road network in the form of a trail that rotates between densely populated settlements, there are even roads that cross the people's home page so that it confuses tourists so that they will be squeezed between the mazes of houses to attract tourists. Third, management of the Kotagede roaming tour Prenggan Village is dominated by young people of productive age. This can be known from some guides who are still students. This activity is a secondary activity for youth in addition to lecture and religious activities (especially during Ramadan). This activity is community-based, ranging from planning activities, pre-activities, to evaluate activities carried out by the community. Stakeholders and the government are passive by providing indirect assistance in the form of permit activities, counseling from related agencies, financial assistance, and training.

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