



The Role of Sustainable Heritage Management in Local Economic Development to Improve Community Welfare

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Abstract

The city of Surakarta, or also known as Solo, is a city that rich in cultural heritage. Solo city is also famous for its strong traditional Javanese culture, including music, dance, batik and wayang. Cultural heritage management in preserving the values and works of original cultural heritage is one of the priorities in the local economic development strategy in the City of Surakarta. The history of Surakarta with its various stories and cultural heritage can become an important capital in economic development which is expected to be able to boost regional economic growth, especially in improving community welfare. This research aims to identify important aspects in realizing sustainable cultural heritage management in Surakarta; and analyzing the potential for developing values that influence the success of sustainable cultural heritage management in Surakarta in realizing local economic development, especially in terms of community welfare. The data used in this research is primary data, then analyzed using the Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) method. The results of the research show that there is an influence of sustainable cultural heritage management on community welfare and has significant characteristics. Variables such as economic potential development, environmental potential development, social potential development and partial or joint (simultaneous) cultural potential development as manifestations of sustainable cultural heritage management have a positive relationship to local economic development.

Keywords: *Community Welfare; Economic Development; Sustainable Management; Cultural Heritage; Surakarta*

Introduction

Revitalizing cultural heritage in maintaining the values and works of cultural heritage in Surakarta is one of the commitments and priorities of the regional government as a local economic development strategy to improve community welfare. The problem that often occurs in cultural heritage development is whether the revitalization of cultural heritage will have an impact on the surrounding community and increase welfare as a successful form of local economic development. The role of culture (cultural values) needs to be measured qualitatively and quantitatively and assessed how big its impact is on local

economic development. Assessment of cultural heritage management through an approach to the potential for developing cultural values, in economic, social, environmental, and cultural aspects. This research aims to identify potential aspects in realizing sustainable cultural heritage management in five Surakarta Monumental Cultural Heritage: Lokananta, Puro Mangkunegaran, Balekambang Park, Solo Safari Animal Park and Laweyan Batik Village); and analyzing the potential for developing values that influence the success of sustainable cultural heritage management in realizing local economic development; Then it will be known whether there is an influence of sustainable cultural heritage management in Surakarta on local economic development. The research methodology used in this research is hypothesis testing from primary data by distributing questionnaires to the community around the monumental sites which are the object of research, in Surakarta.

The city of Surakarta is known as a city with a cultural tourist attraction because it has a lot of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage has significant economic potential, because it can provide income and employment opportunities through creative industries, as well as the tourism and cultural industries. Cultural Heritage Management is an integral component of sustainable development (World Heritage Convention, 2023).

The management of cultural heritage in the City of Surakarta is reflected in the Regional Long Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah/RPJPD*) for 2005–2025 and the medium-term vision for the 2021–2026 period: "REALIZING SURAKARTA AS A MODERN, RESILIENT, AGILE, CREATIVE AND PROSPEROUS CULTURAL CITY". This vision is a guide for joint movement between the government and society to build the character of the City of Surakarta, based on the spirit of mutual cooperation as socio-cultural capital so that it continues to grow and develop in social, economic and cultural activities, without abandoning its identity as a city with cultural heritage, as the Spirit of Java. (*RPJMD Kota Surakarta, 2021*).

Cultural heritage, such as archaeological remains, is an asset that records the development of historical and cultural values that form the identity of the Indonesian civilization and has developed massively as a tourist attraction capable of generating income. However, this condition also has an impact on increasing economic exploitation of cultural heritage which often causes damage to the site's environment and has unknowingly encouraged pollution and physical damage as well as erosion of value, because tourism is not positioned as a tool to strengthen the sustainable preservation of cultural heritage. (Ardiwidjaja and Antariksa, 2022).

Literature Review

1. Culture as Capital in Economic Development

David Throsby in Sarjiyanto (2022) reveals that culture is the fourth type of capital in the economy, cultural capital can be defined as assets that contribute to cultural value. More precisely, cultural capital is a stock of cultural values embodied in an asset. These stocks can in turn give rise to flows of goods and services or commodities that may have cultural and economic value. These assets can exist in tangible or intangible form. Stocks of tangible cultural capital assets include buildings, structures, sites and locations that have cultural significance (commonly called "cultural heritage"). Apart from that, it can also be works of art and artifacts which are personal items, such as paintings, statues and other objects.

Development is a multidimensional process that includes various fundamental changes in social structures, community attitudes and national institutions while continuing to pursue accelerated economic growth, addressing income inequality and alleviating poverty (Todaro and Smith, 2009). Meanwhile, it is more specifically stated by Arsyad (2017), that regional economic development is a joint process between

regional governments and their communities in managing various resources, and forming a partnership pattern between regional governments and the private sector to create new jobs and develop economic activities (increase economic growth) in the region (Rahayu and Setyowati, 2016).

According to the international culture and development commission, carrying out economic development must also improve the cultural side. Development that is separated from human and cultural context is development without a soul. Rapid economic development should become part of the culture of the people. (World Heritage Convention, 2023)

2.Sustainable Management of Cultural Heritage in Local Economic Development

According to Munir (2005), Local Economic Development is a process for formulating development institutions in the region, increasing the capacity of Human Resources (HR) to create better products and fostering industry and business activities on a local scale. So regional development can be seen as an effort by the regional government together with the community to build economic opportunities that are suitable for human resources, as well as optimizing the use of natural resources and institutions locally. Increasing community welfare can be an indicator of the success of Local Economic Development.

Sustainable cultural heritage management can promote economic development and achieve sustainable development goals. One of the basic goals is to improve the standard of living or welfare of the community (Soetomo, 2013).

Hribar, Bole and Pipan (2015) conducted research related to local development oriented towards cultural heritage and described a shift in the development paradigm, the results showed that cultural heritage was the main characteristic of local communities and their economic revitalization. According to them, cultural values are various tangible and intangible elements as well as individual natural elements that have cultural significance and local origin identified by stakeholders and have the potential for economic, social, ecological or cultural development,

Research Methods

This research is research with a quantitative exploratory approach, meaning that the research methodology is structured in such a way as to solve research problems and answer all proposed hypotheses.

1.Research Objects

This research was carried out on the development/revitalization of places and buildings which are cultural heritage locations which have become monumental sites in the city of Surakarta as objects of study. The focus of this research is to analyze in more depth the impact of sustainable cultural heritage management through increasing the potential of cultural values on local economic development.

2.Research Design

This research design is a quantitative research approach with a correlation model between variables measured through surveys from primary data collection in the field. The sampling technique chosen used purposive sampling among managers and communities around cultural heritage locations/buildings which are objects of revitalization and development by the Regional Government of the City of Surakarta.

3. Types and Data Collection Methods

The data that is used in this research is primary data, namely data taken directly from the data source and has not been processed by any party for specific research purposes. (Cooper and Schindler, 2013). Metode pengumpulan data, dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah disusun, kemudian dikirimkan dan dimintakan tanggapan kepada responden terkait. Dalam pengumpulan data penelitian ini pengumpulan data dilaksanakan secara daring dan tatap muka terhadap responden terkait.

4. Population and Sample

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by research to be studied and then compiled (Sugiyono, 2014). The research sample was taken using a purposive sampling method with the criteria being cultural heritage locations/buildings that were the target of development or revitalization programs by the government in the Surakarta City area. Scenario: The number of respondents who will be sampled is around 240 respondents proportionally to the number of people coming from visitors and people living around the revitalization object.

5. Research Instruments

To obtain the data or information needed in this research, an instrument is needed. This instrument is important for measuring various influences, relationships, and direction of variables in this research model. The following table below is a construct of definitions, measures and references which are the basis for preparing the instruments in this research:

Table 1. Definitions, Measurements, and References in Variable Measurement

Variables	Definition	Indicator	References
Community Well-being	community welfare that focuses on the quality of life of every resident in the target community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People's life satisfaction - Integrity of local communities - Community living standards - Clean water, sanitation and environmental cleanliness - Good health services - Tolerance in diversity 	Adapted from (Nared, Erhartič and Razpotnik Visković, 2013); (Rogerson, 1999); (Cummins <i>et al.</i> , 2003); (Sirgy <i>et al.</i> , 2010); (Magee <i>et al.</i> , 2013); (Rezvani, Mansourian and Sattari, 2013).
Sustainable Heritage Management in Cultural Values	It can be characterized by the population's ability to actualize cultural values in the form of local integrative artistic products on a global scale. Cultural progress is also reflected in society's ability to revitalize cultural values in daily life (living culture) in an inclusive manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inspiration and encouragement for artistic expression, - active participation, personal experience and satisfaction, - personal identification, - spiritual experience 	Adapted from (Hribar, Bole and Pipan, 2015).

Sustainable Heritage Management in Economic	Economic value can be determined by measuring gross value added, multiplier effect on the economy, tourist visits and consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new jobs, - sustainable tourism, - the birth of new businesses (UMKM), - use of local materials, - revitalization of regional cultural heritage, - encourage the emergence of new businesses, - encouragement of activities related to hotel accommodation, transport, hotel industry, souvenir production and guided tours 	Adapted from (Hribar, Bole and Pipan, 2015); (Sarjiyanto, Senevi Gunaratne and Radin Firdaus, 2023).
Sustainable Heritage Management in Social	Social value can be determined by measuring social cohesion, community empowerment, skills and learning development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preservation of local and national identity, - the educational role of heritage (transfer of knowledge), - development of new knowledge, - promotion of places, - incorporation of vulnerable social groups, - dialogue between generations, - Empowerment 	Adapted from (Hribar, Bole and Pipan, 2015); (Dümcke and Gnedovsky, 2013).
Sustainable Heritage Management in Environmental	environmental value due to sustainable heritage management, related to maintaining the complexity and stability of ecosystems, especially referring to traditional practices (intangible cultural heritage) related to cultural landscapes (immovable cultural heritage).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preservation of existing ecosystems, - maintain the complexity and stability of the existing ecosystem, - support of local production of organic food, - prevention of erosion or other natural disasters 	Adapted from (Hribar, Bole and Pipan, 2015)

Research Results

1. Outer Model

Outer model analysis was carried out to ensure that the measurements used were valid and reliable. In data processing, outliers are carried out so that the indicators used meet valid and reliable criteria.

a. Validity Test

1) Outer Loading Test (Content Validity)

Table 2. Validity Test Results

Latent Variables	Indicator	Factor Loading Value	Description
Economic	E2	0.662	Valid
	E3	0.714	Valid
	E4	0.708	Valid
	E5	0.673	Valid
	E6	0.830	Valid
Social	S3	0.712	Valid
	S5	0.697	Valid
	S6	0.814	Valid
	S7	0.793	Valid
Environmental	L1	0.733	Valid
	L2	0.800	Valid
	L3	0.775	Valid
	L4	0.616	Valid
Cultural	B1	0.773	Valid
	B2	0.809	Valid
	B3	0.745	Valid
	B4	0.746	Valid
Welfare	K1	0.758	Valid
	K2	0.780	Valid
	K3	0.775	Valid
	K4	0.688	Valid
	K5	0.720	Valid
	K6	0.793	Valid

The item variable B1 has an Outer Loading value of 0.773, which means that this item is valid for measuring the Cultural variable. Every change in the Culture variable will be reflected in variable B1 by 59.75% ($0.773 \times 0.773 = 0.5975$). Variable E6 has an Outer Loading value of 0.830, which means that this item is valid for measuring Economic variables. Every change in the Economic variable will be reflected in the E6 variable by 68.89% ($0.830 \times 0.830 = 0.6889$). The K1 variable has an Outer Loading value of 0.758, which means that this item is valid for measuring the Welfare variable.

Every change in the Welfare variable will be reflected in the K1 variable by 57.45% ($0.758 \times 0.758 = 0.5745$). The L2 variable has an Outer Loading value of 0.800, which means that this item is valid for measuring Environmental variables. Every change in the Environmental variable will be reflected in the L2 variable by 64.00% ($0.800 \times 0.800 = 0.6400$). Variable S6 has an Outer Loading value of 0.814, which means that this item is valid for measuring social variables. Every change in the social variable will be reflected in the S6 variable by 66.26% ($0.814 \times 0.814 = 0.6626$).

From the Outer Loadings Test results table, it shows that all item variables have an Outer Loading value above 0.6. So, it can be concluded that all of these item variables are valid for conducting research.

2) Convergen Validity Test

Table 3. Convergen Validity Test Results

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Cultural	0.769	0.770	0.852	0.590
Economic	0.767	0.790	0.842	0.518
Welfare	0.847	0.853	0.887	0.567
Environmental	0.713	0.731	0.822	0.539
Social	0.749	0.759	0.841	0.571

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Hair et al., (2017) an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value of 0.5 or more indicates that the construct can explain 50% or more of the item variation. From this table, the AVE value of the Cultural, Economic, Welfare, Environmental and Social variables have a value above 0.5, which indicates adequate convergent validity and means that one latent variable is able to explain more than half of the variation in the indicators on average.

3) Discriminant Validity Test

a) Cross loading test

Table 4. Cross Loading Test Result

	Cultural	Economic	Welfare	Environmental	Social
B1	0.773	0.563	0.504	0.400	0.534
B2	0.809	0.529	0.511	0.449	0.559
B3	0.745	0.523	0.489	0.442	0.571
B4	0.746	0.502	0.592	0.522	0.599
E2	0.378	0.662	0.446	0.329	0.475
E3	0.500	0.714	0.478	0.481	0.538
E4	0.524	0.708	0.484	0.477	0.551
E5	0.453	0.673	0.374	0.426	0.441
E6	0.597	0.830	0.642	0.487	0.656
K1	0.508	0.500	0.758	0.498	0.597
K2	0.533	0.496	0.780	0.546	0.640
K3	0.528	0.549	0.775	0.465	0.574
K4	0.364	0.488	0.688	0.381	0.468
K5	0.475	0.500	0.720	0.454	0.521
K6	0.657	0.576	0.793	0.529	0.634
L1	0.411	0.397	0.362	0.733	0.466
L2	0.444	0.492	0.532	0.800	0.555
L3	0.531	0.541	0.540	0.775	0.565
L4	0.335	0.330	0.406	0.616	0.450
S3	0.542	0.536	0.545	0.517	0.712
S5	0.486	0.472	0.487	0.534	0.697
S6	0.537	0.575	0.624	0.502	0.814
S7	0.658	0.665	0.641	0.571	0.793

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Ghozali dan Latan (2015) A good cross loading value is above 0.7. The Cross Loading value of each construct is tested to ensure that the correlation of the construct with the measurement items is greater than other constructs. Based on this table, the Cross Loading value for each item variable has a value above 0.7. For example, the item variable B1 for Culture has a Cross Loading value of 0.773 and above 0.7. The Cross Loading value for Culture has a higher correlation compared to the Economic variables (0.563), K (0.504), L (0.400) and S (0.534). So it can be concluded that the discriminant validity requirements have been met.

b) Fornier Larcker

Table 5. Fornier Larcker Test Result

	Cultural	Economic	Welfare	Environmental	Social
Cultural	0.768				
Economic	0.688	0.720			
Welfare	0.687	0.688	0.753		
Environmental	0.594	0.612	0.640	0.734	
Social	0.739	0.750	0.765	0.700	0.756

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Wong (2013) A variable can be said to have good discriminant validity if the AVE root value of each construct is greater than the correlation value between the construct and other constructs. From this table, the root value of AVE is the value in the diagonal axis (in bold). The table shows that the root value of AVE is greater than the correlation value of other variables. For example, the Culture variable has an AVE root value of 0.768, which is greater than the AVE root value of the Economic variables (0.688), Welfare (0.687), Environment (0.594) and Social (0.739).

c) Heterotrait Monotrait (HTMT)

Table 6. HTMT Test Result

	Cultura l	Economi c	Welfar e	Environmenta l	Socia l
Cultural					
Economic	0.888				
Welfare	0.834	0.835			
Environmenta l	0.787	0.812	0.802		
Social	0.966	0.970	0.948	0.955	

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Dijkstra dan Henseler (2015) The HTMT value should be below 0.9 to ensure discriminant validity between the two reflective constructs. The final validity test is by looking at the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) value. The required HTMT ratio must be smaller than 1 so that it can be said to meet the discriminant validity assessment (Hair et al., 2010). The table shows that all HTMT values for each variable are <1, which indicates that all constructs are valid in terms of discriminant validity based on HTMT calculations.

d) Inner VIF

Table 7. Inner VIF Test Result

	Cultura l	Economi c	Welfar e	Environmenta l	Socia l
Cultural			2.456		
Economic			2.564		
Welfare					
Environmenta l			2.056		
Social			3.404		

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to (Santoso, 2011), If the VIF value is above 5 then the variable has a multicollinearity problem with other independent variables. Based on this table, the VIF value for each K item variable has a VIF value below 5, meaning there is no multicollinearity between variables.

b. Reliability Test

Table 8. Reliability Test Result

Latent Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Description
Economic	0.767	Reliable
Social	0.749	Reliable
Environmental	0.713	Reliable
Culture	0.769	Reliable
Welfare	0.847	Reliable

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Ghozali dan Latan (2015) A good Cronbach's Alpha value is above 0.7. From this table, the Cronbach's Alpha value of the Cultural, Economic, Welfare, Environmental and Social variables have a Cronbach's Alpha value above 0.7, which indicates that all these constructs are reliable.

According to Hair et al., (2017) A good Composite Reliability value is above 0.7. From this table, the Composite Reliability value of the Cultural, Economic, Welfare, Environmental and Social variables have a value above 0.7 which indicates that all these constructs are reliable.

Based on the results of the Construct Reliability Test above, it shows that the Cultural, Economic, Welfare, Environmental and Social variables have an acceptable level of reliability.

2.Inner Model

a. R Square Test

Table 9. R-Square Test Result

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Welfare	0.644	0.638

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Hair et al., (2017) R Square values of 0.75, 0.50 and 0.25 indicate that the model is strong, moderate and weak. Based on this table, the R Square value for Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural variables on Welfare is 64.4%. This shows that the distribution of the Welfare variable can be explained by Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural variables amounting to 64.4%. The remaining 35.6% is explained by other variables not examined in this study.

b. Q Square Test

Tabel 10. Q-Square Test Result

	SSO	SSE	Q ² (=1-SSE/SSO)
Cultural	960.000	960.000	
Economic	1200.000	1200.000	
Welfare	1440.000	935.095	0.351
Environmental	960.000	960.000	
Social	960.000	960.000	

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Chin (1998) A Q-Square value greater than 0 (zero) indicates that the model has good predictive relevance value. Meanwhile, if the Q-Square value is less than 0 (zero), then the model is not good or does not have good predictive relevance. Based on this table, the Q-Square value for the K variable is 0.351, which indicates that the model has good predictive relevance.

3. Hypothesis Test

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ((O/STDEV))	P Values
Cultural-> Welfare	0.191	0.192	0.066	2.875	0.004
Economic -> Welfare	0.174	0.176	0.058	2.993	0.003
Environmental -> Welfare	0.146	0.152	0.069	2.110	0.035
Social -> Welfare	0.391	0.388	0.073	5.382	0.000

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

$$\text{Welfare} = 0,191\text{Cultural} + 0,174\text{Economic} + 0,146\text{Environmental} + 0,391\text{Social} + e$$

According to Harsanti, Ghazali dan Chariri (2016) if the p value is below 0.05 then Ha is accepted. Conversely, if the p value is above 0.05 then Ha is rejected. Based on the results of data processing using the Smart PLS 3.0 application, it was found that:

a. Cultural Potential Development has a positive effect on Welfare.

From this table, it can be concluded that B has a positive influence on K of 0.191 (positive) which shows that the direction of the relationship between Culture and Welfare is positive with a t statistic of 2.875 (above 1.96) and a p value of 0.004 (below 0.05).

b. Economic Potential Development has a positive effect on Welfare.

From this table, it can be concluded that the Economy has a positive influence on Welfare of 0.174 (positive) which shows that the direction of the relationship between the Economy and Welfare is positive with a t statistic of 2.993 (above 1.96) and a p value of 0.003 (below 0.05).

c. Environmental Potential Development has a positive effect on Welfare.

From this table, it can be concluded that the environment has a positive influence on well-being of 0.146 (positive), which shows that the direction of the relationship between the environment and well-being is positive with a t statistic of 2.110 (above 1.96) and a p value of 0.035 (below 0.05).

d. Social Potential Development has a positive effect on Welfare.

From this table, it can be concluded that Social has a positive influence on Welfare of 0.391 (positive) which shows that the direction of the relationship between Social and Welfare is positive with a t statistic of 5.382 (above 1.96) and a p value of 0.000 (below 0.05).

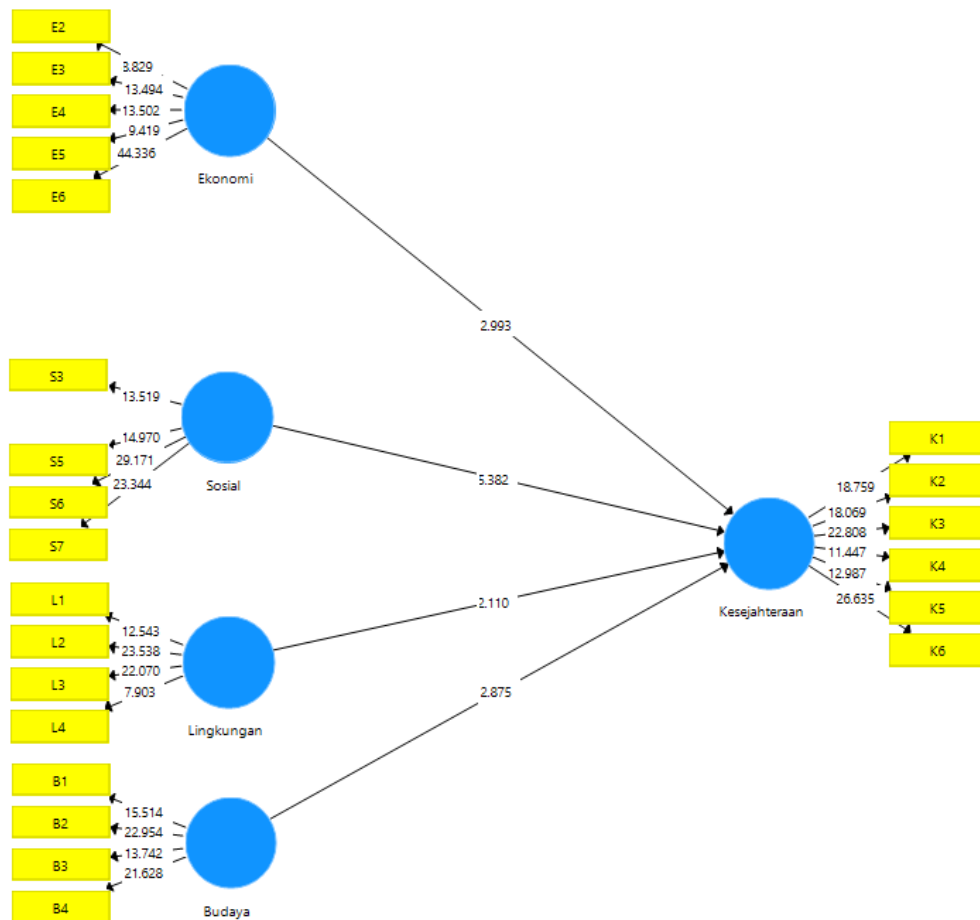


Figure 1. Hypothesis Test Result

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

4. Evaluation of the Goodness of Fit Model

a. F Square test

Tabel 11. F Square Test Result

	Cultural	Economic	Welfare	Environmental	Social
Cultural			0.042		
Economic			0.033		
Welfare					
Environmental			0.029		
Social			0.126		

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Hair et al., (2017) an f square value of 0.02 means small, 0.15 means moderate and 0.35 means large. Based on this table, the influence of increasing cultural potential on welfare has a moderate level, namely 0.042. The effect of increasing economic potential on welfare has a moderate level, namely 0.033. The influence of increasing environmental potential on welfare has a moderate level, namely 0.029. The effect of increasing social potential on welfare has a moderate level, namely 0.126.

b. SRMR Test

Tabel 12. SRMR Test Result

	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0.079	0.079
d_ULS	1.713	1.713
d_G	0.590	0.590
Chi-Square	794.549	794.549
NFI	0.714	0.714

Source: Data processing results using SEM PLS

According to Schermelleh-Engel, Moosbrugger dan Müller (2003) explains that the SRMR value is still acceptable if it has a value below 0.10. Based on this table, the SRMR value is 0.079 which indicates that the model is fit.

Discussion

In line with the research results above, according to Scientific Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts (2014) development of the potential value of cultural heritage if managed systematically and paying attention to key aspects. Improper management and ignoring social values, economic activities around cultural heritage and international relations will not provide benefits for development.

Cultural values are a kind of territorial capital or source of development, which are experienced and enjoyed not only by tourists, but also by local residents, these values can also cause positive economic, social and environmental impacts (Hribar, Bole and Pipan, 2015). Increasing the potential for cultural values to have a positive influence on local economic development, as well as research from Shishmanova (2016) which states that the cultural industry can increase added value and create new jobs.

Increasing the potential economic value of a cultural heritage clearly has an impact on local economic development. In line with the research results from Mensah (2021) which shows that the local community is aware of the economic, aesthetic, historical, symbolic and informational values contained in a cultural heritage monument, but it is not certain that these economic benefits can be felt directly by the community around the cultural heritage due to limited opportunities for direct participation in the management of a cultural heritage asset.

From Licciardi and Amirtahmasebi (2012), explains environmental value as capital is a concept that combines all the material and non-material collective assets around, it sees a wide and varied branch of goods that contribute to the well-being or well-being of society, either by being enjoyed through consumption externalities, or by being used for other purposes. economy through production externalities. The same also applies to the subcategory of environmental capital and cultural heritage, which in principle also generates various economic benefits that add to socio-economic welfare through consumption and production externalities. This is in line with the results of this research where increasing the potential for environmental values has a positive influence on community welfare.

Increasing the potential for social value is very necessary in the sustainable management of cultural heritage. This is because the management process is not just solving technical problems but also a social and political process (Mason and Avrami, 2000).

Management carried out systematically and paying attention to important factors can provide development potential in economic, social, environmental, and cultural aspects (Scientific Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts, 2014). These four aspects of increasing value (cultural, economic, environmental, and social) are aspects that can realize sustainable management of cultural heritage (Hribar, Bole and Pipan, 2015).

Conclusion

This research aims to identify potential aspects in realizing sustainable cultural heritage management in 5 Surakarta Monumental Cultural Heritage: Lokananta, Puro Mangkunegaran, Balekambang Park, Solo Safari Animal Park and Laweyan Batik Village); and analyzing the potential for developing cultural values that influence the success of sustainable cultural heritage management in realizing local economic development; Then it will be known whether there is an influence of sustainable cultural heritage management in Surakarta on local economic development.

Based on the results of the analysis using SEM-PLS and the discussion that has been described, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1.Aspects such as development of economic potential, development of environmental potential, development of social potential and development of cultural potential (which is a form of sustainable cultural heritage management) partially or jointly (simultaneously) as a form of sustainable cultural heritage management that has positive relationship to local economic development.
- 2.The research results show that there is a positive and significant relationship between sustainable cultural heritage management and community welfare.

Suggestion

Based on the research results that have been described, the Government can apply sustainable management to monuments/cultural heritage sites in Indonesia by paying attention to economic, cultural,

social and environmental aspects. So that the people around the cultural heritage can also feel the positive impact of managing this cultural heritage.

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