



Implementation of Edu-Tourism Development Policy in Oase Village (Ondomohen Asri Sejuk dan Elok Surabaya City)

Berys Divayu Safira R¹, Dian Arlupi Utami², Yuyun Eka Kartika Sari³, Angelita Indrianto⁴, Wanda Dwi Nur A⁵, Vita Aulia Rahma⁶, Adisa Almustajidah⁷

¹ Bachelor of Applied Public Administration, Faculty of Vocational Studies, Surabaya State Uni-versity, Indonesia

² Public Administration, Faculty of Vocational Studies, Surabaya State University, Indonesia
dianarlupi@unesa.ac.id

^{3,4,5,6,7} Bachelor of Applied Public Administration, Faculty of Vocational Studies, Surabaya State Uni-versity, Indonesia

Abstract. The tourist village has a significant economic impact on the community because rural residents are directly involved in the development of the tourist village. This research aims to describe the implementation of policies in the development of the Oase tourist village in the Ondomohen village in Surabaya city. The method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach, data collection techniques include interviews, observations. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of policies for the Oase Tourist Village in Ondomohen Village has been successful and optimal, as indicated by the research findings

Keywords: Policy implementation , Development, Edutourism.

1. Introduction

The significant changes within an area can only be achieved through innovation. Innovation is a new or improved solution that creates value for communities, companies, and individuals. Mayor Regulation No. 139 of 2022 explains various innovations undertaken by the Surabaya city government across several fields, one of which is the development of educational tourism (edu-tourism). The innovation implemented by the Surabaya city government through edu-tourism has a unique value proposition. Understanding Surabaya as the capital of East Java, known for its dominance of tall buildings and shopping malls, the lack of greenery or blending with nature necessitates innovation. Hence, the development of edu-tourism in OASE Village (Ondomohen Asri Sejuk dan Elok) is highly promising.

Not only does it enhance the natural beauty of Surabaya, but it also contributes to the local economy. Edu-tourism offers a distinctive experience that attracts tourists seeking knowledge, understanding, and new skills. Tourism is closely linked with other sectors such as the arts industry, housing, and recycling of organic and inorganic

waste. Organic waste is utilized as maggot feed (residual food materials from residents), while inorganic waste is used as fuel oil and eco-bricks.

Edu-tourism has a significant economic impact as it directly involves the local community in its development. The development of tourism potential is a means of empowering village communities through tourism activities, influencing the local economy's improvement. Oase Village in Odomohen is one of the villages in Surabaya that has garnered attention, especially from Surabaya residents. Situated in Odomohen Magersari V RT 08, RW 07, Ketabang Sub-district, Genteng, Surabaya, this village has earned accolades, particularly in environmental conservation. Events like Surabaya Green and Clean (SGC), Merdeka dari Sampah (MDS), Surabaya Smart City (SSC), among others, organized by the Surabaya city government, have contributed to its recognition. However, despite its achievements, Odomohen Village faces challenges, such as the lack of community interest or participation in its development. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy targets foreign exchange revenue from the tourism sector to reach US\$2.07 - US\$5.95 billion by 2023, with an expected tourist visitation of 3.4 million - 7.4 million. Tourism is one of Indonesia's largest foreign exchange contributors. Based on BPS (Central Statistics Agency) data for 2018, the tourism sector generated US\$16.426 BILLION from foreign tourist spending, significantly contributing to job creation and the local economy's multiplier effect. Tourism also contributes to the development of village tourism through supportive regulations based on local authorities' jurisdiction. Village tourism (rural tourism) consists of a combination of rural experiences, natural attractions, traditional elements, and unique features that collectively attract tourists. The performance of the tourism industry has been extensively studied in academic literature, with research examining various aspects, including economic, social, and environmental impacts. Research has identified the importance of supporting facilities in attracting and retaining tourists, emphasizing the necessity of community acceptance and support for sustainable tourism development. Empowerment efforts involve not only local community leaders but also the Surabaya city government through its agencies, actively participating in initiatives since 2004 to encourage community involvement. However, challenges persist, such as the village's limited human resources, affecting its development as a tourist destination. Researchers can evaluate the tourism industry's performance by measuring the quality of supporting facilities and understanding how this system impacts policy-making and other stakeholders' ability to develop effective strategies to enhance tourism industry performance and quality. This research employs a qualitative approach to gather descriptive data through written or oral statements from observed individuals. The study focuses on

Odomohen Village in Ketabang Sub-district, Gubeng District, Surabaya. Data collection methods include interviews, observations, and secondary data obtained from literature, theory books, and research documents. The analysis involves descriptive analysis, reducing collected data to its core topics and presenting them comprehensively in a detailed report, focusing on the research's significant issues.

1.1. This research is anchored on the importance of rules for the success of village development, with one key indication of successful implementation

being when the drivers and decision-makers understand what they are doing.

The success indicators of a policy can be seen through the communication established,

where the process of conveying information is carried out from policymakers (the government) to implementers (involved community organizations) and policy targets (surrounding community and visitors)[1]. Here, implementers, being community organizations, have the task of disseminating information to the surrounding community and visitors. The communication must be clear and consistent to be understood and effectively implemented according to the existing policy. According to Edward III, there are three important aspects in this communication dimension:.

a. Transmission Dimension: This is how information is conveyed to the public. According to Edward III, transmission is the first requirement for effective policy implementation, meaning policy implementers must know what they need to do. Decisions and orders must be transmitted to implementers before they are followed. Thus, before officials can implement a policy decision, they must be aware that a decision has been made and an order for its implementation has been issued. The more accurately decisions and implementation orders are transmitted to those who need to carry them out, the higher the probability of those implementation decisions and orders being carried out. As described above, in this study, the transmission aspect in the communication of the implementation of the Edu- tourism Development Policy in Oase Village, Odomohen, is observed in how administrative service policy is communicated by the Environmental Cadres to relevant government institutions (sub-district government, village government)[2] and to the general public, which is the target group of the policy. The research results show that the policy has been communicated well and effectively.

b. Clarity Dimension: The information communicated must be clear. Another aspect highlighted by Edward III in the context of policy communication is the clarity of communication. It is said that if a policy can be implemented as desired, implementation instructions must not only be received by policy implementers, but the communication must also be clear. The ambiguity of the communicated policy implementation message may lead to misinterpretation or even contradiction with the initial message. The research results, as described above, indicate that the implementation of the edu-tourism development policy in Oase Village, Odomohen, was communicated (informed and socialized) clearly to all parties, including the Environmental Cadres, Facilitators, and Empowerment as residents and the public. All aspects related to the development policy were clearly communicated.

c. Consistency Dimension: The third aspect considered important by Edward III in the effectiveness of communicating a public policy is consistency. According to Edward III, if policy implementation is to be effective, implementation orders must be consistent. Even if the orders given to policy implementers are clear, if they are contradictory, they will not facilitate policy implementers in performing their duties well. Inconsistent implementation orders will encourage implementers to take very loose actions in interpreting and implementing policies. And if this happens, it will result in the ineffectiveness of policy implementation because very loose actions are likely not suitable for achieving policy goals. The research results in Oase Village, Odomohen, show that information or explanations about the tourist village and rules

are indeed communicated clearly, but there is still inconsistency from the Oase Village Management regarding what has been established or outlined in the existing policy. Overall, the research findings show that communication in the implementation of the Edu-tourism Development Policy in Oase Village, Ondomohen, Surabaya, has been conducted well but is still not entirely effective in terms of consistency in informing the policy, yet in terms of transmission (how policy information is conveyed to relevant parties)[3], and clarity of policy information communicated is already maximally applied.

1.2. Theory of Edward III

1 Communication:

Communication is an important process in conducting research, where individuals, groups, organizations, and communities create and use information to connect with the environment and others. Communication is defined as "the process or action of conveying a message from a sender to a receiver through a medium that usually experiences noise". In this definition, communication must be intentional and bring about change. According to Agus M.Hardjana (2016:15), "Communication is an activity where someone conveys a message through certain media to others and after receiving the message then responds to the sender." and according to William Albig, communication is the process of transferring meaningful words between individuals or groups. According to Murphy and Mendelson, communication is generally an effort to build and maintain interpersonal relationships. In this study, Communication is the key to the smooth conduct of this research, where the delivery of messages from one member to another is attempted without misunderstanding to avoid misinterpretation.

Figures and tables, as originals of good quality and well contrasted, are to be in their final form, ready for reproduction, pasted in the appropriate place in the text. Try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures is approximately the same size as the main text (10 point). Try to ensure that lines are no thinner than 0.25 point. Figures and tables should be given continuing numbers. Each figure and table also should be cited the source. Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. Captions should be typed in 9-point Times. They should be centred above the tables and below the figures. The limitation of using tables, figure, and photographs will be appreciated.

2. Resources:

Resources are crucial in implementing good policies, where resources refer to the authority to ensure or convince that the policy being implemented complies with existing regulations (Wahyuni, 2022). Based on the interview results, it can be seen that the human resources involved in the edu-tourism program in Oase Village, Surabaya, require sufficient and adequate resources in terms of both quality and quantity related to skills, dedication, professionalism, and competence. In terms of quantity, this consists of environmental cadres and neighborhood environmental facilitators. Environmental cadres play a role in promoting, setting examples, and managing the environment in the local area, while neighborhood environmental facilitators have a role in empowering the local community, caring for the environment, and supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

However, in empowering the community, especially in terms of attention and commitment (dedication and professionalism), it is still lacking, thus affecting the quality aspect. Because in terms of quality, the community's contribution is lacking, it significantly affects the development of edu-tourism in Oase Village, Surabaya. In terms of natural resources in Oase Village, Surabaya, there are several programs:

1. Greening and planting of frangipani flowers in residents' yards to enhance the aesthetics of the yards, making them beautiful.

2. Urban farming development program supported by the Surabaya City Environmental Agency (DKPP) through a coaching program called "Vegetable Village." This program provides assistance in the form of planting training, agricultural facilities such as seeds and hydroponic equipment. Farming activities in Oase Village utilize hydroponic and aquaponic systems, as well as pot and polybag media. The plants grown include mustard greens, Brazilian spinach, water spinach, chili, mushrooms, medicinal plants, and fruits.

3. Fish farming in canals/waterways, such as catfish, tilapia, and tilapia, carried out through fish farming innovations to utilize narrow land more productively.

4. Black Soldier Fly (BSF) farming used to reduce organic waste, both from Oase Village and from restaurants around the village. By utilizing natural resources such as plants and animals, this can have a positive impact on the community. Financial resources involve stakeholders who contribute to the development of Oase Village, including:

1. Private companies, such as PT. PLN, Pertamina, and Hotel Maumu, providing assistance in the form of waste treatment plants (IPAL), cash, and monthly assistance.

2. Educational institutions, such as IT Telkom, providing assistance in the form of creating the Oase Village website.

3. Surabaya City Government through relevant departments, such as the Surabaya City Environmental Agency (DKPP) and Surabaya City Agriculture and Food Security Agency (DCKTR), providing assistance in the form of training, agricultural facilities, and paving. There is a program that helps in purchasing pots and plants called the "trash charity" program, encouraging residents to collect recyclable waste, with the proceeds from waste sales. This is interesting because with this program, residents are more encouraged to engage in greening activities without having to spend any money.

3. Disposition:

Regarding commitment in policy implementation, it consists of readiness to carry it out well. Based on the interview results, it can be concluded that the attitude shown by the managers of the Edu-tourism Program in Oase Village, Surabaya, is not good considering the lack of community participation in the development and innovation of Oase Village's edu-tourism. However, the positive response shown by the managers serves as motivation to achieve the development goals of Oase Village to make it better.

4. Bureaucratic Structure:

According to Edward's theory, bureaucracy is an organizational system characterized by clear division of labor, hierarchy of power, and strict regulations. This bureaucratic structure can be applied to Oase Village, Surabaya, which is a community

empowerment community located in Odomohen Village, Semampir District, Surabaya City.

1. Division of Labor “Oase Village, Odomohen, has a clear division of labor, both in terms of tasks and responsibilities. This can be seen from the division of labor between village officials, community groups, and community members.

- Leader: responsible for the overall management and development of the village. Village officials consist of a chairman, secretary, treasurer, and several members.

- Community Groups: responsible for the implementation of specific activities in the village, such as farming groups, livestock groups, crafts groups, and Family Welfare Empowerment groups (PKK).

- Community Members: responsible for carrying out activities that cannot be carried out by village officials or community groups, such as cleanliness, security, and safety activities

2. Method

The research method utilized is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research with a descriptive approach aims to describe or explain a phenomenon or event in detail and depth. According to Waruwu (2023)[1], Bogdan and Taylor define qualitative research as a method of analysis that serves to delineate and analyze the Implementation of Policies in the Development of Edu-tourism in Oase Village, Odomohen, Surabaya City. The researcher systematically collects fundamental information through observation and in-depth interviews, and during the data collection process, the researcher also conducts data processing and analysis. Data is gathered through observation, interviews, and documentation. Based on George Edward III's theory, the results of this research indicate that the implementation of the Regional Regulation of East Java Province No. 4 of 2022 concerning the Empowerment of tourist villages through the Edu-tourism program in Oase Village, Odomohen, Surabaya City, has been successfully executed using the four factors: Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure (Saosang & Kurniawan, 2023) [2]. The researcher believes this model can be utilized to analyze how policies in the development of Edu- tourism in Oase Village are implemented.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Sub-bagian Implementation of the Edu-Tourism Development Policy in Odomohen Oasis Village, Surabaya:

The development of edu-tourism in Odomohen Oasis Village, Surabaya, stems from the initiative and concern of the village's management, which plays a crucial role in managing the tourist village. Additionally, the local government aims to make Odomohen Oasis Village one of the educational tourism destinations amidst the bustling metropolitan city. Understanding the components that influence tourist attraction is essential for the development of a tourist attraction (Pratama &

Isbandono, 2023). This village tourism program is included in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, which aims to accelerate the revitalization of tourism and national growth (Kompas, 2020). Odomohen Oasis (Beautiful and Lovely) Village is one of the tourist villages in Surabaya that offers educational tourism focusing on environmental management and waste recycling in the bustling city of Surabaya. This village is located on Magersari 5 Street, RT 8 RW 7, Ketabang Village, Genteng District, Surabaya. The residents of this area tend to have considerable creativity, as evidenced by several achievements. Hard work, cooperation, and creativity among the residents support each other. For example, the village represented Surabaya City in the national village tourism competition, and currently, Odomohen Oasis Village is participating in the Surabaya City environmental management competition. Temporarily, the village's participation has been suspended to give opportunities to other villages because Odomohen Oasis Village consistently wins awards in environmental management competitions. Odomohen Oasis Village in Surabaya also holds a vision to become one of the well-known educational tourism villages nationally and internationally through its achievements. The management, administrators, and surrounding community members always strive to contribute to various events, competitions, and other activities that can help improve the village's reputation and introduce the name of Odomohen Oasis Village more widely.

- Odomohen Oasis Village: The formation of this village stems from the ideas, inspiration, and intention of the local environmental head, Mrs. Endang, who sought to optimize unused narrow land for urban farming, waste recycling, and environmental management to address environmental issues and limited green spaces in the village area. From here, the local environmental authorities also realized the lack of interest among the local residents in contributing to village development. This led the village management and responsible parties to provide detailed responsibilities to each resident in preserving Odomohen Village. The village management shares responsibilities with various organizational structures, including:
 - a. Village environmental cadres who play a crucial role in village management.
 - b. Local residents who act as actors needing nurturing in cooperation and contribution to activities and also serve as Odomohen Village facilitators.
 - c. Neighborhood facilitators who fully support the management, needs, and requirements of the village between the community and the local government.
- Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation Number 9 of 2021 (Regarding Sustainable Tourism Destination Guidelines): In Article 1, it is explained that the guidelines for sustainable tourism destinations serve as references for the central government, local governments, and other stakeholders in developing sustainable tourism destinations. Regarding the discussion of sustainable tourism destination criteria, Odomohen Oasis Village in Surabaya falls into the category of small-scale urban tourist villages. There is also a description of the application of sustainable tourism destination criteria that serve as the basis for implementing the Odomohen Oasis Village edu-tourism development policy aimed at assessing whether it is in line with the criteria of Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation Number 9 of 2021 (Permenpar 9/2021), namely:

1. Structure and Management Framework (arrangement of criteria in sustainable tourism destination management): The management of Odomohen Village has clearly divided responsibilities through the village management structure. The implementation of the management structure consists of:

- a. Village environmental cadres who play a full role in village management and can provide exemplary models for the surrounding community.
- b. Empowerers as local residents and community members who play a role in the actors needing to be re-nurtured in their concepts and also as contributors to activities.
- c. Neighborhood facilitators who function in assisting the needs of environmental cadre facilitators between the local city government and local residents.

2. Destination Management Strategy and Plan:

The initiators of Odomohen Village have also prepared and formulated development plans for each long-term, medium-term, and short-term activity planned for the success of Odomohen Village development. The implementation includes:

- a. Collaborating with stakeholders to help develop environmental management plans for tourist villages.
- b. Continuing to develop with achievements in innovation as an educational tourist village in the midst of a bustling city.

3. Monitoring and Reporting:

Monitoring, including reporting tasks, has been allocated to each member, but each individual also has a duty to monitor and report anything necessary. This is also one of the efforts of each individual in developing village tourism:

a. Involvement of key stakeholders:

Based on the research conducted, Odomohen Oasis Village has structured the involvement of key stakeholders in its management in accordance with the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation Number 9 of 2021. There are 4 important criteria: * Involvement of business entities and sustainability standards for the village's environmental management, for example, Odomohen Village has collaborated with several stakeholders from private and government sectors in an effort to improve infrastructure development for village insights. In the implementation, Odomohen Village has:

- Collaboration with ID Telkom in providing alternative electricity source technology (SLA) to support Odomohen Oasis Village's further innovation.
- Collaboration with Surabaya City Government as a facilitator of the needs of environmental cadre.

b. Managing Pressure and Change: In this indicator, there are 4 important criteria according to Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation No. 9 of 2021, namely: Managing the Number and Activities: Odomohen Oasis Village always records the visitors who come and also records when visitors scan the QR Barcode that provides information within the village. This helps the residents in recording the visitors who have visited. However, the management does not set a benchmark for the number of visitors, so it is difficult to assess whether there is an increase or decrease in visitor numbers over time.

4. Involving feedback from local residents and visitors.

-For involving feedback from local residents, the entire team and members of the management structure are local residents, so Odomohen Oasis Village has shown how participation is done, with the implementation being quite suitable and stable in working together to contribute to building Odomohen Oasis Village even better.

- Based on research, the indicator of the village manager Odomohen has made efforts to involve feedback from visitors to improve the quality of the tourist village. In its implementation, the managers conduct survey interviews when visitors come or even ask for ideas to be developed together. When many visitors want to find out about this village, the managers will help explain the origin and seek opinions from visitors about what they see and feel when they know about Odomohen Oasis Village because it is used as an indication by the managers in visitor feedback.

5. Promotion and Information:

Based on research, Odomohen Village has also taken promotional and informational actions through social media and print media and always contributes to competitions that can help make the name of this village more famous and larger. The village management also has a QR code to make it easier for visitors to find information about Odomohen Oasis Village, and this is in line with the regulations listed.

Managing Pressure and Change: In this indicator, there are 4 important criteria according to Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation No. 9 of 2021, namely:

a. **Managing the Number and Activities:** Odomohen Oasis Village always records the visitors who come and also records when visitors scan the QR Barcode that provides information within the village. This helps the residents in recording the visitors who have visited. However, the management does not set a benchmark for the number of visitors, so it is difficult to assess whether there is an increase or decrease in visitor numbers over time.

v The management only records visitors but does not set limits on the number of visitors who come in a day and so forth.

b. **Planning Regulations and Development:** Based on the research conducted by the village officials and managers, Odomohen Oasis Village has scheduled or detailed what developments exist and what developments will be carried out in the village. As for the village regulation planning, they have a legal basis such as the Trading Business Permit (SIUP), Decree (SK IFTA), and Decree (PERBANUSA).

c. **Climate Change Adaptation:** Based on the research conducted, efforts to address climate change have been made to minimize the damage that occurs gradually by the village managers. One example is fish farming, which helps reduce the impact of floods in the village. Additionally, during the dry season, the community does not worry about water supply issues as they have taken precautions.

d. **Risk and Crisis Management:** Based on the research conducted, risk and crisis management have been implemented by the managers of Asahan Village by establishing an emergency response system during every action taken. For example, considering human resources and financial aspects, as well as communication during crisis situations.

Based on the research conducted, the implementation activities for developing Indonesia's village tourism comply with the regional regulation on empowering

tourist villages, which explains the management of tourist villages in Article 6. It includes:

- a. Involving the community.
- b. Preserving and enhancing the natural and cultural attractions of the village.
- c. Preserving and enhancing the tourist attractions of the village.
- d. Assisting in creating a pleasant atmosphere to realize safety, order, cleanliness, comfort, beauty, peace, and satisfaction when visiting tourist villages.

The research conducted aligns with the indicators outlined in Article 6. The village officials and managers have conducted activities with a strong foundation in developing Odomohen Oasis Village.

In the second part, the criteria (Article 8) explain the minimum criteria for tourist villages, which include:

- a. Tourism attraction potential.
- b. Community involvement.
- c. Potential human resources involved in village development.
- d. Development efforts for unique micro/small-scale businesses.
- e. Village tourism management institutions.

The research results also demonstrate that the development of Oase Odomohen Village tourism aligns with the criteria mentioned in Article 8. Additionally, the explanation of the development of educational tourism in the village corresponds with the articles mentioned. The research findings indicate that the foundations used are in accordance with the stated regulations.

3.2. Pengembangan Eduwisata Kampung Oase Odomohen di Kota Surabaya

Paragraf Kampung Wisata is a community of residents in a particular area who interact directly under a management system and have the willingness, as well as awareness, to collaborate based on their abilities to empower potential in a conducive environment (Lewal et al., 2023). The development of tourist attractions must consider components influencing their appeal (Pratama & Isbandono, 2023). A well-developed tourist village can bring positive impacts by creating job opportunities, reducing unemployment rates, and enhancing environmental sustainability, resources, and local culture. This village tourism program is included in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, aimed at accelerating tourism revival and national economic growth (Kompas, 2020). Odomohen Oasis Village, known for its environmental conservation and cultural heritage, is part of the national medium-term development plan 2020-2024, aimed at accelerating tourism preservation and national economic growth. This village, located in the heart of the city, offers educational experiences in environmental management and waste recycling, attracting local residents. Odomohen was Surabaya's representative in the National Village Tourism Competition in 2020. However, due to consecutive wins, the village temporarily withdrew from the environmental management competition to give other villages a chance to win. Nevertheless, Odomohen Oasis Village continues its innovations and development efforts. On November 2, 2020, it launched the Surabaya Oasis Village Tourism. Continuous innovations attract not only visitors but also stakeholders interested in collaboration

for mutual development, crop rotation, innovation, and more. The village fosters a collaborative atmosphere, enabling the development of potentials and creating an environment conducive to collective progress. Empowerment efforts focus on harnessing existing potentials and enhancing capabilities. The process begins with enabling the community to unleash its potential for collective development, making collaboration and innovation easy. This empowerment strategy aims to strengthen the village's potential and resilience, ultimately protecting and enhancing its unique identity and strengths. Continuing with "Protecting" and Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

1. Protecting and Empowering the Community

The research results have shown that in the development of the Odomohen Oasis Village, environmental sustainability in the surrounding area can be ensured because the residents and village officials are always vigilant in protecting the community from vulnerabilities. Protection involves addressing issues and providing care to prevent crises or conflicts. Every empowerment process directly involves all stakeholders and relevant authorities, such as community leaders, residents, and the Surabaya City Government. The presence of initiators and environmental figures ensures that the community and officials are always ready to provide information about Odomohen Oasis Village.

2. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

The research findings have also demonstrated that the development of the Edl Wisata Kampung Oase can guarantee environmental sustainability in the vicinity of the village. This is due to the vigilance of residents and village officials in safeguarding the community from vulnerabilities. Protection involves addressing issues and providing care to prevent crises or conflicts. Every empowerment process directly involves all stakeholders and relevant authorities, such as community leaders, residents, and the Surabaya City Government. The presence of initiators and environmental figures ensures that the community and officials are always ready to provide information about Odomohen Oasis Village. In conclusion, the protection and empowerment of the community, coupled with efforts to ensure environmental sustainability, are crucial aspects of the development of Kampung Oase Odomohen. These efforts involve various stakeholders and require continuous vigilance and collaboration to create a sustainable and thriving community.

3. Results of the Implementation of the Eduwisata Development Policy in Kampung Oase Odomohen, Surabaya

a. Preserving the Unique Character and Culture of the Local Community

According to research findings, it's evident that in tourism development, locals can enjoy economic, social, and cultural benefits. Tourism policies need to be designed in a way that enhances the standard of living for the community involved.

b. Enhancing Quality of Life

Based on research results, it's evident that in the development of Edl Wisata Kampung Oase Odomohen, there's a positive impact on the enhancement of the community's quality of life. This improvement stems from the unique character and diverse cultural capabilities of the local community. The village fosters various skills among its residents, such as agricultural practices, innovation, and more. The development of the Eduwisata Kampung Oase engages the community, subtly encouraging them to change from negative habits to positive ones, utilizing the village's tourism potential

to improve well-being. In summary, the implementation of the Eduwisata development policy in Kampung Oase Ondomohen has led to the preservation of local character and culture, as well as an enhancement in the quality of life for the surrounding community. Through active engagement with tourism initiatives, residents have the opportunity to improve their livelihoods and foster sustainable habits. The change aligns with Anindya's opinion (2015:11), stating that one of the principles of tourism development is to improve and enhance the quality of life of the local community by providing them with opportunities to engage in tourism development. Initially, the residents were idle and spent their time unproductively, but now they are accustomed to engaging in beneficial activities. This has transformed the quality of life for each individual, as they are involved in activities that provide benefits both economically and socially.

c. Distributing profits fairly among community members is crucial to ensure equitable benefits. According to Anindya (2015:11), one of the principles of tourism development is to optimize job creation for the local community, thereby improving and enhancing their quality of life through development initiatives. By leveraging the benefits of environmental development, such as creating employment opportunities and supporting local businesses like micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), the tourism sector can directly benefit community members. This approach not only fosters economic growth but also contributes to cultural preservation and enhances community confidence in protecting local resources. Ultimately, it is expected that tourism development in the village will yield economic benefits for the local community, which can then be utilized to meet their daily needs. According to Pitana (2009:27), community-based tourism development offers various advantages, including job opportunities, cultural preservation, and greater community involvement in efforts to safeguard local resources and promote economic benefits.



Fig. 1. The hydroponic plants, the work of local residents.



Fig. 2. The results of maggot cultivation from the village



Fig. 3. Innovative fish farming above the community's drainage channel

4. Barriers in the Development of Odomohen Oasis Eco-Tourism Village, Surabaya

There are several barriers to the development of the Odomohen Oasis Village, including the following:

a. **Lack of Community Support in Village Development:** Insufficient community support hinders the completeness of this tourism destination. Some facilities constructed remain underutilized by the community, and there are signs of environmental neglect deeper within the village.

b. **Local Community's Limited Involvement in Tourism Development:** The local community's limited engagement in developing the tourism village, coupled with the inadequacy of the tourism village's existence, has not provided significant impacts on the socio-economic development of the community.

c. **Insufficient Participation of Youth:** There is a lack of participation from the youth generation in the village in contributing to the development efforts.

The promotion and introduction of the village resulting from this research also align with the statement by Adisa Sasmita (2013:2) that in rural development, there are encountered challenges and obstacles that are not easily overcome, including geographical, typological, demographic aspects, and the available infrastructure. These challenges include:

1. Limited access to information, funding, and markets.

2. Weakness in the capacity of human resources.

3. Inactive community participation.

4. Weakness in local institutional capacity, as well as operational and functional deficiencies.

5. Efforts to address this dilemma should be made to enhance the comfort of tourists visiting the Edu-Tourism Village Oase Odomohen in Surabaya. In this regard, the management of the tourism area must always collaborate to the fullest extent. According to Soelwarno (2004:52), effective management of tourist destinations, taking into account factors influencing the attractiveness of the area, should be based on five main principles of sustainable development:

- The principle of inter-generational flow, where the key to this principle is that one generation and the next generation are partners.

- The principle of justice within one generation, which means that the development of Kampung Oase Odomohen must address various environmental issues and their impacts on poverty that can lead to environmental damage.

- The principle of early prevention, meaning that environmental management must be based on serious evaluations to prevent irreparable problems.
 - The principle of protection of biodiversity, which is always supported by community participation and assistance from stakeholders, in efforts to achieve the unique characteristics of the tourism village in the heart of Surabaya.
 - The principle of internalizing environmental costs and incentive mechanisms, where the basic idea is that environmental and social costs must be included in decision-making processes regarding resource use.
- These are some of the principles that must be applied in the management of the environment within Kampung Oase Odomhen. Programs owned by the Oase Odomhen Tourism Village, such as Waste Management and Environmental Development, must be included in decision-making processes for resource use.

1 Closing

- a. The key to these principles is that Conclusion the community is one unit and a single entity. Based on the research on the Implementation of the policy its implementation is the partnership.
- b. The principle of justice within one community development of Odomohen Oasis Village in Surabaya City with the collected data and This principle is closely related to the environmental issues being studied through interviews, observations, documentation, and discussions through paragraphs that the Village Many communities experience poverty, which Oasis Odomohen always engages in development can lead to environmental degradation for better environmental management, with various methods and techniques used
- c. Early warning principle. In in recycling waste and environmental processing applying this principle, decisions must be made based on serious evaluations to avoid that cannot be fixed. worsening environmental issues
- d. The principle of protecting biodiversity. Diversity which is always supported by community participation and assistance from stakeholders, implementers in
- e. The principle of internalizing environmental costs and environmental development in Odomohen Village. Programs owned by Odomohen Oasis Village mechanisms of incentives. The idea of this principle is that environmental and social costs must be include Waste Management, Environmental Development incorporated into decision-making processes to life, WWTP (wastewater treatment plant), and also ensure optimal decision-making that cannot be improved fish farming and maggot cultivation, as well as waste processing conversion into fuel. With the development carried out by Odomohen Oasis Village often achieving championships in village tourism competitions, for example, the last one, Odomohen Village. Sustainability Facilitator. and in terms of quality for all facilities that are quite adequate and excellent service

2 Recommendation

Based on the Implementation Policy Research

This has won the Surabaya Smart City (SSC) 2022 Roadshow with the Winner main achieved by the Genteng district. The ongoing success of this village brings many impacts of Odomohen Oasis Village, several suggestions can be obtained from researchers, including:

1. The need for good communication and coordination among local communities to contribute positively and equally to development activities which has been achieved also makes this village often become one of the destinations for village tourism development. Seen from the successes achieved, Odomohen Oasis Village also has a professional organizational structure with clear divisions in each job description and it can be concluded that the Implementation of the Development Policy of Odomohen Oasis Village has been going well. However, from the many successes achieved, there are still many obstacles faced in developing Odomohen Oasis Village, including the lack of participation of all residents in improving the development of this village, Human Resources that are lacking resulting in obstacles that occur. And the lack of participation of the youth of the Village in helping to increase creativity and innovation for the Village, which is also a constraint, where the Village community is dominated by unproductive age groups compared to the productive age community which makes there are still many residents who are less active in Implementing Development Policy Developmentvillage tourism.
2. The need to encourage enthusiasm and active participation of young people in the Village in Development and management
3. Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of technology resources to support various needs of village development, for example, by optimizing social media such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and also websites
4. Continuously carrying out activities that can increase solidarity and also support the name of the village, such as by holding events within the village.
5. Increasing more innovations and also the development of SMEs so that residents can get income for the village by selling environmental products, or by making video tutorials of innovations and activities that are promoted through media.

4. Conclusion

Results of the Implementation of the Tourism Development Policy in Odomohen Oasis Village, Surabaya

a. Preserving the Unique Character and Culture of the Local Community

According to the research findings, it is known that in the development of tourism and enjoying the economic, social, and cultural benefits. Tourism policies must be designed in such a way as to improve the living standards of the local community. Etc.

b. Improving Quality of Life

Based on the research findings, it is known that in the development of Odomohen Oasis Village Tourism, it has been able to assist in improving the development of tourism there. This village is taken from the diverse local community's character and culture. There are several residents skilled in various fields such as art, agriculture, innovation, etc. This makes it easier for the village to engage in activities related to its development. The initial process is relatively easy with innovation and with human resources. This learning process enables the potential to be developed or the creation of an environment conducive to further development. One of the main advantages is the emergence of potential among the community to engage in innovation together in

developing various village businesses and products. The second aspect is empowerment or strengthening and empowering the village. The potential and strengths of the community are harnessed to improve their abilities. Furthermore, there is protection, which involves empowering the community.

c. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

As per the research findings, it is known that in the development of Odomohen Oasis Village, sustainability of the surrounding environment can be ensured because residents and the management always take actions to protect vulnerable communities. Protection measures are taken if there is unhealthy competition. Each empowerment process involves all actors and stakeholders. For example, local community leaders, residents, and the Surabaya City Government through relevant authorities. The presence of initiators and environmental figures. Residents and management are always ready to provide information about Odomohen Oasis Village. According to a journal (Masitah, 2019), Waluyo (2007:91) states that in tourism development, the model can be seen as explained below:

(a) Providing protection for tourists and facilitating information provision. The local community has been proven to play a role

(b) Local residents need to motivate and stimulate participation in activities for further development.

(c). Preserving the Unique Character and Culture of the Local Community

According to the research findings, it is known that in tourism and enjoying the economic, social, and cultural benefits. Tourism policies must be designed in such a way as to improve the living standards of the local community. Etc.

(d). Improving Quality of Life

Based on the research findings, it is known that in the development of Odomohen Oasis Village Tourism, able to assist in improving the development of tourism in the quality of life of the surrounding community. This village is taken from the diverse local community's character and culture. There are several residents skilled in various fields such as art, agriculture, innovation, etc. This makes it easier for the village to engage in activities related to its development.

(e). Distributing Benefits Fairly among Community Members

According to the research findings, village development has improved the individual quality of life. This is in line with Anindita Delsa's statement in *Edukasi dan Wisata Odomohen Oase* (2015:11) that: "One principle of tourism development is to optimally create jobs for local communities and even improve the living standards of the residents by supporting activities through environmental development and involving communities in direct benefits from tourism development activities." This village development is expected to provide economic benefits to the local community, which can then be used to meet daily needs. According to Pitana (2009:27): Community-based tourism development has its advantages, including providing various job opportunities, supporting cultural activities, and strengthening trust in protecting local community resources and the economic benefits felt. This part consists conclusions of paper. Conclusions present the answer of research aims(s) and/or findings obtained. The conclusions do not contain the repetition of the results

and discussion, but rather the summary of them. Conclusion might also consist things that will be done related to the next/ further study. The conclusion is written in the whole paragraph, instead of points.

Acknowledgments. We would like to express our utmost gratitude to Mr. Adi Candra for his role as a facilitator and also to Mr. Mulyono for always assisting and answering our questions as students. We are also thankful for the opportunity to engage in discussions provided to acquire the knowledge we needed for our article on the implementation of the Edu-tourism development policy in Ondomohen Oasis Village, Surabaya City. Without the assistance and explanations provided by the respondents, this research would not have been successful.

Disclosure of Interests. The authors have no competing interests to declare that are relevant to the content of this article.

References

1. Lewalan, Y. S., Mengko, S. M. H., Kumaat, H. M. E., Dewi, P., Wisata, U. P., Pariwisata, J., Manado, P. N., Dewi, P., Perhotelan, M., & Manado, N. (2023). *Publika*, 11(1).
2. Wahyuni, S. (2022). Implementasi Kebijakan Pengembangan Kompetensi Sumber Daya Manusia Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. *Pascasarjana UIN Mataram*, 11. <http://journal.uinmataram.ac.id/index.php/schemata>
3. Manajemen, J., & Kebijakan, D. (2019). GEMALA PUBLICA IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN DANA DESA UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA DI KABUPATEN BANJARNEGARA. *Ismiyarto*, 5(2).
4. Masitah, I. (2019). PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA OLEH PEMERINTAH DESA BABAKAN KECAMATAN PANGANDARAN
5. KABUPATEN PANGANDARAN. *Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 6(3).
6. Nurhajati, N. (2019). DAMPAK PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA TERHADAP PENINGKATAN KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT.
7. Pratama, W. C., & Isbandono, P. (2023). Analisis SWOT Pada Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kabupaten Blitar dalam Menentukan Strategi Pengembangan Destinasi Pariwisata SWOT Analysis of Cultural and Tourism Department of Blitar District in Determining the Strategy for Development of Tourism Destinations, 1(2), 375–389.
8. Saosang, M., & Kurniawan, B. (2023). IMPLEMENTASI PENGEMBANGAN WISATA BAHARI SONTOK LAUT BERBASIS MASYARAKAT DI KECAMATAN ASEMWORD KOTA SURABAYA, 11(3).
9. Suwelna, I. K., & Widyatmaja I Gusti Ngurah. (2017). *Pengetahuan Dasar Ilmu Pariwisata*.
10. Wafiq, W., Ghozali, A., & Rahaju, T. (2023). Pengembangan Kampung Wisata Oase... PENGEMBANGAN KAMPUNG WISATA OASE DALAM PERSPEKTIF PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT (STUDI PADA KAMPUNG ONDOMOHEN KOTA SURABAYA).
11. Anam, S., & Nashihin, H. (2019). Model Kampung Oase Ondomohen, hal ini masih Penelitian (Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, bisa diselesaikan dengan melakukan Eksperimen, dan R&D). PT GLOBAL EKSEKUTIF TEKNOLOGI.

12. Adikampana, I. Made. (2017). PARIWISATA BERBASIS MASYARAKAT.
13. Lewalan, Y. S., Mengko, S. M. H., Kumaat, H. M. E., Dewi, P., Wisata, U. P., Pariwisata, J., Manado, P. N., Dewi, P., Perhotelan, M., & Manado, N. (2023). Publika, 11(1).
14. Wahyuni, S. (2022). Implementasi Kebijakan Pengembangan Kompetensi Sumber Daya Manusia Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Pascasarjana UIN Mataram, 11. <http://journal.uinmataram.ac.id/index.php/schemata>
15. Manajemen, J., & Kebijakan, D. (2019). GEMALA PUBLICA IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN DANA DESA UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA DI KABUPATEN BANJARNEGARA. Ismiyanto, 5(2).
16. Masitah, I. (2019). PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA OLEH PEMERINTAH DESA BABAKAN KECAMATAN PANGANDARAN
17. KABUPATEN PANGANDARAN. Ilmu Administrasi Negara, 6(3).
18. Nurhajati, N. (2019). DAMPAK PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA TERHADAP PENINGKATAN KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT.
19. Pratama, W. C., & Isbandono, P. (2023).

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

