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**SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION (SOI) IN THE
CULTURE VILLAGE:
An Actor-Network Perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik
Village**

Journal:	<i>Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development</i>
Manuscript ID:	Draft
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Keywords:	sustainability-oriented innovation, actor-network theory, qualitative, Indonesia

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SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION (SOI) IN THE CULTURE VILLAGE

An Actor-Network Perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village

Purpose: This study aims to explore the development of sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) in the culture village. SOI has recently generated widespread interest both academically and practically by factoring in environmental and social impacts in addition to economic aspects. However, previous works have mostly been performed at profit organizations, with few discussed at the non-profit level, and not yet in the culture village.

Design/methodology/approach: We use actor-network theory (ANT) as an analytical framework to understand the process through the role of actors in developing innovations. We use a qualitative approach by focusing on a unique case, Laweyan Batik Village in Surakarta, Indonesia. Established in the 15th century, Laweyan Batik Village is the oldest batik village still in existence in Indonesia. Batik is the traditional fabric of Indonesia - influenced by Arabian, Chinese, and European patterns - that was recognized in 2009 by UNESCO as part of the World's Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Findings: Our case study of the Laweyan cultural village in Indonesia shows that SOI can be promoted in business and non-business as well as in both formal and informal settings. Our findings emphasize that the development of a sustainability innovation in the Laweyan village is still in the early stages of defining basic conceptions and ensuring local understanding. However, the overall process of sustainability innovation has been done by what is called 'collaborative practice,' emphasizing external actors such as community leaders, academics and NGOs as the 'in-between' actors. This ensures the continuation of mobilization of the SOI concepts and programs in the village.

Originality/value: This research contributes in two main ways: first, an understanding of the process of sustainability innovation in a culture village which has been unexplored in recent literature; and second, the use of actor network theory as an analytical framework from which to draw the networking dimension of collaborative SOI.

Keywords: sustainability-oriented innovation, actor-network theory, qualitative, collaborative management, Indonesia

Paper type: Research Paper

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1. Introduction

Innovation by considering environmental and social dimensions in addition to financial returns, known as sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI), is currently receiving considerable attention due to environmental degradation and economic inequality across the world (Hansen and Große-Dunker, 2013). Studies of SOI so far have been dominated by business organizations that are the main actors in driving the economy. Only a few researchers have applied it to other contexts such as communities or villages.

The present study discusses SOI by looking at the case of a cultural village that is characterized by a combination of culture and business, with a mix of formal and informal economic entities. The culture village as a particular type of village exists in various countries, and has recently become one of the most favorable catalysts for small-scale economic development in the Global South (Sasaki, 2010). It is a part of a creative industries 'bandwagon' that arrived from the Western world in the beginning of 21st century (Kong and O'Connor, 2009). Its main characteristic is the use of culture as the engine of local development and community engagement (Iveson, 2013; Ng, 2015; Sasaki and Sone, 2015). Within the cultural village, residents are encouraged to be involved in economic activities in order to translate cultural resources into economic commodities. Among the most popular cases are *Jiba Sangyo* in Japan which produces traditional clothing, foods, and crafts, Cultural Districts in South Korea which focuses on Korean performing arts, music, and handicrafts, and *Perkampungan Budaya* in Malaysia that centers around special ethnic groups' lifestyle preservation as a main tourist attraction (Kong and O'Connor, 2009; Douglass, 2015; Mat Radzuan, Inho and Ahmad, 2015; Sasaki and Sone, 2015).

We use a process point of view to understand the development of SOI. This type of perspective is still rarely used even though SOI is a complex issue in which understanding the development process is an important aspect that need to be addressed (Savaget *et al.*, 2018; Kadia Georges Aka, 2019). Specifically, we use actor-network theory (ANT) as an analytical framework, keeping in mind that innovation is always constructed through consent rather than coercion (Tuckman, 1995), not least for SOI. This construction of consent was formed by various actors who gave their respective roles to develop a program to succeed. We use a unique case of Laweyan Batik Village in Surakarta, Indonesia as a focus. Laweyan is a village on the island of Java, in the city of Surakarta, Central Java Province, which was previously a part of the Pajang Kingdom in 1546. Despite its ups and downs, this village has survived as the centre of batik and handicraft productions and trades occupied by hundreds of home-industries. The village is also recently promoting itself as the 'eco-batik

village' that emphasizes a vision of being the first environmentally friendly batik village in Indonesia (Priyatmono, 2015).

This study provides two main contributions. First, we conduct SOI research in a culture village, which up until now has not been studied. This culture village represents an interesting context due to its tradition of engaging both social and economic activities within its community. In this study, we demonstrate that SOI studies can extend beyond just business organizations. Second, we use a process perspective using ANT that has advantages in describing the role of heterogeneous actors who are relevant in the process of developing SOI. Currently, the use of ANT for various social and environmental studies has been rapidly growing (See Rydin, 2012; Goulden *et al.*, 2017; Kadia Georges Aka, 2019). Nevertheless, its specific application to SOI development is still limited.

2. The context: Laweyan Batik Village as an example of SOI effort for cultural village

Laweyan Batik Village is the oldest batik village in Indonesia (FPKBL, 2013; Mirsa, Soetomo and ., 2016; Shodiq, 2016). The village is located in the outer area of Surakarta, Java Island, Indonesia (see figure 1). The village spans approximately 24 hectares area and is occupied by around 5,600 inhabitants. There are approximately 200 batik enterprises and hundreds of supporting business units working together in galleries, workshops, and houses (FPKBL, 2013). The village was initially developed in 1546 as a small riverside market-village, but had a reputation as batik village by early 1900s following the 'the boom' of the batik industry in the region (FPKBL, 2013; bisniswisata.co.id, 2015). In the 1960s, the village declined due to the rise of imported clothing products. Many existing industries collapsed, and the village became quiet and derelict. Later, the village recovered through the so-called 'Laweyan Batik Village' initiative in 2006 (FPKBL, 2013; Maruli and Mukti Ali, 2013; Shodiq, 2016).

The case of Laweyan Batik Village provides important empirical value for SOI development studies. The village showed its efforts to mobilize local communities to revitalize the poor condition of the village through various sustainability-related programs, initiated through a self-organized process led by a few community leaders (FPKBL, 2013; Muin, 2013). Through a series of academic forums and lobbies involving the city government, the community leaders successfully engaged other stakeholders in a formal community initiative called Kampong Batik Laweyan (KBL) initiative. The community leaders, together with newly joined stakeholders, including Kelurahan Laweyan and Surakarta Planning Agency, established a collaborative partnership body called Forum *Pengembangan* Kampong Batik Laweyan (FPKBL), which was registered by the Surakarta City Government Decree 50/250.

The forum was then used by the collaborating stakeholders to promote sustainability-oriented plans and programs for the neighborhood. They focused on three objectives, which were reviving local batik industries, preserving batik culture and historical buildings, and revitalizing the poor environment (FPKBL, 2013).

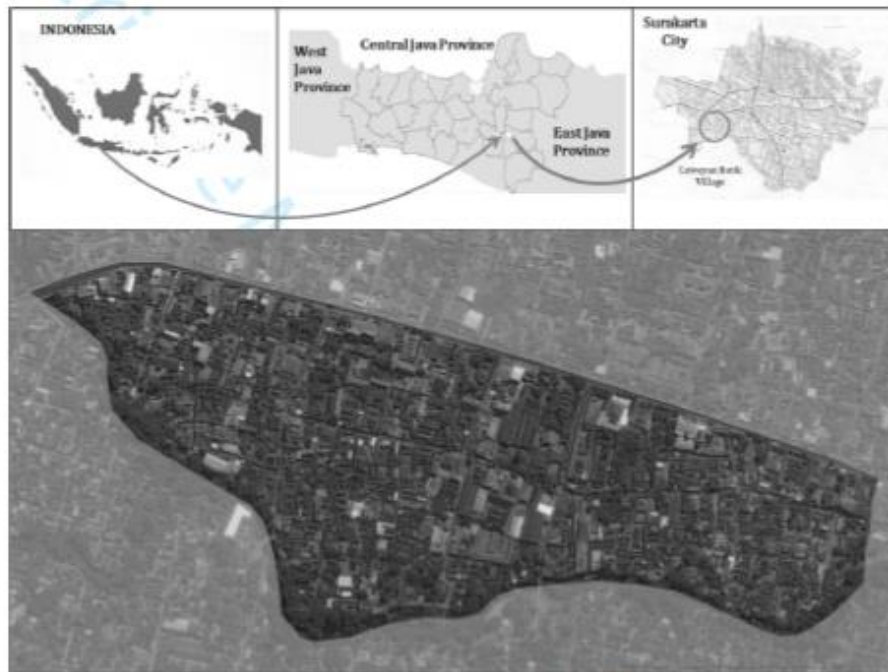


Figure 1. Orientation map of Laweyan Batik Village
Source: Authors (2019) from Surakarta City Spatial Plan 2011-2021

During its 15 years of implementation, the KBL initiative has shown its increasing efforts to promote sustainability-related programs through various small-scale projects. The Eco-batik program was one of the key programs. It was comprised of a communal drainage system, environmentally-friendly batik production trainings, and on-street green infrastructure instalment projects (FPKBL, 2013; Priyatmono, 2015). In the communal drainage project, the city government (Environmental Agency), the national government (Ministry of Public Works), the FPKBL, the GIZ (a German donor agency), and the communities worked together to construct communal drainage, establish an ad-hoc group to manage the system, and educate the DEWATS-plus technology (Citra and Permatasari, 2008). Similarly, in the environmentally friendly batik production trainings, the Surakarta Environmental Agency, the FPKBL, NGOs and universities all worked together to train local industries to adopt

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3 environmentally friendly approaches to production. One of the objectives was to familiarize
4 local industries with the recycling process using patchwork-based material, coloring
5 activities using natural-based dye materials, and the use of high-efficiency stoves for the
6 batik-writing process (Priyatmono, 2015; Widodo, 2016).
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10 11 12 **3. Literature review**

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14 Sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) is a particular type of innovation that is concerned
15 not only with the economic aspects of innovation results but also the benefits to the
16 environmental and social spheres (Hansen, Grosse-Dunker and Reichwald, 2009). Elements
17 of SOI profit organization include a clear direction, budget and resources, room for
18 collaboration, positive reinforcement, and accountability that establishes sustainability value
19 creation (Geradts *et al.*, 2019). Although at first it was mostly discussed in the field of
20 business and management, the application of SOI is certainly relevant in a wider field,
21 including public and non-profit organizations. This is because the aspects explored in SOI
22 are relevant to the global themes that are of concern to the wider community such as global
23 warming, climate change and inequality in society. SOI applications are broader than
24 business and management (Harsanto and Permana, 2019), and are also discussed in
25 contexts of community (Lynch *et al.*, 2017), public organisation (Mallett and Cherniak,
26 2018), or regional management (Chen and Lin, 2018). In this paper we are interested in
27 elaborating on SOI in the specific context of the culture village, a unique combination of
28 culture and business as well formal and informal activities.
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39 The culture village is a concept of area-based development that engages with the culture and
40 creative industries and tactical urbanism (Boonstra and Boelens, 2011; Iveson, 2013; Talen,
41 2015; Macheka, 2016). The village applies specific culture and creative industries to mobilize
42 local people to work together to promote their area development economically, socially, and
43 environmentally. The industries include handicrafts, traditional fashion, arts and culture
44 performance, and many others (Howkin, 2001). During the boom of culture and creative
45 industries agenda in early 2000s, many urban stakeholders in the Global South acculturated
46 this concept to revitalize their urban villages (Nakagawa, 2010; Andres and Chapain, 2013;
47 Lee, 2014).
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54 There is growing evidence that the cultural village promotes sustainable programs and
55 activities. In many cases, urban stakeholders provide programs and activities related to
56 preserving old and traditional culture and creative industries against the pressure of the
57 rapid growth of modern and international modern creative industries (Kong and O'Connor,
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3 2009; Ng, 2015). The most common programs delivered in the cultural village are local
4 business facilitation, clustering, and human and infrastructure development (Sasaki, 2010;
5 Douglass, 2015).
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10 The current literature around the culture village and sustainability programs has been
11 growing rapidly, but with limited observation about whether the sustainability orientation is
12 deeply embedded into the routine activities of the communities or a part of temporary
13 projects (Rydin, 2012; Goulden *et al.*, 2017). In this paper, we examine this through a
14 process view, which is informed by the logic of Actor Network Theory (ANT). The use of ANT
15 was encouraged by the awareness of the authors about the potential of this 'theoretical-
16 methodology' to discuss certain processes more systematically through the observations of
17 actors and their networks (Fariás, 2011). This research especially emphasizes the four stages
18 of ANT to describe the emergence process of phenomena, which is comprised of
19 problematization, interessement, enrollment and mobilization.
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26 Problematization focuses on how actors define the problem and organize the key discourses
27 as entry points to defining the phenomena. In business, top management usually becomes the
28 agent of change and the common challenge in this stage is internal resistance (Bhattacharya
29 and Polman, 2017). The owner or top management must make sure their SOI effort is in line
30 with their profit orientation (Bhattacharya and Polman, 2017; Weissbrod and Bocken, 2017;
31 Burch, 2018; Harsanto, Michaelides and Drummond, 2018). Interessement is the process of
32 how actors strengthen the phenomenon through the engagement of key relevant actors with
33 certain supporting networks towards the phenomena. Nidumolu, Prahalad and Rangaswami
34 (2009) argue for cooperation with external parties to build creativity where the process can
35 be mandated to specific structure in organization (Jenkins, 2009) and planned carefully
36 through a business plan (Nguyen, 2019). Enrollment discusses the process of how the key
37 actors interact with other actors to maintain existing networks and develop new networks to
38 contribute to the growth of phenomena. The barrier that usually appears at this stage is lack
39 of financial resources, knowledge, or R&D (Foxon and Pearson, 2008; Chalmers, 2013;
40 Marin, Marzucchi and Zoboli, 2015). Lastly, mobilization describes how the phenomena are
41 recognized and performed as 'rules of the game' throughout the constantly changing actor
42 interactions across different periods (Rydin, 2012).
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4. Methodology

Considering the phenomenon of SOI in the culture village is less explored, the qualitative approach is the recommended strategy (Silverman, 2016). More specifically, we conduct a case study using Laweyan Batik Village. A single case study must be unique in order to generate insightful knowledge (Kadia Georges Aka, 2019). A case is unique when it occurs in a special context that allows people to derive insights that cannot be obtained from other contexts (Siggelkow, 2007). Laweyan Batik Village has been around since the 15th century and has survived until now by producing and preserving cultural heritage in the form of batik. We further explain the reasons for choosing this unique case in section 2.

We collected the data from multiple sources, both primary and secondary. We integrated primary sources (semi-structured interviews and direct observations) and secondary sources (archival documentation) to allow for the triangulation of data (Yin, 2014). Semi-structured interviews were carried out with key stakeholders of Laweyan Batik Village, including 4 policy makers (from City Planning Agency, Tourism Department, local authority), 5 representatives of the Batik Laweyan Village (from the Village communication forum and an informal leader), 5 local business owners, and 3 external independent experts (from local universities and the World Bank). Interviews lasted about 1 hour for each participant, with the structure of the questions including: knowledge about the cultural village (concept, motivation, goals); the process of village development (idea to realisation); program and activities (innovation, sustainability); the institutionalism process (stakeholders involved, role sharing); and the challenges they face with village development. Interviews were conducted face to face in the participants' premises. Interviews and direct observations were conducted in the fourth quarter of 2017 until the first quarter of 2018.

For archival documentation, we obtained it from a variety of authoritative sources. The main archival documents analysed include: Final Report of the Annual Planning Meeting of Surakarta City (2007, 2013, 2015), Laweyan Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2020, Surakarta Mid-Term Development Plan (2016-2021), Green Design Laweyan Batik Village (2007), Tourism Development Plan of Surakarta (2010-2025), Annual Working Plan of Surakarta City (2011-2017), Surakarta Spatial Plan 2011-2031, and Statistics of Surakarta (2015). In addition, we also access other supporting documents such as minutes of the meeting, attachments of the report, and relevant guidelines. Data from multiple sources enables us to gain a more complete understanding of the development of SOI at Laweyan Batik Village.

To analyse the data, we examine the process of SOI development in culture village following the Actor-Network Theory (ANT) logics. The examination is divided into four stages of

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ANT: problematisation, intersement, enrollment, and mobilisation. In addition, the examinations also emphasise deeper observations towards several key aspects within the actor network, such as 'in-betweenness,' 'intermediaries,' and 'the blackbox' (Rydin, 2012; Rydin and Tate, 2016; Goulden *et al.*, 2017; Kadia Georges Aka, 2019). In presenting the overall process, we propose the visualisation analysis, especially on the key stakeholders and their networks, through the ANT analysis diagrams (AADs), which was popularised by Payne (2017), to show how such actors and their efforts contribute to the success and failure of establishing the SOI in a deeply embedded social culture (a black-box) in the village.

5. Results and discussion

Our assessment throughout the four stages of ANT indicates that the development of SOI at Laweyan Batik Village has shown a similar element to the SOI in a pure business sector, despite of certain distinguished characteristics (e.g. as outlined by Geradts *et al.* (2019). Several distinguished characteristics appeared, emphasising the dynamics and complexities of actors and their institutional background. Such characteristics caused the SOI development to face more challenges from policy negotiation and social tension (See Table 1). We discuss a more detailed process through the empirical case study within the four stages of actor network in the following sections.

5.1. *Problematization stage: Community leaders and the socially driven process of SOI introduction*

The SOI development in the cultural village replicates the process in the mainstream business sector, emphasizing the importance of clear direction and goal articulation prior to implementation. In the business sector, the top management is the agent of change who initiates the SOI. The success penetration of SOI is determined by the process of the top management embracing their employees through contractual working agreements and a formal hierarchical directive line. The most common challenge is internal resistance during short-term periods (Bhattacharya and Polman, 2017).

Table 1. Analytical actor-network perspective on sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) in Laweyan Batik Village

	Stages of ANI		
	Problematisation (2003-2006)	Interessement (2006-2008)	Enrollment (2009-2013)
Actors	Actors from community including batik entrepreneurs, community leaders, activists	The arrival of external actors (i.e. city government agencies, NGOs, universities)	More actors involved in the process (including the arrival of national government and the international donors)
In betweenness	Community leaders in both decision-making and knowledge exchanges	City government in decision-making process and knowledge development Community leaders in communication and knowledge exchange	The dominant role of government in mediating decision-making process Multiple actors continue to play role of in-betweenness for knowledge development and exchange
Intermediaries	No intermediaries	The beginning of intermediary: The Grand Design of Kampong Batik Laweyan	Multiple intermediaries began to be conflict: i.e. The Grand Design on heritage and preservation, The City Development Plan on economic expansion
Network	A community-led network bounded by historical and cultural values	A collaborative-led network between community and city government within a partnership forum (FPKBL) with a commitment to promote Kampong Batik Laweyan as a centre of batik industries	Multiple individually organized networks representing different interests towards Kampong Batik Laweyan and its sustainability agenda
Interaction	Self-organized and voluntary Informal consolidation through existing community forums Multiple issues related to area problems (business declines, unemployment, poor environment)	Well-organized and contractual More formal consolidation, knowledge exchange, and negotiation of strategies in the partnership forum (FPKBL) A mixed of neighbourhood issues and city scale issues (culture and heritage preservation, economic cluster policy, sustainable development)	Many actors work for different initiatives Weak coordination Competitive Overlapping and conflicting programs Domination of national scale issues
Outcome	SOI as a source of discourse and internal consolidation	A better organized SOI development interpreted in the neighborhood development plan and strategies Small scale and irregular programs	SOI development still open and continuously developed as concepts, development strategies, and collective programs Program-oriented but not-outcome oriented

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In the cultural village, the community leaders were the pioneers of SOI development. Despite a similar role to determine the penetration of an SOI idea, the community leaders were required to be more active and selective to engage surrounding people through culture, business relations, and other place-bounded values. In our Laweyan case study, the community leaders consolidated the first SOI ideas through irregular door-to-door meetings, community gatherings, and academic forums (interview with a representative of FPKBL, 26 November 2017). The situation was more challenging because the relationships the actors in the village were informal, indirect, and equal. Our case study shows that despite successfully embracing many people through mutual interest, trust, and respect, there was also growing public resistance from some community groups (interview with academic, 7 November 2017).

The SOI development in the village articulates stronger social values instead of rationalism and economic values. The SOI in the traditional business sector usually begins from the top management who are motivated by exclusive and internal driving factors, which mainly relate to increasing profitability and shareholder values (Bhattacharya and Polman, 2017; Weissbrod and Bocken, 2017). Even the smallest businesses, such as SMEs, still consider sustainability as an approach to serve profit maximization (Burch, 2018). The SOI in the cultural village is rather flexible, or arguably say, more relaxed from economic motivation. In our case, they were two groups, senior community leaders and academic groups, who promoted SOI based on different agendas: one focused on business revitalisation and cultural preservation and the other focused on heritage and overall environmental improvement (FPKBL, 2013; Maruli and Mukti Ali, 2013). The two groups dissolved and agreed to develop consensus based strategies, such as the revival of existing batik industries, the improvement of socio-cultural events and activities, and the revitalisation of infrastructure, public facilities, and heritage buildings, prioritising equality rather than profit increases (FPKBL, 2013). Even the SOI's general vision was also simply articulated as 'to achieve a better living condition together,' which can be seen in the following opinion of a pioneer leader.

"There were problems such as many houses piled their garbage as 'spontaneous' junkyard in surrounding yards, some groups of batik industry constructed drainage pipelines directly distributed their production waste to the river, many heritage buildings were abandoned. We intended to bring people to solve these problems together with the Grand Design for our [community] benefits!" (a community leader, interview, 9 November 2017).

5.2. *Interessement stage: City enthusiasm and the emergence of Collaborative Initiative as an entry point of SOI development*

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The SOI preliminary idea is subject of experiment and conceptual development in the further stage. Nidumolu et al (1999) state that the mainstream business sectors conduct various partnerships and are in cooperation with other companies to develop their internal research and development to ensure the exploration of SOI conceptual development. Jenkins (2009) described that such a process can be mandated to a specific department or unit, established by top management, or by the owner in smaller companies. This work is then maintained through a business plan that usually contains an educational policy, technological investment, and human resource development (Nguyen, 2019).

In the cultural village, the SOI idea needs more public support. Not only the internal community, but also city-level stakeholders are needed to embrace the SOI conceptual development and initial actor engagement. In the Laweyan case study, this action was conducted through the Kampong Batik Laweyan (KBL) initiative establishment. The initiative successfully invited city government agencies, donors, NGOs, and local universities to provide financial and technical supports, which constituted the main support for running the SOI development at this stage (Priyatmono, 2014, 2015).

Instead of distributing into a specific unit or group, the SOI conceptual development and actor engagement in the cultural village was the subject of collaborative scrutiny. In our case study, this process can be seen from the continuous enlargement of actor networks promoting SOI from internal leaders to multi-level stakeholders. These actors were even given a formal and regular arena to collaborate called the FPKBL (*Forum Pengembangan Kampong Batik Laweyan*). In this forum, the idea of sustainability was improved into sustainability concepts and action plans. The SOI was conceptualized as historical building preservation, creative cluster, and waterfront revitalization strategies (FPKBL, 2013 p.30-35). These concepts were drafted into the Grand Design of Laweyan as its intermediary – a similar type of business plan as in the business sector but with more general and multi-level stakeholder approaches.

5.3. *Enrolment Stage: Multi-interpretation of SOI and the policy negotiations prior to action*

Following the concept and intermediary development, the SOI development is followed by more concrete actions, programs, and projects. In the mainstream business sector, the process of translating the concept into action is relatively straightforward (Weissbrod and Bocken, 2017). The village case usually involves a longer transition period emphasizing policy negotiation prior to program and project implementation. The arrival of more ideas, concepts, and strategies of sustainability for Kampong Laweyan has caused the actors to

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3 begin to conduct enrollment processes to manage the overall implementation of
4 sustainability strategies in the neighborhood. The FPKBL facilitated the role sharing of SOI
5 development emphasising three important roles, (1) the government as regulator, policy
6 maker, and enabler for large-scale economic development and physical infrastructure
7 programs, (2) the community leaders as facilitators and mediators for engaging the
8 government and other external actor programs to the wider community, and (3) the NGOs
9 and universities as facilitators of knowledge exchange and development for ensuring that the
10 sustainability concept and activities were maintained and continuously promoted in the
11 village through capacity building, publications, and knowledge-management forums
12 (interview with academic, 8 November 2017). This role sharing has led the SOI development
13 to become more comprehensive and well-institutionalized in the neighborhood.
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22 The enrollment process has caused two main implications. First, there was an increase in
23 sustainability programs being implemented by the collaborating actors. In mainstream
24 business, programs and projects are usually limited to company-led activities such
25 as implementation of EMS (environmental management system). However, in the village
26 case study, the programs were led by various stakeholders, not necessarily the community or
27 the community leaders as 'the stand alone primary' leader. For instance, the GIZ, local
28 universities, and the community leaders in FPKBL conducted the Eco-batik program which
29 focused on the installment of a communal drainage system, the establishment of an ad-hoc
30 community group for drainage operational management, and training for local industries
31 including the introduction of DEWATS-plus for waste management (Citra and Permatasari,
32 2008). In parallel, the Public Works Agency, the Planning Agency, and *Kelurahan* Laweyan
33 distributed several project packages under the revitalization program, which included road
34 pavement and improvement, drainage improvement and expansion, public facilities repair,
35 and maintenance (interview with FPKBL representative, 26 November 2017). Meanwhile the
36 Tourism Agency, academic groups, and the FPKBL also conducted the heritage project to list,
37 repair, and preserve several old and historical buildings (Priyatmono, 2014).
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48 However, the first implication led to the second implication of confusion and tension
49 amongst the collaborating stakeholders. Unlike mainstream business sectors that mainly
50 face traditional internal company issues, such as lack of funding (Chalmer, 2013),
51 insufficient R&D (Marin et al, 2015), lack of technology, knowledge, and network (Foxon and
52 Pearson, 2008), cause the village case studies to be far more complicated. The
53 collaborations, at any stage, were vulnerable to conflict of interests involving different
54 institutional layouts of the participating actors. We draw this justification based on one of
55 the projects implemented in Laweyan. The heritage project was conflicted with the
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revitalisation program regarding building demolition and reconstruction. In addition, the drainage improvement project initiated by the city government overlapped with the similar project initiated by the GIZ and the FPKBL (interview with FPKBL representative, 26 November 2017). Furthermore, some programs delivered by the city government agencies and external NGOs were also on short term and were not fully agreed to by the wider community. Several projects under the Eco-batik such as the facilitation to several batik industries to conduct recycling process (patchwork-based material production) and environmentally friendly coloring activities were active for only a few years (interview with FPKBL representative, 15 December 2017). An academic who engaged in many projects in the village indicated that the programs had shaped a small tension amongst the community group as demonstrated by example.

"When the construction began to dig the drainage outlet along the main streets, several batik galleries intentionally parked cars in front of their galleries and made the construction workers unable to continue the project. The batik gallery owners did not want their business closed for a few days only to give ways for the drainage project. As consequence, the project was delayed until several weeks. Many people supported, but some others rejected the KBL initiative programs (interview with academic, 8 November 2017)."

5.4. Mobilisation Stage: The current state of SOI in Laweyan Batik Village

The SOI development is usually measured by certain outcomes. These include employee's self awareness towards sustainability production in their working environment, the owner's constant efforts in promoting policies to encourage sustainability, and the improvement of products' added value, as well as the gradual changes in consumer habits. In the cultural village, the process of measuring the outcome was challenged by the multi-interpretation of SOI success applied by different stakeholders. The city government, for instance, used the City Plan (Kotaku, 2017), and the external stakeholders and the community applied individual project plans and reports (FPKBL, 2013).

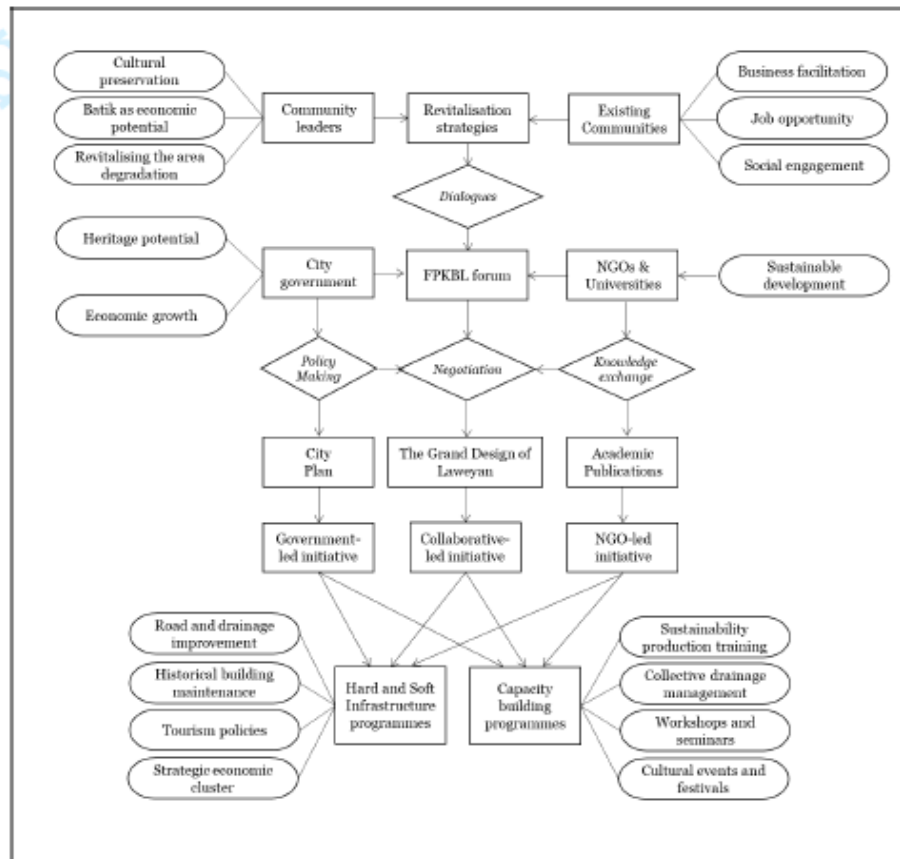


Figure 2. The AADs Illustration of the Development of Sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) in Laweyan

Overall, the development of SOI in the cultural village was still in early stages of defining basic conceptions, promoting action plans, delivering pioneering programs, and ensuring local understanding (See Figure 2). The process was still slow because there are still relatively weak linkages between the networks. There were several key mediators in the mobilisation period that possessed different knowledge and interpretation of sustainability. Despite being enthusiastic, many actors were uncertain about the focus and priority of sustainability development. Hence, they tended to deliver short-term programs. The collaborating actors began to take individual actions based on their interests. For instance, the government demanded more economic sustainability strategies, while the donors and NGOs focused on more preservation and environmental sustainability (FPKBL, 2013; BAPPEDA Surakarta, 2014). On the other hand, the community at the grassroots level had

not fully grasped the idea and enthusiasm of sustainability, and thus, tended to perform sustainability activities only based on the stimulant programs and they returned to their habits once the program finished.

6. Conclusion

Our case study of the Laweyan cultural village in Indonesia has shown that SOI can be also promoted through a collaborative-led practice emphasising the interactions between business and non-business actors, as well as formal and informal actors. According to our research, unlike the business led SOI that centred around company's internal decision-making, the promotion of collaborative SOI has been challenged by complex mediation of multi-stakeholder interests in decision-making. These especially appeared in the struggle for compromising innovation programs with regards to the collaborating stakeholders' interests. Nevertheless, the collaborative SOI was still promising and useful, as it provided other advantages of mutual learning and role sharing amongst the actors to ensure sustainable knowledge and capacity improvements to be continued in the long-term.

In term of the uses of ANT to understand the process of SOI, our research has found that ANT provides a framework to explain the complexity behind the process of collaborative SOI development at village-level. It allows more systematic descriptions about the structure, networks, and key actors in the process. Our findings emphasised that the development of sustainability innovation in Laweyan village is still in the early stages of defining basic conceptions and ensuring local understanding. The focus was still on the action plan and program development and has not yet reached a level of familiarising the community and local industries with sustainability activities in their daily activities. While most of the local stakeholders were aware of the need to maintain sustainability and were keen on promoting innovation, their actions were considerably less progressive. However, the overall process of sustainability innovation has been done by what is called 'collaborative practice,' emphasising external actors, such as community leaders, academics, and NGOs as the 'in-between' actors, which ensures the continuation of mobilisation of the SOI concepts and programs in the village.

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2. First revision



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Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development - JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R1

2 messages

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development
<onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>
Reply-To: a.r.pereira-rodgers@tudelft.nl
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13 December 2019 at
06:12

12-Dec-2019

Dear Mr. Harsanto:

Your revised manuscript entitled "SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION (SOI) IN THE CULTURAL VILLAGE: An Actor-Network Perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development.

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Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development

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Response to reviewers' comments

We are grateful for the feedback on our manuscript provided by the reviewers and have carefully considered all comments. Please see our detailed response to the reviewers' comments below. In the revision file (includes tracked changes), we have written in dark blue for new or modified text. We hope this revision has improved the paper so that it's worthy for publication in JCHMSD.

REVIEWER 1

1- In introduction, it should be highlighted only the historical background about the case of Laweyan Batik Village. It is recommended to edit and update this section: “the context: Laweyan Batik Village as an example of SOI effort for cultural village” by highlighting main tangible heritage values such as heritage buildings and urban fabric.

Authors' response: Thank you for this direction. The introduction currently focuses on the historical background about the case along with research aim, research questions, and potential contributions. We keep this in order to briefly discuss SOI and ANT so as to provide the readers with general knowledge about the main concept used in the paper. The historical background is primarily provided in the second paragraph of the introduction:

Laweyan Batik Village is an old village in the Surakarta, Central Java Province, which was previously a part of the Pajang Kingdom in 1546. Despite its ups and downs, this village has survived as the centre of batik and handicraft productions and trades, which is occupied by hundreds of home-industries. The village is also recently promoting itself as the 'eco-batik village', emphasizing a vision to be the first environmentally friendly batik village in Indonesia (Priyatmono, 2015). Being one of the largest cultural villages in Indonesia, the main heritage assets of Laweyan are 80-year-old historical buildings that include traditional Javanese houses, mosques, old batik workshops and a traditional market (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2010). The spatial formation of the village centres on a number of large-batik workshops, whilst the social interaction of its people is organised within a hierarchical pattern of Juragan-Wong Cilik relationships (the Merchant and Blue Collars).

2- At the end of introduction, authors should highlight main research question of the study, research objectives and their sub-research questions in order to be clear for other researchers.

Authors' response: Thank you for this suggestion. In the revision, we have included research questions to make the paper clearer to readers and other researchers. This is written in the third paragraph of the introduction.

This paper is concerned with SOI development in a cultural village from a process point of view. Three research questions are to be addressed: (1) What types of actors have been involved in the

process and how they have they interacted? (2) How is the SOI developed by the actors? (3) What are the potentials and challenges to developing SOI in a cultural village?

Reference: Thomas, D. R. and Hodges, I. (2010) ‘Developing research aims and objectives’, *Designing and Planning Your Research Project: Core Skills for Social and Health Researchers*, pp. 38–47. doi: 10.4135/9781446289044.

3- In literature review section, insert three case references, from other countries, such as Europe, Middle east, south Asian, in order to strengthen your study. It is recommended to add and merge them with cultural village section in order to give balance between intangible and tangible towards SOI, all of these should be in literature review section.

Authors’ response: Thank you for this suggestion. In revision file, we have inserted three case references from other countries (*Ærøskøbing in Denmark, Bellville, Parow, and Gugulethu in South Africa, and Insadong in South Korea*) in the 3.1. Culture Village section.

The promotion of SOI in cultural villages has recently been growing in many parts of the world. In Ærøskøbing, Denmark, for instance, the SOI was presented in a small fishery village called Marstal to preserve local heritage assets in the middle of rapid development of the regional port and the growth of its surrounding businesses and trade facilities. The municipality and the community worked together to enhance the balance of economic and cultural development through the revitalisation and preservation of tangible heritage assets, including old ‘thatch-roofed’ fisherman houses and a maritime museum, and the promotion of intangible assets, such as the reproduction of traditional yachting and fishing activities as tourist attractions (Grydehøj, 2012). A similar effort was also undertaken in Woodstock, South Afrika, as the city council and local community established a partnership initiative to boost socio-economic recovery in formerly disadvantaged and peripheral villages, Bellville, Parow, and Gugulethu. The initiative focused on the redevelopment of physical assets such as a music centre, a gallery, and museums, whilst at the same time, fostering and promoting non-physical assets such as creativity corners for local creative talents (Wenz, 2012). Likewise, in Asia, in a small traditional artist village in Insadong, South Korea, the municipal government and local artists worked together in a cultural village initiative to promote sustainability – defined by the local municipality as both revival in local and traditional economy, preserving local artists and their cultures, and improving the environmental conditions. This action was undertaken to help local traditional artists revive their economic activities following the pressure of chaebol (conglomerates) and their modern shopping centres. Their crucial action was simple but comprehensive. They closed one of its main streets, the Insadong Gil, and then revitalised the existing buildings and installed necessary facilities, allowing local traditional artists to create their productions as well as to sell in a street shopping façade concept (Douglass, 2015).

4- The authors should merge the concept of sustainability-oriented innovation from introduction part and beginning of literature review as one section.

Note: the section of sustainability-oriented innovation should be located in Literature review section after “cultural village and it’s similar case references”. At the end of literature review section, the author should have proposition theory based on main key constructs:

- A- Culture village’s concept and scenario by highlighting those three case references;
- B- Concept of SOI.

Authors’ response: Thank you for this point. In the revision, a paragraph about sustainability-oriented innovation in the introduction has been reduced. The one paragraph at the beginning of the introduction that briefly reviews SOI and ANT is retained to orient the reader in understanding the concept. For literature review, we have changed the structure of literature review by dividing it into two subsections as suggested, namely:

- 3.1. Culture village (discuss its concept and similar cases)
- 3.2. Concept of SOI

Since our case study is exploratory, we did not develop propositions at the end of the literature review.

5- Methodology, the authors should describe as follow:

- A- The type of case study was using, if it is explanatory, exploratory or descriptive;
- B- Identify main components of case study

Authors’ response: Thank you for providing this suggestion.

A. Our case study is exploratory, considering the lack of detailed preliminary research on SOI phenomenon using ANT, especially in the cultural village in Indonesia. Such condition is more appropriate addressed by exploratory case study (Mills et al., 2013).

B. Refer to Yin (2014), the components of case study in this paper is as follows:

- a. Case study question: The three case study questions written in the last paragraph of the introduction, 1) What types of actors have been involved in the process and how they interacted? (2) How the SOI is developed by the actors? (3) What are the potentials and challenges to develop SOI in cultural village?
- b. Unit of analysis: The unit of analysis of this research is cultural village.
- c. Analytic technique: Our analysis uses logic models where this technique operates on complex chain occurrence within a certain time period. More specifically, as explained in the methodology section, we adopted ANT logic with the visualisation tools of AAD (ANT analysis diagram) to link the data to conclusions.
- d. The criteria for interpreting the findings: findings in ANT can be interpreted if the four main criteria needed have been met, namely when actor characteristics are found, network building is formed, interactions are identified, and the three previous criteria can describe the outcome (Rydin, 2012).

References:

Mills, A., Durepos, G., Wiebe, E., 2013. Exploratory Case Study. *Encycl. Case Study Res.* 372–373. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412957397.n139>

Yin, R. K. 2014. Case study research: Design and methods (5th Ed.). Sage publications.

Rydin, Y. (2012) 'Using Actor – Network Theory to understand planning practice : Exploring relationships between actants in regulating low-carbon commercial development'. doi: 10.1177/1473095212455494.

6- Deeply describe data collection and analysis methods such as tools and process in order to link data to theory.

Authors' response: Thank you for this suggestion. In the revision, we have extended the explanation on data collection as well data analysis in the methodology section. Regarding data collection, we have explained data collection (semi-structured interview: why semi-structured? How participants identified and selected? How many participants involved? The interview schedule? How long it lasted? How it conducted? When it conducted?) with more depth in the second paragraph of the methodology section:

We collected the data from multiple sources, both primary (semi-structured interviews and direct observations) and secondary (archival documentation) data. Semi-structured is used because the researchers have a certain framework in the form of ANT which helps to determine the questions that will be asked in exploring SOI phenomena, but the flow and wording can vary from one interview to another (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2016). Semi-structured interviews were carried out with key stakeholders of Laweyan Batik Village, including 4 policy makers (from City Planning Agency, Tourism Department, local authority), 5 representatives of the Batik Laweyan Village (from the Village communication forum and an informal leader), 5 local business owners, and 3 external independent experts (from local universities and the World Bank). These key stakeholders were identified through preliminary searches on archival documentation based on the fact that these key stakeholders are the most knowledgeable about SOI development in Laweyan Batik Village and most of them have been directly involved in this process from the beginning and through the latest developments. The structure of the interview questions include: knowledge about the cultural village (concept, motivation, goals); the process of village development (idea to realisation); program and activities (innovation, sustainability); the institutionalism process (stakeholders involved, role sharing); and the challenges they face with village development. Interviews lasted about 1 hour for each participant and all conducted face to face in the participants' premises. Direct observation is useful for seeing first-hand conditions in the village as well as understanding the elements of culture and heritages potential in it. Interviews and direct observations were conducted in the fourth quarter of 2017 until the first quarter of 2018.

7- Results and discussion, the authors should confirm results based on new updates, mainly the part belong to tangible heritage to enrich the table "Analytical actor-network perspective on sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) in Laweyan Batik Village".

Authors' response: Thank you for this suggestion. In the revision we have updated the results. The results are now presented based on the new updates of the situation in Laweyan Batik Village. In the revision, all new or modified text is coloured dark blue.

8- The authors should insert the contribution of existing knowledge at the end of the conclusion section.

Authors' response: Thank you for this advice. In the revision, we have inserted contribution to the existing knowledge at the end of conclusion section.

Overall, in terms of the use of ANT to understand the process of SOI development, our research contributes to existing knowledge through an exploration of the development process SOI in the context of cultural village which has underrepresented in the literature. This research has found that ANT provides a framework to explain the complexity behind the process of collaborative SOI development at the village and community level. It allows for more systematic descriptions about the structure, networks, and key actors in the process.

9- Update and edit your references based on new updates

Authors' response: Thank you for this point. In the revision, we have edited and updated the references.

Additional Questions:

1. Originality: Does the paper contain new and significant information adequate to justify publication? It is possible to find similar studies focusing on the same kind of research., specifically, this case bases some principles towards SOI.

Authors' response: In the revision, we have discussed in a more detail about originality in the abstract and conclusion.

2. Relationship to Literature: Does the paper demonstrate an adequate understanding of the relevant literature in the field and cite an appropriate range of literature sources? Is any significant work ignored? The authors did not demonstrate an adequate understanding of important literature review, neither highlight the main similar cases of other countries, such as Europe, Middle East and South Asia, to give strong scenario about the study area. Also, this study has a lack of theoretical approach related to the body of knowledge “cultural village and it’s similar scenarios from other countries”. It would be expected to find a research proposition, which is not present in the paper.

Authors' response: We have followed up on these points in a more detail in our response to first reviewer feedback's #3.

3. Methodology: Is the paper's argument built on an appropriate base of theory, concepts, or other ideas? Has the research or equivalent intellectual work on which the paper is based been well designed? Are the methods employed appropriate? The authors should describe the type of case study used, if explanatory, exploratory or descriptive. Also, it was expected to identify the main components of the case study, in order to link data to theory.

Authors' response: We have followed up on these points in a more detail in our response to first reviewer feedback's #5.

4. Results: Are results presented clearly and analysed appropriately? Do the conclusions adequately tie together the other elements of the paper? Results are derived from documentary and semi-structured interviews. As overall, the results need to have link among cases references to enrich the study area.

Authors' response: We have followed up on these points in a more detail in our response to first reviewer feedback's # 6.

5. Implications for research, practice and/or society: Does the paper identify clearly any implications for research, practice and/or society? Does the paper bridge the gap between theory and practice? How can the research be used in practice (economic and commercial impact), in teaching, to influence public policy, in research (contributing to the body of knowledge)? What is the impact upon society (influencing public attitudes, affecting quality of life)? Are these implications consistent with the findings and conclusions of the paper? This study has some impact on the society and the country where it is located. In this specific study, there is no clear presentation of the Main Research Question, Objectives, Proposition theory and components of case study.

Authors' response: We have followed up on these points in a more detail in our response to first reviewer feedback's # 8.

6. Quality of Communication: Does the paper clearly express its case, measured against the technical language of the field and the expected knowledge of the journal's readership? Has attention been paid to the clarity of expression and readability, such as sentence structure, jargon use, acronyms, etc.? The language used in the paper is good, as well as the jargons.

Authors' response: Thank you very much for your kind words about the communication aspect of our paper.

REVIEWER 2

1- It is better not to use first person single or plural pronouns which are already used in all parts of article.

Authors' response: Thank you for this advice. We have rewritten all parts of article not using first person single or plural pronouns.

2- Using ANT in correspondence with SOI is an interesting choice, and also qualitative method helped in details analyses on the village; however, it is better to have hierarchy process from representing ANT factors rather than spurring to detailed analysis of a few interviews.

Authors' response: Thank you for this suggestion. In the revision we have made improvements by explaining that systematic analysis of data is carried out using ANT logic which is divided into four stages: problematization, intersement, enrolment, and mobilization:

"We collected the data from multiple sources, both primary (semi-structured interviews and direct observations) and secondary (archival documentation) data."

"To analyse the data, the process of SOI development in a cultural village was examined based on the Actor-Network Theory (ANT) logic. The examination was divided into the four stages of ANT: problematization, profit, enrolment, and mobilisation. In addition, the examination process also emphasised deeper observations of a number of key features in the role of actors within the actor network, including 'in-betweenness,' 'intermediaries,' and 'the blackbox' (Rydin, 2012; Rydin and Tate, 2016; Goulden et al., 2017; Kadia Georges Aka, 2019)."

3- In a case of a reference: (FPKBL 2013)" significantly amount of texts were referred to this reference (in about 5 pages), and it is not obvious what is the reference originally (a book, an article?) it is not traceable.

Authors' response: This is a book published by FPKBL which contains grand design of Laweyan and not available online (hard copy only). We have uploaded the cover of the document in the upload section of the journal submission system.

4- Try to make a connection between paragraphs in the entire article. For instance in page 5 the connection between paragraph 1 and 2 is lost. Add some notes to connect using SOI and cultural village case study.

Authors' response: Thank you for this suggestion. We have added an explanation to connect between paragraphs. For example, the connection between SOI and cultural village is on page 6 revision (with the connecting sentence is underlined):

“...In this paper we are interested in elaborating the potential of SOI development within a specific context of the cultural village, which represents a unique combination of culture and business as well formal and informal activities.

SOI in a cultural village is an interesting context because, though the current literature around the cultural village and sustainability programs has been growing rapidly, the observation about whether sustainability becomes routine in communities is still very limited (Rydin, 2012; Goulden et al., 2017). This can be examined through a process view, which is informed by the logic of Actor Network Theory (ANT)...”

5- It was mentioned in research methodology that semi-structured interviews applied for collecting data; therefore there should be a structured questionnaire for interviews, but in results and discussion it seems that a number of selected and preferred interviews are chosen for data analysis. Qualitative approach is an appropriate option for this case study but the result and discussion section of this manuscript looks like a descriptive analysis method of a number of specific interviews which is not suitable for a systematic research paper. As an example why an academic staff which had many projects in the case study village chose for the interviews? Why not the other? Why not locals? And so on. There should be a systematic explanation why these people selected for interviews.

Authors’ response: Thank you for this observation. In the revision, we have added that the identification and selection of participants in semi-structured interviews is based on the results of preliminary searches on archival documentation; this is where the interviewee is the most knowledgeable for the issue being studied. This includes, for example, the process by which academics were selected as interviewees in this study. In regard to locals, local residents were included as interviewees in this study, namely 5 representatives of the Batik Laweyan Village and 5 local business owners. The following excerpt is an explanation of the procedure for selecting participants:

“Semi-structured interviews were carried out with key stakeholders of Laweyan Batik Village, including 4 policy makers (from City Planning Agency, Tourism Department, local authority), 5 representatives of the Batik Laweyan Village (from the Village communication forum and an informal leader), 5 local business owners, and 3 external independent experts (from local universities and the World Bank). These key stakeholders were identified through preliminary searches on archival documentation based on the fact that these key stakeholders are the most knowledgeable about SOI development in Laweyan Batik Village and most of them have been directly involved in this process from the beginning and through the latest developments. The structure of the interview questions include: knowledge about the cultural village (concept, motivation, goals); the process of village development (idea to realisation); program and activities (innovation, sustainability); the institutionalism process (stakeholders involved, role sharing); and the challenges they face with village development.”

6- It can be perceived that this research is based on an operational field work on a specific case study and it is not a theoretical research; then I would be better to focus on author(s) original field works rather than pervious references which approximately 15 references used in results section. Using different references is an appropriate option to show all the related factors of SOI and local issues are taken into consideration in the case study. Maybe if the data describes current situation, then you could put them in table before results section and concentrate more on your original work on specific society and their interviews in a systematic way.

Authors' response: Thank you for providing this observation. As our response to first reviewer comment's #5, our research is based on exploratory case study, considering the lack of detailed preliminary research on SOI phenomenon using ANT, especially in the cultural village in Indonesia. Such condition is more appropriate addressed by exploratory case study (Mills et al., 2013). The case study component related to analytic technique and criteria for interpreting the findings is also explained in those response. For the analytic technique, our analysis uses logic models where this technique operates on complex chain occurrence within a certain time period. More specifically, as explained in the methodology section, we adopted ANT logic with the visualisation tools of AAD (ANT analysis diagram) to link the data to conclusions (Yin, 2014). For the criteria for interpreting the findings, findings in ANT can be interpreted if the four main criteria needed have been met, namely when actor characteristics are found, network building is formed, interactions are identified, and the three previous criteria can describe the outcome (Rydin, 2012).

7- Table 1 seems to be one of the mains results on the case study. Author(s) should give precise and detailed data about their work. Using a large number of quantifiers such as (more, many,) and in some cases (better, well-organized) doesn't give any specific evaluation about the processes. These kind of descriptions is not even categorized as a descriptive analytical method.

Authors' response: Thank you for this advice. In the revision (table 1) we have changed the table emphasising more detailed information and excluding quantifiers as per your suggestions.

8- Figure 2 digaram has helpful strategies for development of SOI in the case study, but although some of the key factors (guidelines) were mentioned in the manuscript but some are new in this section of paper and should be motioned where are they came from. On the other hand the weight of the mentioned key strategies should be more harmonized of equalized. For more explanation, some key strategies such as "sustainable development" which is connected to "NGO and Universities" is so generic or general compare to guidelines such as "workshops and seminars" which is connected to "capacity building programs". Maybe more division and hierarchies could uniform the diagram.

Authors' response: Thank you for this suggestion. We have updated figure 2 by adding hierarchies as suggested. The hierarchies are divided into four sections which are marked with dotted lines starting from top to bottom. The four hierarchies referred to stages in ANT include

problematization, interessement, enrolment, and mobilization. We have also added an explanation at the bottom about the meaning of the symbols used in AAD in Figure 2.

9- This research needs more systematic detailed analysis to obtain a specific conclusion. Using ANT process on SOI to provide a framework just to understand “being in early stages of defining basic conceptions and ensuring local understanding” is not enough as a conclusion of this qualitative detailed manuscript. This conclusion (could be perceived from literature reviews represented in the manuscript as well.

Authors’ response: Thank you for this feedback. We have explained this in the case study component (first reviewer comment # 5) where data to conclusions are linked through logic models (Yin, 2014), especially we adopted ANT logic (Rydin, 2012) with the visualization tools of AAD.

Additional Questions:

1. Originality: Does the paper contain new and significant information adequate to justify publication? Yes.

Authors’ response: Thank you.

2. Relationship to Literature: Does the paper demonstrate an adequate understanding of the relevant literature in the field and cite an appropriate range of literature sources? Is any significant work ignored?: Yes. sufficient literature sources used for literature review. Try to make a connection between paragraphs in the entire article. For instance in page 5 the connection between paragraph 1 and 2 is lost. Add some notes to connect using SOI and cultural village case study. In a case of a reference: (FPKBL 2013)" significantly amount of texts were referred to this reference (in about 5 pages), and it is not obvious what is the reference originally (a book, an article?) it is not traceable.

Authors’ response: Thank you for this observation. We have discussed about connection between paragraph in a more detail in our response to second reviewer comment’s #4. Related reference we responded in our response #3.

3. Methodology: Is the paper's argument built on an appropriate base of theory, concepts, or other ideas? Has the research or equivalent intellectual work on which the paper is based been well designed? Are the methods employed appropriate?: No, Using ANT in correspondence with SOI is an interesting choice, and also qualitative method helped in details analyses on the village; however it is better to have hierarchy process from representing ANT factors rather than spurting to detailed analysis of a few interviews.

Authors' response: Thank you for this observation. We have discussed about hierarchy and analysis in a more detail in our response to second reviewer comment's #8 and 9.

4. Results: Are results presented clearly and analysed appropriately? Do the conclusions adequately tie together the other elements of the paper?: No. It was mentioned in research methodology that semi-structured interviews applied for collecting data; therefore there should be a structured questionnaire for interviews, but in results and discussion it seems that a number of selected and preferred interviews are chosen for data analysis. Qualitative approach is an appropriate option for this case study but the result and discussion section of this manuscript looks like a descriptive analysis method of a number of specific interviews which is not suitable for a systematic research paper. As an example why an academic staff which had many projects in the case study village chose for the interviews? Why not the other? Why not locals? And so on. There should be a systematic explanation why these people selected for interviews. It can be perceived that this research is based on an operational field work on a specific case study and it is not a theoretical research; then I would be better to focus on author(s) original field works rather than previous references which approximately 15 references used in results section. Using different references is an appropriate option to show all the related factors of SOI and local issues are taken into consideration in the case study. Maybe if the data describes current situation, then you could put them in table before results section and concentrate more on your original work on specific society and their interviews in a systematic way. Table 1 seems to be one of the main results on the case study. Author(s) should give precise and detailed data about their work. Using a large number of quantifiers such as (more, many,...) and in some cases (better, well-organized) doesn't give any specific evaluation about the processes. These kind of descriptions is not even categorized as a descriptive analytical method.

Authors' response: Thank you for this suggestion. We have discussed deeper about data collection, including participants selection, in our response to first reviewer comment's #6. We also have discussed about table 1 and figure 2 in our response to second reviewer comment's #8 and #9.

5. Implications for research, practice and/or society: Does the paper identify clearly any implications for research, practice and/or society? Does the paper bridge the gap between theory and practice? How can the research be used in practice (economic and commercial impact), in teaching, to influence public policy, in research (contributing to the body of knowledge)? What is the impact upon society (influencing public attitudes, affecting quality of life)? Are these implications consistent with the findings and conclusions of the paper?: there should be more Figure 2 diagram has helpful strategies for development of SOI in the case study, but although some of the key factors (guidelines) were mentioned in the manuscript but some are new in this section of paper and should be motioned where are they came from. On the other hand the weight of the mentioned key strategies should be more harmonized of equalized. For more explanation, some key strategies such as "sustainable development" which is connected to "NGO

and Universities” is so generic or general compare to guidelines such as “workshops and seminars” which is connected to “capacity building programs”. Maybe more division and hierarchies could uniform the diagram. Figure 2 digaram has helpful strategies for development of SOI in the case study, but although some of the key factors (guidelines) were mentioned in the manuscript but some are new in this section of paper and should be motioned where are they came from. On the other hand the weight of the mentioned key strategies should be more harmonized of equalized. For more explanation, some key strategies such as “sustainable development” which is connected to “NGO and Universities” is so generic or general compare to guidelines such as “workshops and seminars” which is connected to “capacity building programs”. Maybe more division and hierarchies could uniform the diagram.


Authors’ response: Thank you for this point. We have discussed this point in a more detail in our response to second reviewer comment’s #8 where hierarchies added to the figure 2.

6. Quality of Communication: Does the paper clearly express its case, measured against the technical language of the field and the expected knowledge of the journal's readership? Has attention been paid to the clarity of expression and readability, such as sentence structure, jargon use, acronyms, etc.: This research needs more systematic detailed analysis to obtain a specific conclusion. Using ANT process on SOI to provide a framework just to understand “being in early stages of defining basic conceptions and ensuring local understanding” is not enough as a conclusion of this qualitative detailed manuscript. This conclusion (could be perceived from literature reviews represented in the manuscript as well.

Authors’ response: Thank you. We have discussed this point in a more detail in our response to first reviewer comment’s #5 and second reviewer comments #9.

3. Second revision

← → ↻ mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=ff0d55... 🔍 📧 ☆ 📧 📧 📧 📧 📧 📧 📧 📧

 Budi <harsanto.id@gmail.com>

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development - JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R2
2 messages

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com> 12 April 2020 at 03:51
Reply-To: MarioSantana@cunet.carleton.ca
To: harsanto.id@gmail.com

11-Apr-2020

Dear Mr. Harsanto:

Your revised manuscript entitled "SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION (SOI) IN THE CULTURAL VILLAGE: An Actor-Network Perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development.

Your manuscript ID is JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R2.

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Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development.

Sincerely,
Mario Santana Quintero
Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0732-0993>

Response to reviewers' comments

Manuscript ID JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R1

We are grateful for the further feedback on our manuscript provided by the reviewer and have carefully considered all comments. Please see our detailed response to the reviewers' comments below. In the latest revision version, new text compared to the first revision version highlighted in blue text. We hope this second revision has improved the paper so that it's worthy for publication in JCHMSD.

Comments:

1- Abstract:

- It is recommended to remove all pronouns such as: we, our ...etc. the author/ authors should use passive voice to achieve a stronger paper.
- It is recommended to add this "Laweyan Batik Village" in the keyword.

Authors' response: As suggested, we have removed all pronouns such as we, our ... etc. We have also added "Laweyan Batik Village" to the keywords.

2- In introduction:

- It is recommended to start with the historical background of Laweyan Batik Village, highlighting their context only. Donot mix with other topics!
 - It was expected to find main research question to guide all research. However, the author/authors did not approach even research objectives. It was supposed to be as follow:
Main Research Question- what.....? (should be related to your research, be specific!!!)
Research Objective1- To identify.....
Research Objective2- To Describe...
Research Objective3- To propose
- Note: Remove all sub-research questions, because the authors did not satisfy them in a theoretical way, as well as to avoid weakness to paper.

Authors' response: Thank you for this advice. In the revised version, as suggested, we have started with the historical background of Laweyan Batik Village. We keep including briefly about SOI to inform readers about the main concepts discussed. We present the context in more detail in section 2 (The context: Laweyan Batik Village).

As suggested, the main research question has been added to the last paragraph in the introduction section:

The main research question to be addressed is: "What and how did the actors contribute to the development of sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) in the cultural village?"

Furthermore, three research objectives have also been stated explicitly after the main research question:

This question comprises three objectives: (1) To identify types of actors and institutional settings in the process of SOI development? (2) To assess the process of involved actors negotiating interests as well as compromising strategies in the SOI plan and programs, and (3) To provide in-depth understandings on the overall potentials and challenges of the process of developing SOI in a cultural village.

Since the research objectives have been presented, in the revised version we have removed all the sub research questions as advised.

3- Literature Review (LR)

- Culture Village

- Concept of SOI

- 3 case references should satisfy a theme and give the base to your framework. Authors did not give proper analysis in term of problematization, profit, enrolment and mobilization as they mentioned and described on their results.

- At the end of the literature review, it was expected to have a proposition theory based on three key constructs above.

Authors' response: Section 3 contains a literature review with three subsections as suggested namely 3.1. Culture village; 3.2 Concept of SOI; 3.3. Actor Network Perspective for SOI. In section 3.3. We discuss problematization, intervention, enrolment, and mobilization by reviewing three case references as advised along with other relevant cases. As a note, the literature discussing these cases does not specifically use SOI or ANT as their point of view, so it is not fully compatible with the four stages of ANT. However, a review of these cases is useful in providing direction in this study.

As explained the methodology section, this paper positioned as an exploratory qualitative study because to the best of authors' knowledge, the SOI phenomenon has never been studied in a cultural village context. Most SOI studies are in business organizations.

This case study is exploratory, considering the lack of detailed research on SOI phenomenon using ANT, especially in the cultural village. Such condition is more appropriate addressed by exploratory case study (Mills, Durepos and Wiebe, 2013).

The reviewed literature positioned as a guide in this exploration process. Referring to Yin, *"some studies may have a legitimate reason for not having any propositions. This is the condition — which exists in experiments, surveys, and the other research methods alike — in which a topic is the subject of "exploration." Every exploration, however, should still have some purpose. Instead of propositions, the design for an exploratory study should state this purpose, as well as the criteria by which an exploration will be judged successful (or not). "* (Yin, 2014: 30). For criteria interpreting the findings, it has been discussed in the methodology section:

The criteria for interpreting the findings, including actor characteristics, network building, interaction, and outcome (Rydin, 2012). Findings can be interpreted if the four main criteria needed have been met, namely when actor characteristics are found, network building is formed, interactions are identified, and the three previous criteria can describe the outcome (Rydin, 2012).

4- Research Methodology:

- It was expected to have one of the main triangulation as being the 3 similar case reference in secondary data, while semi-structured interview should work as validation to confirm the results.
- It is recommended to add a link between data to theory, which is considered as one of main component of case study.
- The authors did not list nor describe the component of case study inside the paper, in methodology section. Please re-check 5 main components of case study, because few of them are not related to case study.

Authors' response: Thank you for this advice. As discussed in methodology section, semi-structured interview was main data collection in this research with direct observation and archival documentation as a triangulation effort. Other cases, as discussed at point 2, become useful materials in directing exploration and interpreting findings.

For the link between data and theory, in the revised version, Table 1 has been added to improve the clarity of this link starting from objective research, theory/ key analysis, data, and methods. Hopefully, this can improve understanding for readers.

Table 1. The linkage between research objectives, key analysis and data

Research objective	Key Analysis	Data collection
Objective 1: To identify types of actors, their knowledge, institutional settings, and relationships, which have been involved in the process of defining the SOI conception?	Preliminary investigation of actors and their background (input for main analysis) Data required: - Data and information of actors - Their status and position in the cultural village	Archival documentation: - Final Report of the Annual Planning Meeting of Surakarta City (2007, 2013, 2015) - Laweyan Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2020, - Surakarta Mid-Term Development Plan (2016-2021) - Grand Design Laweyan Batik Village (2007), - Tourism Development Plan of Surakarta (2010-2025) - Annual Working Plan of Surakarta City (2011-2017) - Surakarta Spatial Plan 2011-2031 - Statistics of Surakarta (2015)
Objective 2: To assess the process of involved actors negotiating interests as well as compromising strategies in the SOI plan and programmes	Main analysis – applying Actor Network Theory framework - Problematization: in-depth information about vision and missions of the village and the process of defining it - Interessement: actors' values, interests, and issues that bond together and used as a basis to engage each other - Enrolment: coalition, conflict, and negotiation of the actors in implementing the plans and programmes	Semi-structured interviews: - 4 Policy makers (City Planning Agency, Tourism Department, <i>Kelurahan/</i> Sub-district official) - 5 representatives of the Batik Laweyan Village (FPKBL-Village communication forum and an informal leader), - 5 local business owners, and - 3 external independent experts

Research objective	Key Analysis	Data collection
	- Mobilisation: overall structure of the actor network, flow of influence and decisions, and outputs related to the plans and programmes	Archival documentations and direct observation
Objective 3: To provide in-depth understandings on the overall potentials and challenges of the process of developing SOI in a cultural village	Reflections from the ANT analysis: challenges face with village development	Semi-structured interviews with all research participants Archival documentations and direct observation

The case study components have been included in the paper in the methodology section.

5- Results

- The way of presenting results reminds thesis and reports. It is recommended to give direct direction to readers.

Authors' response: In the revised version, more direct directions have been provided as suggested. For example, when describing component's ANT in the literature review:

This is, especially, assisted by the ANT framework, which comprise of problematization, intersement, enrolment and mobilization (Latour, 2005; Rydin and Tate, 2016).

Problematization focuses on how actors define the problem and organize the key discourses as entry points to defining the phenomena In business sectors, top management usually becomes the agent of change and the common challenge in this stage is internal resistance (Bhattacharya and Polman, 2017)...

Intersement is the next process after problematization that focuses on explaining how actors strengthen the SOI ideas into a set of strategies and plans, through the engagement of key relevant actors into specific networks with certain roles and responsibilities...

In further process, the enrollment discusses the process of how the key actors interacted with other actors to maintain existing networks and develop new networks to contribute to the realization of the SOI plan into actions...

Lastly, mobilization describes how the phenomena are recognized and constantly performed by all involved actors, and slowly embedded as the 'rules of the game', allowing the SOI programs to operate in a stable institutional form despite the changes in actors and their networks across different periods (Rydin, 2012)....

A more direct direction is also provided when discussing results. In the second revision version, the results and discussion sections are divided into three subsections based on three research objectives stated in the introduction section.

- 5.1. Actors and institutional settings
- 5.2. SOI development process
- 5.3. Potential and challenges

6- General Impact about paper:

- After reviewing, it shows clearly the authors have started with data collection prior to LR analysing, which lead a gap between theory and practice approaches.
- As overall, this study shows weakness in theory part. It shows clearly results have been obtained from unstructured guidance.

Authors' response: As discussed in comment 3, this case study is exploratory with a literature review provided as a direction in the exploration process. In previous version of the manuscript (first revision) we have provided a literature review that discusses the culture village and concept of SOI. In the second revision version, we further develop the literature review by strengthening subsections on cultural villages and the concept of SOI and adding an extensive review of the Actor Network Perspective for SOI in new subsections by discussing relevant cases as suggested.

Additional Questions:

1. Originality: Does the paper contain new and significant information adequate to justify publication?: - It is possible to find similar studies focusing on the same kind of research. Specifically, this case bases on some principles towards SOI. It was expected for authors to have strong progress on research after the first comment.

Authors' response: The area of improvement in this second revision is quite extensive with improvements in almost all sections. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first SOI study in a cultural village setting, analyzed using ANT framework.

2. Relationship to Literature: Does the paper demonstrate an adequate understanding of the relevant literature in the field and cite an appropriate range of literature sources? Is any significant work ignored?: - The authors did not demonstrate an adequate understanding of important literature review, neither the main importance of similar cases of other countries, leaving a gap between theoretical and practical approach. It was expected for authors to identify the proposition theory at the end of L.R. section, which is not present in the paper.

Authors' response: As discussed in the comment no 2, this paper positioned as an exploratory qualitative case study. The reviewed literature as a guide in this exploration process as suggested by Yin (2014). More specifically in this second revision, the LR section has been significantly improved as highlighted in blue text in the manuscript.

3. Methodology: Is the paper's argument built on an appropriate base of theory, concepts, or other ideas? Has the research or equivalent intellectual work on which the paper is based been well designed? Are the methods employed appropriate?: - The authors did not satisfy the approach of validation results, where it was expected to identify similar cases as one of the main data triangulation components and presenting semi-structured interviews as one of the main

validation forms to confirm results. The authors did not properly describe the 5 components of a case study, inside a paper, they just posted as attached.

Authors' response: As discussed in points 3 and 4, in the latest revised version, similar cases have been discussed more to provide an enhanced analysis. The case study components have been included in the paper now.

4. Results: Are results presented clearly and analysed appropriately? Do the conclusions adequately tie together the other elements of the paper?: - Results are derived from a documentary, thesis, and semi-structured interviews. As overall, it shows clearly that the authors have started with data collection prior to LR analysing, resulting in a gap towards the theoretical approach.

Authors' response: As discussed in comment no 4 and 5, table 1 has been included in the revised version to improve clarity on the linkage between research objectives, key analysis (as well data required) and data collection technique. Hopefully, the gap has been filled now.

5. Implications for research, practice and/or society: Does the paper identify clearly any implications for research, practice and/or society? Does the paper bridge the gap between theory and practice? How can the research be used in practice (economic and commercial impact), in teaching, to influence public policy, in research (contributing to the body of knowledge)? What is the impact upon society (influencing public attitudes, affecting quality of life)? Are these implications consistent with the findings and conclusions of the paper?: - This study has some impact on the society and the country where it is located. In this specific study, there is no clear presentation of the Main Research Question, Objectives, Proposition theory and components of case study inside paper.


Authors' response: Thank you for this additional comment. Clear presentation of the research questions and objectives had been provided in the introduction section. The linkage of research objectives to the data collection has been provided in the methodology section. Components of case study have also been included in the methodology section.

6. Quality of Communication: Does the paper clearly express its case, measured against the technical language of the field and the expected knowledge of the journal's readership? Has attention been paid to the clarity of expression and readability, such as sentence structure, jargon use, acronyms, etc.: -The language used in the paper is good, as well as the jargons. However, it is recommended to review all spelling on this paper because there are a few mistakes.

Authors' response: Thank you for appreciation on the use of language and jargon. All spelling has been carefully checked. Hopefully, the mistakes have been minimized.

4. Third revision

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 Gmail Budi <harsanto.id@gmail.com>

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development - JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R3
2 messages

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com> 15 June 2020 at 18:26
Reply-To: MarioSantana@cunet.carleton.ca
To: harsanto.id@gmail.com, harsanto@liverpool.ac.uk

15-Jun-2020

Dear Mr. Harsanto:

Your revised manuscript entitled "SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION (SOI) IN THE CULTURAL VILLAGE: An Actor-Network Perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development.

Your manuscript ID is JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R3.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to Manuscript Central at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jchmsd> and edit your user information as appropriate.

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If you would like to publish your article open access please contact openaccess@emeraldgroup.com

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development.

Sincerely,
Mario Santana Quintero
Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0732-0993>

Response to reviewer 3rd Round

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Recommendation: Minor Revision

We are grateful for the further (third round) feedback on our manuscript provided by the reviewer and have carefully considered all comments. Please see our detailed response to the reviewers' comments below. In the latest revision version, new or modified sentences/paragraphs compared to the previous revision highlighted in yellow. Thank you.

Comments:

Main issue: There is a repetition on such information which made research quite weak in such areas!! Therefore, there is a dire need to the authors to follow those instructions below, aiming to help his/her/their study to be better:

Response: Thank you for this feedback. Repetition has been identified and removed. All instructions have been considered and followed up carefully.

1- In the introduction:

A- From the part that it has mentioned main research question, as long as the study is exploring, it is recommended to the authors to use only WHAT in the main RQ. Therefore. It requires to delete HOW.

Response: Thank you for this advice. In the revised version, only WHAT used in the main RQ and HOW has been deleted.

B- Merge (2- the context: Laweyan Batik Village) to the introduction section, because the information has been repeated in such areas. Therefore, it is recommended to merge with the first section, because in fact, it's your base of research, by providing a summary and specific idea on the case study.

Response: Thank you for this suggestion. In the revised version, section 2 the context has been merged to the section 1 introduction.

C- At the end of the introduction, it is recommended to place your main-RQ with its objectives, in order to give an entire idea about your study area.

Note: try to give a clear and specific picture in the introduction!

Response: Thank you. In the revised version, main RQ with its objectives have been placed at the end of introduction, along with contribution.

2- Literature Review (LR):

A- The development of LR is clearly shown on paper and way of presenting information. However, the authors did not provide a simple diagram about three scenarios, especially when he/she/ they linked theory to practical approach, aiming to full and enrich the theory of their study. Therefore, it is recommended to draw a simple diagram on those scenarios by providing just keywords or simple explanations as hints to the readers, then write your proposition theory.

Note: Make sure that your Proposition theory comes from your own conclusions of LR. Be specific!!!

Response: Thank you for this advice. Simple diagrams have been made as suggested (see Figure 2). We also have put proposition theory right after the diagram.

3- Methodology:

A- It shows clearly that the way of presenting and explaining the method in a proper way. However, it is important to recommend the authors that they need to change few terms on table1: Key Analysis To Key Findings; Data collection To Source of Data, just to make clear sub-titles on table1.

Response: Thank you for this suggestion. In the revised version, terms in Table 1 have been amended as suggested.

4- Results of Findings

A- After reviewing and analyzing, this section is too long and many things are belonging to LR. Therefore, it is recommended to the authors to give critical analysis on their writing about all main findings from primary data only. The results should be a focus on table 2.

Response: Thank you for this observation. In the revised version, the results and discussion section have been made denser as suggested.

B- Avoid using any citations from other studies because it supposed your findings, not from others.

Response: Thank you for this suggestion. Any citations from other studies have been reduced as suggested.

C- The way of presenting results more for the thesis, not for paper.

Note: Give critical analysis from all your primary findings only. If it needs to reduce the verbatims from paper as much as possible.

Response: Thank you for this advice. Verbatim from secondary sources have been reduced as suggested.

5- Conclusions and contribution of Existing knowledge

A- After reviewing and analyzing, it shows the way of presenting the conclusion more for the thesis. Therefore, it is recommended to provide a clear critical analysis and specific to this section.

Response: In the revised version, the conclusion section has been made more concise by focusing on clear critical analysis as well as specific contribution as suggested.

B- It is recommended to the authors to shift from the introduction section: “ Overall, this study expects two main contributions. First, this study.....” To end of paper because it’s their contribution. Therefore, it would be good to have it at the end of the conclusion section.

Response: Thank you for your recommendation. We have shifted the contribution from the introduction section to the conclusion section as recommended.

Overall, the research is good and the way of presenting information shows the development from last time. Pls, follow those recommendations to achieve your target. Good Luck!

Response: Thank you for your all suggestions from the first review to the current review. We have done our best to improve the paper as suggested.

Additional Questions:

1. Originality: Does the paper contain new and significant information adequate to justify publication?: - It is possible to find similar studies focusing on the same kind of research, specifically, this study has a foundation on some principles towards SOI. Therefore, this time the authors tried to link theory to practical approach aiming to give novelty to their study’s area.

Response: Thank you.

2. Relationship to Literature: Does the paper demonstrate an adequate understanding of the relevant literature in the field and cite an appropriate range of literature sources? Is any significant work ignored?: - The authors have demonstrated an adequate understanding of important literature review, by providing three case references from other studies. Also, the way of presenting LR has been developed from last time. However, it was expecting to find a simple diagram or table to conclude all ideas in a summary way about the three scenarios that link to their case study. Moreover, there is a lack of proposition theory, which is not presented at end of LR.

Response: In the revised version, we have added a simple diagram and proposition theory as suggested.

3. Methodology: Is the paper's argument built on an appropriate base of theory, concepts, or other ideas? Has the research or equivalent intellectual work on which the paper is based been well designed? Are the methods employed appropriate?: - The authors have successfully achieved in the way of presenting method and type of methodology with its strategy, by explaining clear and proper information that links to their results.

Response: Thank you.

4. Results: Are results presented clearly and analysed appropriately? Do the conclusions adequately tie together the other elements of the paper?: - The way of presenting results is too long and it shows clearly derived from the thesis. Therefore, it is recommended to authors provide critical analysis of their main findings (Primary data) only. Moreover, it is recommended to avoid using any citations from other studies in results section.

Response: Thank you. We have shortened the explanation to make it more concise.


5. Implications for research, practice and/or society: Does the paper identify clearly any implications for research, practice and/or society? Does the paper bridge the gap between theory and practice? How can the research be used in practice (economic and commercial impact), in teaching, to influence public policy, in research (contributing to the body of knowledge)? What is the impact upon society (influencing public attitudes, affecting quality of life)? Are these implications consistent with the findings and conclusions of the paper?: - This study has some impact on the society and the country where it is located. In this specific study, there is a lack of presentation on Proposition theory. Moreover, the results and discussion are too long. Furthermore, a few repetition information in such areas which made the research weak in such area.


Response: Thank you. As advised, we have added the proposition theory at the end of literature review section, shortened the results and discussions section, and removing repetition information.

6. Quality of Communication: Does the paper clearly express its case, measured against the technical language of the field and the expected knowledge of the journal's readership? Has attention been paid to the clarity of expression and readability, such as sentence structure, jargon use, acronyms, etc.: The language used in the paper is good, as well as the jargon and acronyms, showing some experience on the topic. However, there are few mistakes in spelling such as the word of Africa which was written as "Afrika". The authors need to review all spellings and grammar for next submission.

Response: We have double check the spelling and corrected the mistakes. This third revision has also undergone a comprehensive proofread by a native speaker.

5. Fourth revision

mail.google.com/mail/u/0... 

 Budi <harsanto.id@gmail.com>

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development - Decision on Manuscript ID JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R3
2 messages

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> 8 July 2020 at 01:59
Reply-To: Mario.Santana@carleton.ca
To: harsanto.id@gmail.com, harsanto@liverpool.ac.uk

07-Jul-2020

Dear Mr. Harsanto:

Manuscript ID JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R3 entitled "SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION (SOI) IN THE CULTURAL VILLAGE: An Actor-Network Perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village" which you submitted to the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, has been reviewed. The comments of the reviewer(s) are included at the bottom of this letter.

Although I am ready to recommended for publication, Your manuscript is longer than 6000 word, which is our limit and needs to be respected. Therefore, I invite you to summarize and revise your manuscript for review again.

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Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Assoc. Prof. Mario Santana Quintero
Editor, Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development
Mario.Santana@carleton.ca

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development

Decision Letter (JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R3)

From: Mario.Santana@carleton.ca

To: harsanto.id@gmail.com, harsanto@liverpool.ac.uk

CC:

Subject: Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development - Decision on Manuscript ID JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R3

Body: 07-Jul-2020

Dear Mr. Harsanto:

Manuscript ID JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R3 entitled "SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION (SOI) IN THE CULTURAL VILLAGE: An Actor-Network Perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village" which you submitted to the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, has been reviewed. The comments of the reviewer(s) are included at the bottom of this letter.

Although I am ready to recommend for publication, Your manuscript is longer than 6000 word, which is our limit and needs to be respected. Therefore, I invite you to summarize and revise your manuscript for review again.

To revise your manuscript, log into <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jchmsd> and enter your Author Centre, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision.

You will be unable to make your revisions on the originally submitted version of the manuscript. Instead, revise your manuscript using a word processing program and save it on your computer. Please also highlight the changes to your manuscript within the document by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text.

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Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Assoc. Prof. Mario Santana Quintero
Editor, Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development
Mario.Santana@carleton.ca

DEADLINE: 29-Jul-2020

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Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Recommendation: Accept

Comments:

There is a good development from the first submission! It shows clearly the novelty in your study towards SOI and linkage between theory and practical approach to achieve your proposition theory. Congratulations!!!!

Additional Questions:


1. Originality: Does the paper contain new and significant information adequate to justify publication?: It is possible to find similar studies focusing on the same kind of research, specifically, this study has a foundation on some principles towards SOI. Therefore, it has a kind of originality when the Authors try to explain the linkage between theory (philosophy) and practical approach.
2. Relationship to Literature: Does the paper demonstrate an adequate understanding of the relevant literature in the field and cite an appropriate range of literature sources? Is any significant work ignored?: The authors demonstrate an adequate understanding of important literature review. Also, this study has a good approach on presenting clear problem statement, objectives, Main Research Question (RQ), and proposition theory.
3. Methodology: Is the paper's argument built on an appropriate base of theory, concepts, or other ideas? Has the research or equivalent intellectual work on which the paper is based been well designed? Are the methods employed appropriate?: The use of methodology is described well in the paper. Also, the authors try to highlight the linkage between objectives and the process of collecting data. Overall, the methodology is strong and has good information to be presented for future studies.
4. Results: Are results presented clearly and analysed appropriately? Do the conclusions adequately tie together the other elements of the paper?: The results seemed to be derived from the thesis. Overall, the presented results have a strong background in theory and practical approach.
5. Implications for research, practice and/or society: Does the paper identify clearly any implications for research, practice and/or society? Does the paper bridge the gap between theory and practice? How can the research be used in practice (economic and commercial impact), in teaching, to influence public policy, in research (contributing to the body of knowledge)? What is the impact upon society (influencing public attitudes, affecting quality of life)? Are these implications consistent with the findings and conclusions of the paper?: This study has an impact on the society and the country where it is located. In this specific study, there is a clear presentation of the research problem, Main Research Question, Objectives, and proposition theory
6. Quality of Communication: Does the paper clearly express its case, measured against the technical language of the field and the expected knowledge of the journal's readership? Has attention been paid to the clarity of expression and readability, such as sentence structure, jargon use, acronyms, etc.: The language used in the paper is good, as well as the jargons

Date Sent: 07-Jul-2020

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 Gmail Budi <harsanto.id@gmail.com>

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2 messages

Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com> 13 August 2020 at 13:15
Reply-To: Mario.Santana@carleton.ca
To: harsanto.id@gmail.com, harsanto@liverpool.ac.uk, c.permana@liverpool.ac.uk

13-Aug-2020

Dear Harsanto, Budi, Permana, Chrisna

It is a pleasure to accept your manuscript JCHMSD-08-2019-0102.R4, entitled "SUSTAINABILITY-ORIENTED INNOVATION (SOI) IN THE CULTURAL VILLAGE: An Actor-Network Perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village" in its current form for publication in Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development. Please note, no further changes can be made to your manuscript.

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Thank you for your contribution. On behalf of the Editors of Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, we look forward to your continued contributions to the Journal.

Sincerely,
Prof. Mario Santana Quintero
Editor, Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development
Mario.Santana@carleton.ca

7. First publication date

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 Gmail Budi <harsanto.id@gmail.com>

JCHMSD - Sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) in the cultural village: an actor-network perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village, is now published online.
1 message

adminTrackit@emeraldpublishing.com <adminTrackit@emeraldpublishing.com> 10 September 2020 at 10:47
To: harsanto.id@gmail.com

10-Sep-2020

JCHMSD - Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development

Emerald Insight Date: 10-Sep-2020

I am pleased to inform you that Sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) in the cultural village: an actor-network perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village of *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development* has been published on Emerald Insight.

Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact the Production Department.

Best Wishes,


P.Bheemaroo

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Sustainability-oriented innovation (SOI) in the cultural village: an actor-network perspective in the case of Laweyan Batik Village

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