

# Community Attitude toward Heritage Conservation, Trowulan, Mojokerto, Indonesia

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## 1. Introduction

Majapahit Kingdom was one of the largest kingdoms in Indonesia from the 13th to 16th century AD. The greatness of the Kingdom was represented in the Trowulan site, in Mojokerto, East Java. Indonesian Government under Law Number 11, 2010, appointed the Trowulan site as conservation area; however, nowadays Trowulan has become vulnerable due to the increasing population around the site (Bawono, 2003). The central government did not respond to the discovery of the valuables artifacts. Therefore, people who find artifacts sell them to antique shops in Bali and other places (Harsaputra, 2011). In addition to avoid this practice, the national government allocated only a small amount of money to maintaining the site. For these reasons, community attitude toward heritage conservation plays an important role in maintaining the Trowulan Site.

This paper aims to find the different of community attitudes toward Trowulan site. For this purpose, a questionnaire was given to residents around the site. This research analysis the differences in attitude in the center area and peripheral area of the Trowulan site based on the respondents' characteristics, such as sex, age, educational background, period of stay and occupation.

## 2. Features of Trowulan and Heritage Preservation

**Figure 1** shows Trowulan site. It is located on an area 11x9 km, which includes the area of Mojokerto Regency and Jombang Regency. For preservation management purposes, Trowulan site was divided into 7 zones. The objects of this research are the residents around Segaran Pool and the Tikus Temple. Segaran Pool is located in the center area of the site, while the Tikus Temple is located in peripheral area, as shown in **Figure 1**.

## 3. Research Method

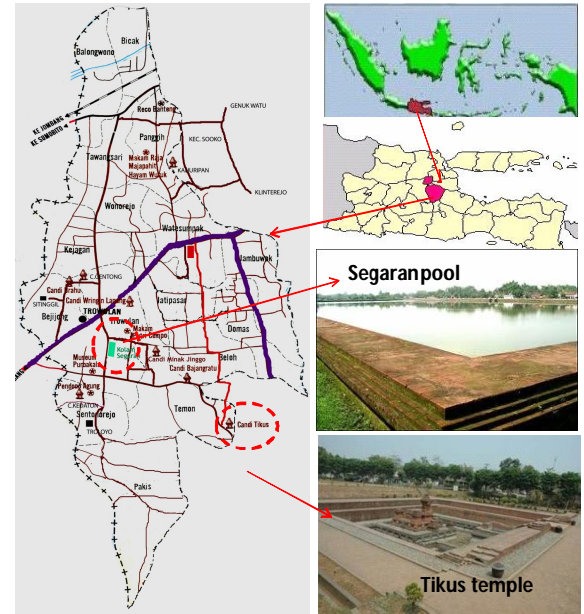
This research endeavors to find differences of community attitude among the Segaran Pool and the Tikus Temple. The questionnaires were distributed to 30 residents around the Segaran Pool and 30 residents around the Tikus Temple, from July to August 2011, and all the respondents replied. A comparison of attitudes between those living near the Segaran Pool and those near the Tikus temple was conducted. In this research, ANOVA was conducted to analyze the differences of community attitude. This research is based on the hypothesis that attitude is not influenced by knowledge, understanding, willingness, incentives, planning, awareness, and activeness.

The contents of question are shown in **Table 1** : 1) attributes of respondents, such as sex, age, occupation, educational background, period of stay and land ownership; 2) respondent's knowledge and understanding related to the Trowulan site as a conservation area; 3) respondent's involvement in planning to conserve the Trowulan site; 4) respondent's awareness of and activeness in conserving the Trowulan site. All of the questions are multiple choice except for attributes of respondents (open questions).

## 4. Analysis and Results

### 4.1. Government Countermeasure

In the Trowulan site, conservation activities have been done by the central government, including excavation, site mapping, restoration, conservation of remains, and increasing public appreciation of the site. More research and preservation activities were also conducted on the Trowulan site to conserve it.



**Figure 1.** The location of Trowulan site

**Table 1.** The Content of Questionnaire

Knowledge	Do you know that Segaran pool/Tikus temple is heritage object and need to be conserved ?
Understanding	Do you think heritage object which is found in land owned by resident have to be conserved?
Willingness	Do you willing to hand over the heritage object that you found to the authority?
Interest	Do you agree to be move out of your property if there is found heritage object in the land of the property?
Planning	Do you attend in the meeting that discuss heritage object in your neighborhood?
Awareness	Do you aware that heritage object need to be conserved ?
Activeness	Do you agree to be involved actively in the effort of heritage conservation?
Contribution	Do you will contribute to the effort of heritage conservation (such as money,labor,ideas,etc)?

**Table 2.** Respondent attribute of Segaran Pool and Tikus Temple

Object	SEX (%)		AGE (%)				
	Male	Female	< 30	31 – 40	41- 50	51-60	61 <
Segaran Pool	63.3	36.7	13.3	36.7	26.7	13.3	10.0
Tikus Temple	88.3	16.7	16.7	10.0	43.3	23.3	6.7
Object	EDUCATION (%)						
	Un-Edu.	Elem.	Jun. HS	Sen. HS	Univ.		
Segaran Pool	0.0	23.3	33.3	36.7	6.7		
Tikus Temple	10.0	50.0	20.0	16.7	3.3		
Object	Duration of Living (year) (%)						
	< 5	5-10	10-20	20 <			
Segaran Pool	10.0	16.7	20.00	53.3			
Tikus Temple	3.0	6.1	9.1	81.8			
Object	OCCUPATION (%)						
	Kuli	Merchant	Farm owner	Officer	Others		
Segaran Pool	0.0	33.3	10.0	10.0	46.7		
Tikus Temple	43.3	10.0	0.0	20.0	26.7		

Un-Ed. = Un-Educated; Elem = Elementary School; Jun.HS = Junior High School; Sen. HS = Senior High School; Univ = University Graduated; Kuli = farm worker

## 4.2. Attribute of Respondents

**Table 2** shows that the education level in the Segaran Pool area was better than in the Tikus temple area. In the Segaran Pool area, the percentage of respondents with an elementary school education was 23.3% and in the Tikus Temple area 50%. In addition, 10% Tikus temple area residents were un-educated, whereas there were no un-educated residents in Segaran Pool. The duration of stay of respondents in the Tikus temple area was longer than that in the Segaran Pool area. Most inhabitant around Tikus temple were indigenous. In Segaran Pool, there were many migrants because it is located near the city centre. **Table 2** also shows that most residents in the Tikus temple were *kuli* (Indonesian term for 'farm worker in informal sector') (43.3%), while the Segaran Pool had no *kuli*. Around 33.3% of respondents in the Segaran Pool were merchants, whereas 10 % were found in the Tikus temple.

## 4.3. Analysis of Difference of Attitude between the Segaran Pool and the Tikus temple Residents

**Table 3** shows the result of ANOVA test with  $\alpha$  as 0.05. The results shows that there were significant differences of attitude between the Segaran Pool and Tikus temple area residents in terms of knowledge, understanding, and planning at the Trowulan site (P-Value is less than  $\alpha=0.05$ ). The difference of knowledge influences their understanding the importance of preservation of the site. The respondent's knowledge related to heritage determined how their attitude toward conservation Trowulan site. As shown in **Table 2**, respondents in Segaran Pool had better knowledge of heritage than those in the Tikus temple area. This understanding is a psychological process related to an object of heritage, whereby one is able to think about it and use concepts to deal adequately with that object.

Related to planning in the conservation process, educational background gives impact to local community who involved in planning process with high-level education easier accepted than lower-level education.

Willingness, interest, awareness, activeness and contribution in the Segaran Pool and the Tikus temple area made no difference in attitude toward conservation. Interest in participating in conservation closely related to incentives, as mentioned above, the government allocated only a small amount of money to maintaining the Trowulan site; therefore, local community members in both locations who found artifacts to sell to antique shops and collectors.

Based on the interview with the resident, interest is closely correlated with willingness to participate in conservation. Actually, the Trowulan site gives economic value to local communities due to tourism activities at the Segaran Pool and Tikus temple; unfortunately, though, in the last three years, the number of tourists had remained stagnant (**Fig. 2**). As shown in **Table 2**, 33.3% of respondents in the Segaran Pool were merchants around the site, whereas 10 % were merchants in the Tikus temple area. This condition of visitors resulted in a poor attitude in both locations due to the decrease in revenue from tourism activities around the site.

## 4. Conclusion

The analysis results can be summarized as follows:

1. The attributes of respondents in Segaran Pool are better than in Tikus Temple. These conditions cause different to attitude in these locations.
2. The differences of attitude toward heritage conservation between Segaran Pool and Tikus Temple are related to knowledge, understanding and planning process because they are affected by level of educational background.
3. Willingness, interest, awareness, activeness and contribution in the Segaran Pool and Tikus temple do not affect attitude of conservation.
4. To improve the attitude toward heritage conservation, conservation education for residents around the site is needed through education and training activities at different levels.

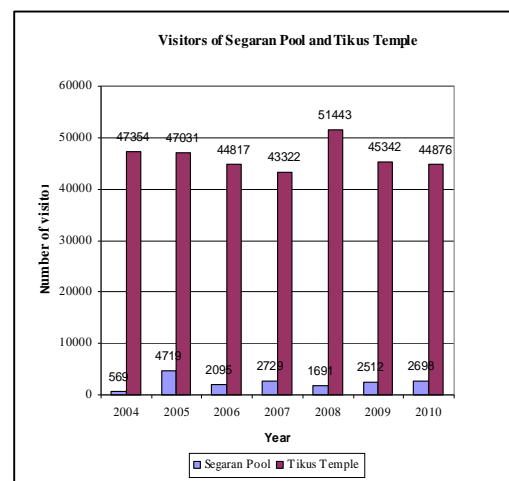
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**Table 3.** The Result of

Variable	F	p-value
Knowledge	7.63	0.008*
Understanding	19.95	0.000*
Willingness	2.35	0.131
Interest	0.40	0.530
Planning	4.04	0.049*
Awareness	0.10	0.756
Activeness	0.02	0.899
Contribution	0.07	0.799

\* = Significant



**Figure 2.** Visitor of Segaran Pool and Tikus Temple from 2004 to 2010