

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION OF TOURISM KAMPUNG: THE CASE OF KAMPUNG LAWAS MASPATI

Nooraini Dewayani Perbawanti*, Wiwik Dwi Pratiwi**, Samsirina**

*) Master Student, Architecture Program, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia

**) School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia

e-mail: noorainidewayani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Urban kampungs in Indonesia are increasingly being transformed into tourism destinations as part of urban revitalization efforts. However, these transformations often focus on aesthetic improvements and economic outputs without adequately considering the role of community participation in shaping the physical environment. This study investigates how spatial transformation in Kampung Lawas Maspati, Surabaya, is driven not only by policy interventions but also by internal community agency and collaboration with external actors. Using a qualitative descriptive approach with a case study method, the research draws on in-depth interviews, field observation, and spatial mapping through GIS. The analysis focuses on three stages of participation: planning, implementation, and evaluation—and is structured around key transformation categories: public space reorganization, tourism infrastructure integration, and the expression of place identity. The findings reveal that initial transformation was driven by local leadership who mobilized community action toward kampung revitalization. These efforts laid the foundation for formal recognition as a tourism kampung in 2016. The community not only initiated environmental and spatial improvements but continued to co-develop infrastructure with institutional support, including CSR involvement. This changes—community-led in vision, institutionally supported in execution—demonstrates a sustainable form of transformation grounded in local agency. The study highlights how participatory action and place-based leadership are critical to the success and longevity of tourism kampung development. It offers a framework for understanding how physical transformation is shaped through evolving participation and collaboration from the community.

Keywords: Community Participation, Physical Transformation, Tourism Kampung, Sustainable Urban Development

INTRODUCTION

Urban kampungs in Indonesia are unique socio-spatial environments that formed as a response of community to changes in their settlements, identities, and social needs (Silas et al., 1996; Ardianta et al., 2023). In recent years, cities like Surabaya have been classifying some kampungs into *kampung wisata* or tourism kampungs to preserve local culture, community-based enterprises, and promote sustainable tourism (Astiti, 2017; Ramadhani et al., 2018). Among these tourism kampungs, Kampung Lawas Maspati stands out as one of the oldest urban settlements that officially designated as a tourism kampung in 2016. Kampung Lawas Maspati offers a unique case of transformation where community participation and government policy converged to reconfigure the spatial and functional dimensions of the neighborhood (Dionisius & Dwisusanto, 2022). Kampung Lawas Maspati provides an important example of how physical transformation is driven both by government support and community participation.

Before being officially designated, the community had already initiated several environmental and spatial improvements, suggesting that residents were not merely passive beneficiaries but active agents of change. However, many tourism kampung initiatives tend to emphasize only visual aesthetics and economic growth, often at the expense of deeper inquiries into the involvement of community (residents) the agents who shape, manage, and sustain these environments. As (Kuswartojo, 2010) notes, community participation is not merely instrumental—it reflects a deliberate, voluntary engagement rooted in shared values and a sense of place. When spatial transformation is treated as merely a physical intervention, it risks disconnecting from the cultural, social, and historical fabric that gives kampungs their identity. Understanding how community participation drives transformation is therefore crucial, not only for sustaining tourism initiatives but also for ensuring that development remains inclusive, resilient, and rooted in local agency.

This study was conducted due to the lack of analysis on how community participation directly influences spatial transformation, especially in the physical aspects in tourism kampungs. By focusing on three phases—planning, implementation, and evaluation in Kampung Lawas Maspati—this study highlights: How do residents participate in shaping their physical environment? What forms does this participation take, and how does it evolve? By addressing these questions, this study contributes both to practice and theory by offering fundamental insights into participatory planning for sustainable tourism development and advancing the understanding of user-driven transformation in complex urban settlements.

THEORY / RESEARCH METHODS

Understanding Physical Transformation in Tourism Kampungs

Physical transformation refers to tangible alterations in the built environment—ranging from spatial reorganization such as the reorganization of public areas, modifications in housing use, and integration. Within the context of urban kampungs,

transformation is often incremental and layered, reflecting both formal interventions and informal user modifications. These transformations are not merely technical or aesthetic responses; they represent socio-spatial processes shaped by the interaction between formal planning structures and informal user-led adaptations. Habraken (1998) conceptualizes this process as a negotiation between top-down structure and bottom-up agency, where users do not merely inhabit space but actively shape and maintain it. Pratiwi et al., (2019) argues that in dense urban settlements, transformation is embedded in everyday practices, emerging not from comprehensive design but from locally negotiated spatial changes. These include small-scale interventions such as converting home façades into business fronts, reorganizing circulation routes, or embedding local stories in decorative elements. This aligns with the argument by Kuswartojo (2010), who emphasized that physical change in kampung settlements should be viewed as a socio-cultural phenomenon shaped by internal community logic rather than imposed urban standards. Together, these perspectives suggest that transformation is a product of *participatory spatial negotiation*—a hybrid of community aspiration, functional adaptation, and institutional recognition.

In the context of tourism kampungs, such transformations manifest in various forms: the widening of pathways for tour groups, conversion of residential spaces into small home-production houses, installation of signage, and visual articulation through murals and gates that reinforce identity. These are not beautification projects, but strategic adaptations aimed at accommodating tourism-related activities while preserving the community within (Pratiwi et al., 2022; Dionisius & Dwisusanto, 2022). Applying these concepts, the transformation of tourism kampungs can be read not only through physical upgrades but through the modulation of activity patterns and space use.

These theories underscore that transformation is not a singular act but a continuum—shaped by economic motives, cultural preservation, and spatial negotiation. The study, therefore, analyzes three key physical aspects across transformation phases: (1) public space reorganization, (2) tourism-supportive infrastructure integration, and (3) spatial identity expression. Each reflects how local actors adapt form and function to shifting demands, reinforcing the kampung as a living system of participatory urbanism.

Forms and Functions of Community Participation in Transformation

The transformation of urban kampungs into tourism destinations depends not only on external planning but also on the active involvement of residents (community). Community participation plays a dual role in this process—both as a driver of spatial change and as a manifestation of local agency. Habraken (1998) defines that built environment is a negotiation between formal systems and informal user interventions, framing residents not as passive recipients of change but as co-producers of space. In this sense, transformation unfolds through situated knowledge, everyday practices, and spatial decision-making embedded in local routines.

Rather than occurring uniformly, participation varies in its form, function, and intensity across development phases. During the planning stage, participation often

emerges through informal mobilization, idea generation, and environmental preparation. At the implementation stage, it takes the form of hands-on contributions to infrastructure improvements, spatial reorganization, and visual enhancements. In the evaluation phase, participation becomes visible in ongoing maintenance, adaptive use, and stewardship of public and semi-public spaces. This stage-based progression echoes Bawole's (2020) observation that effective transformation relies on community commitment at multiple levels—from initiation to sustainability.

These participatory dynamics are closely tied to physical transformation. Drawing on Rini et al. (2019) and Ira & Muhamad (2019), this study analyzes three interrelated aspects of physical change: (1) reorganization of public space, (2) integration of tourism-supportive infrastructure, and (3) expression of spatial identity. Each reflects not only a physical adjustment but also a participatory process, shaped by collective values and socio-spatial negotiation.

Community participation also depends on the strength of internal social networks. As shown by Irawanti et al. (2013), kampungs with strong inter-household ties and collaborative traditions tend to demonstrate higher resilience and cohesion in managing change. These networks serve as the basis for organizing collective labor, maintaining shared spaces, and ensuring continuity in participatory efforts. Similarly, the design of physical settings plays a mediating role. Certain spatial configurations—such as clear boundaries, accessible gathering points, and flexible-use areas—can either facilitate or hinder participation. These environmental cues shape how residents engage with space, and by extension, how they participate in its transformation.

Conceptual Framework: Community Participation and Spatial Transformation

This study draws on the conceptual intersection between community participation and spatial transformation in urban kampung environments. Community participation is understood here not as a singular or static act but as an evolving, multi-phase process that shapes both the physical form and the socio-cultural meaning of space. Building on Arnstein's (1969) and later contextualized in the context of kampung by Bawole (2020) and Ramadhani et al. (2018), participation is viewed through various forms—ranging from ideation, implementation to ongoing evaluation and maintenance.

Meanwhile, physical transformation refers to visible, material changes in the built environment, including the reorganization of public space, the integration of infrastructure, and the expression of place identity through visual and spatial cues. These changes are not merely just for aesthetic but are actively shaped by community within, aligning with Habraken's (1998) and Kuswartojo's (2010) argument that kampung space is negotiated and culturally embedded. By connecting the modes of community participation to the physical aspects of transformation, this study develops an interpretive framework that captures the evolving relationship between people and place. In doing so, it reframes participation not as a static input to development but as an ongoing, spatially embedded practice that underpins the sustainability and meaning of tourism kampung transformation.

Research Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach to analyse the role of the community in the physical transformation of Kampung Lawas Maspati. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and spatial analysis using GIS tool. Interviews were conducted in December 2024 with five key informants: the RW head, *Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis)* members, and residents who participated in tourism activities. The interview process used a structured interview guide to ensure consistency in data collection.

In addition to the interviews, GIS analysis was used to map physical changes in the kampung, such as the addition of supporting attributes to public spaces and the development of tourism infrastructure. Field observations were also conducted to directly document the changes. The data obtained were then analysed descriptively and qualitatively by identifying patterns of community participation and their impact on the physical transformation of the kampung.

To examine the transformation, this study identifies three core aspects of physical transformation based on the empirical findings. The first is public space reorganization, which refers to the transformation of shared areas to accommodate tourism flows and enhance accessibility within the kampung. The second is infrastructure integration, marked by the addition of tourism-supportive features such as signage, lighting, and public amenities. The third is place identity expression, which encompasses the use of visual and spatial elements—such as murals, gateways, and decorative symbols—to reinforce the kampung’s cultural narratives. These categories provide a structured framework for analysing how the built environment evolves throughout the phases of planning, implementation, and evaluation, and for understanding how community participation directly shapes each type of physical change.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Planning Stage: Community-Led Environmental Improvements

Before Kampung Lawas Maspati was formally designated as a tourism kampung, the residents had already initiated a range of spatial and environmental improvements driven by their own collective motivation. The initial drive for transformation in Kampung Lawas Maspati was strongly influenced by local leadership—most notably, Bapak Sabar, who served as the neighbourhood head (*Ketua RW*) during the early stages of development. Recognizing the kampung’s potential, he actively encouraged residents to improve their environment with the vision of transforming it into a tourism kampung. His leadership catalysed a series of collective actions, inspiring residents to participate in environmental campaigns, beautification efforts, and spatial enhancements. One key manifestation of this early involvement was the community’s active participation in city-level initiatives such as *Surabaya Green and Clean* and *Surabaya Smart City*. These programs served as not only a platform for competitions but also to initiate the community participations, providing residents with

opportunities to showcase and elevate their kampung's environmental quality through tangible actions. The initiatives undertaken—including communal neighbourhood clean-ups (*gotong royong*), the hydroponic gardens to enhance local food resilience, and the creation of mural artworks—significantly enhanced the kampung's visual appeal while promoting a sense of place and cultural identity (Figure 1). These actions somehow highlight how internal leadership within the community can act as a crucial trigger in initiating transformation, aligning with the concept of community agency not as a passive role but as a deliberate, organized force. The presence of a community initiator helped foster a sense of shared responsibility, laying the cultural groundwork for broader collaboration in the years to follow.

These efforts were carried out reflecting what can be classified as community-initiated participation. The absence of formal planning support at this stage highlights the proactive role of residents in reimagining and improving their environment. From a theoretical perspective, this behavior resonates with the concept of user control in the built environment, where residents act as primary agents of spatial transformation by modifying their surroundings based on lived experience and contextual needs.



Figure 1. Environmental Improvements in Kampung Lawas Maspati due to the Competitions

Beyond internal leadership, external institutional support also played a critical role—particularly through the involvement of Pelindo III as the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of Kampung Lawas Maspati. While community efforts drove the initial transformation, CSR contributions helped accelerate physical development, especially in terms of infrastructure provision. Pelindo III not only funded elements of physical upgrades, such as signage and pathways, but also supported the kampung by promoting it to visitors. As part of its corporate hospitality program, Pelindo often included Kampung Lawas Maspati in official tourism visits, helping to establish its visibility and reinforce its function as a tourism destination.

Thus, the planning phase at Kampung Lawas Maspati illustrates a critical foundation for participatory transformation. It demonstrates how spatial change can emerge organically from within the community, and how the early exercise of local agency laid both the physical and institutional groundwork for future collaboration. This stage reflects a high degree of ownership and a shared vision among residents, marking the beginning of a transformation process that is not only physical but also deeply rooted in social cohesion and collective responsibility.

Implementation Stage: Structured Collaboration and Spatial Reorganization



Figure 2. Attributes Change in Kampung Lawas Maspati after Designated as Tourism Kampung

The formal recognition of Kampung Lawas Maspati as a tourism kampung in 2016 marked a turning point in its transformation—from grassroots environmental initiatives to coordinated, spatially structured development. Approximately 60 residential units were converted into UMKM production houses, supporting small businesses such as herbal drink makers and aloe vera product producers. Public alleys were reorganized to facilitate pedestrian flow, and aesthetic enhancements were carried out to improve tourism appeal. Residents actively participated by repainting walls, removing visual clutter, and working with local authorities to install signage.

These interventions not only supported tourism infrastructure but also signalled a shift in spatial logic, where residential spaces were redefined to accommodate new functions and identities (Figure 2).

The official designation of Kampung Lawas Maspati as a tourism kampung by the city government represents a pivotal moment in the transformation process—marking a shift from community-initiated improvements to broader institutional recognition. This designation was not an isolated decision but a response to prior community-based efforts. In acknowledging the kampung's readiness, the government provided support, including the installation of signage and information boards at key access points. This interaction illustrates that the transformation of tourism kampungs is not the sole outcome of top-down planning, but a collaborative process rooted in community agency and governmental facilitation.

Public spaces also underwent notable reorganization to enhance tourism appeal. Informal structures, such as clotheslines and merchandise stand, were moved indoors to declutter pedestrian alleys. Decorative efforts, sanitation drives, and visual enhancements—such as murals and thematic installations—contributed to a more inviting atmosphere. During walking tours, the involvement of all demographic groups, including elders and youth, in welcoming tourists further reinforced the kampung's image as a cohesive, visitor-ready environment (Figure 3). Such flexibility in use is critical in enabling the kampung to remain responsive to tourism demands without compromising its residential identity. These transformations were not merely aesthetic but reflected deep-rooted community participation, shared ownership, and sustained commitment.



Figure 3. The Interactions between Residents and Visitors during the Walking Tour

The spatial improvements extended beyond beautification. Infrastructure such as public toilets, street furniture, and communal gathering areas were introduced to accommodate visitor needs. Importantly, tourism-generated income was reinvested into the ongoing maintenance and upgrading of these amenities, showcasing the community's role in ensuring long-term functionality. These efforts confirm that the physical transformation of Kampung Lawas Maspati was achieved through continuous negotiation and collaboration between residents and institutional stakeholders, such as travel agents (especially from cruise) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) from Pelindo III. The community itself also maintained a strong role in spatial decision-making while aligning with broader tourism goals established by local institutions such as *Pokdarwis*. In Habraken's terms, users operated within a

transformation framework, modifying their environment while engaging with formal development processes.

Evaluation and Maintenance Stage: Sustaining the Transformation by The Community

Unlike any other top-down urban projects, the transformation of Kampung Lawas Maspati did not conclude with infrastructure delivery. Residents continue to manage the upkeep of tourism infrastructure through routine cleanups, visual maintenance, and reorganization of display areas. Visitor feedback has also informed minor spatial revisions, such as improved signage or seating arrangements. Revenue from tourism is periodically reinvested into kampung improvements, such as public rest areas.

The physical transformations linked to these participatory actions include: (1) the reorganization of public space to support tourism circulation, (2) the integration of tourism-supportive infrastructure, and (3) the articulation of spatial identity through visual enhancements. These transformations were not merely products of government planning but resulted from community initiative, negotiation, and adaptation. The findings reveal four distinct forms of participation that occurred across stages: idea generation, resource contribution, implementation, and ongoing evaluation. At this stage, community members demonstrate a high level of agency in managing physical outcomes. It also supports Habraken's perspective on adaptability, as residents respond to evolving needs through continued spatial interventions.

Idea Generation

Community participation in the idea generation was already evident during the early stages of transformation. Residents independently initiated improvements by joining environmental contests, which encouraged them to envision cleaner, greener kampung. These competitions became a platform for residents to brainstorm creative spatial solutions, such as adding murals and garden corners, without waiting for top-down directives.

Resource Contribution

The transformation of Kampung Lawas Maspati was also sustained by residents' material and financial contributions. Murals, hydroponic gardens, and initial infrastructure for UMKM businesses were often funded and built by the community themselves, especially coming from the tourism activities funding. These self-driven actions demonstrate a high degree of ownership, signaling a shift from passive acceptance to active investment. It illustrates that participation was not symbolic but resource-intensive, indicating deep engagement with the transformation process.

Implementation

Residents took an active role in implementing physical changes, including the repurpose of residential spaces into production houses, the reorganization of streets, and the removal of obstructive elements. This hands-on involvement ensured that modifications reflected community preferences and needs. Their participation in

beautification activities and walking tour preparations also showed a shared responsibility in executing the spatial vision of their kampung.

Evaluation

Participation did not end at implementation. In the evaluation stage, residents coordinated regular maintenance, responded to visitor feedback, and continued to adapt their spaces. These ongoing activities demonstrate a cyclical and reflexive model of participation, where residents not only sustain changes but refine them over time.

CONCLUSIONS

This study has demonstrated that the physical transformation of Kampung Lawas Maspati is not a product of external interventions alone but rather emerges from the dynamic and evolving participation of its community. Drawing on Habraken's (1998) theory of transformation in the built environment, the findings affirm that users—the residents—act as primary agents in shaping their spatial surroundings. The physical changes observed, including the reorganization of public spaces, the development of tourism-supportive infrastructure, and the articulation of place identity, reflect a user-driven process where local agency directly informs spatial outcomes.

These transformations were not merely products of government planning but resulted from community initiative, negotiation, and adaptation. This analysis confirms that the transformation of Kampung Lawas Maspati represents a hybrid model: community-led in its vision but supported by formal institutions during implementation. Furthermore, it illustrates that sustainable transformation in tourism kampungs depends not only on external investment but on the enduring presence of community participation and spatial knowledge. These insights lay the groundwork for the concluding section, which reflects on the broader implications of the findings and proposes recommendations for future participatory transformation strategies in tourism kampungs.

The transformation process at Kampung Lawas Maspati aligns closely with Habraken's conceptualization of how control, negotiation, and adaptation occur within the built environment. The study highlights that community participation did not manifest solely at one stage but extended across the phases of planning, implementation, and evaluation. At the initiation stage, transformation was catalyzed internally by community leaders, notably Bapak Sabar, whose vision and mobilization efforts triggered collective action. This internal drive was essential in reimagining the kampung's future as a tourist destination.

However, the sustainability and amplification of these transformations were made possible through broader community involvement and external institutional support, notably through CSR programs such as those provided by Pelindo III. The hybrid model of transformation—driven by resident initiatives yet reinforced through government and CSR facilitation—underscores the critical importance of participatory collaboration for sustaining change. Importantly, the findings reveal a key novelty: the transformation of Kampung Lawas Maspati is not stagnant but

continues to evolve. The initial efforts have fostered an ongoing culture of innovation among residents, who consistently adapt and develop new initiatives to enhance the kampung's role as a tourism destination. This ongoing transformation is supported by the community's growing awareness of their kampung's identity as a tourist destination, further motivating their active participation.

This study contributes to understanding how physical transformation in tourism kampungs is sustained through the synergistic relationship between community-driven innovation and supportive institutional structures. Future tourism kampung development models should recognize the necessity of cultivating an internal community agency while ensuring continued opportunities for collaborative, adaptive growth to maintain authenticity, resilience, and sustainability.

Further research may explore the transferability of this model to other socio-cultural contexts and examine how varying levels of institutional support affect participatory outcomes. Comparative studies may also highlight diverse strategies for maintaining community agencies while aligning with tourism development goals. Ultimately, Kampung Lawas Maspati offers a compelling example of how place-based knowledge and collaborative governance can support meaningful and lasting urban transformation.

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