

Zoning of Trowulan Cultural Heritage Area as an Effort to Regulate the Function of Space in Cultural Paradigm

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ABSTRACT

Zoning of Cultural Heritage is one of the government's efforts to protect Cultural Heritage from various factors that can threaten the existence of Cultural Heritage in the current era of modernization. One of the Cultural Heritage zonings implemented by the government is the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area Zoning. The zoning is implemented to regulate the function of space by considering the preservation of Cultural Heritage as a fundamental aspect in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area. This research aims to find out how the zoning of Cultural Heritage is implemented in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area to regulate the function of space through the cultural paradigm. This research uses qualitative research methods with a case study approach, namely the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area. The techniques used to collect data in this research are observation, interviews, and documents. The analysis method used in this research is interpretative qualitative method. The results of this research show that through the cultural paradigm, the zoning of the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area really needs to be done to provide regulations that regulate the function of space to maintain the existence of Cultural Heritage so that it can be passed down to the next generation of the Indonesian Nation.



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1. Introduction

According to Karmono Mangunsukarjo (1990) in Yunus Wahid (1992), space is a container of human life, along with the natural resources contained in it which includes by earth, water, and air as a unit. Space as a resource according to Sugandy in Yunus Wahid explained that space is a physical form of the environment around us in geographical and geometric dimensions, both horizontally and vertically which includes by land, oceans, and air, along with its contents which in planological material means a place of settlement or habitat, so that it is obtained that

space can be seen from several aspects, namely containers, natural resources, habitat, and as a physical form of the environment which always includes earth, water, and air as a single entity (Wahid, 2014: 1-2).

In the modern era, the concept of spatiality has become an issue that is quite precarious to discuss, especially since the unmanageable rate of population has led to a surge in population without regard to the existing concept of space. In this case if humans increase, but the space to support these humans are limited. If these things are left unchecked, the earth, which is supposed to be a livable

place for mankind, will turn into a hell for mankind itself. The conflict of interest between mankind and space has been going on for centuries with various political, economic, social, and cultural conditions attached to it. It will remain an inherent issue and will never be separated from humanity itself.

Based on the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the government has the obligation to implement policies to promote development to achieve the greatest welfare of the people. In connection with that, the entire work of the Indonesian nation, both in the past, present and future, needs to be utilized as development capital. As a work of cultural heritage of the past, Cultural Heritage is important for the preservation of its existence. Tangible culture and intangible culture with values are an integral part of the overall culture. The provisions of this Law emphasize tangible culture. However, it also includes important values for mankind, such as history, aesthetics, science, ethnology, and uniqueness that are realized in the form of Cultural Heritage (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2011 concerning Cultural Heritage).

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage, it explains that Cultural Heritage consists of Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Structures, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Sites, and Cultural Heritage Areas. All categories of Cultural Heritage have a legal basis to be preserved through three forms of preservation efforts listed in the law, namely protection,

development, and utilization. Protection is one of the Cultural Heritage preservation efforts consisting of rescue, security, restoration, maintenance, and zoning. To implement the preservation is carried out by the community and the government. The government in this case is the central government and local government. Zoning is one form of effort to protect Cultural Heritage to maintain its sustainability, thus preventing Cultural Heritage to experience damage and even extinction.

Zoning can be interpreted as an effort to determine the area of the site or the area of Cultural Heritage and its environment, along with its boundaries and regulate its designation for each for the sake of protection in its preservation efforts. In a broader sense, zoning is done as an anticipation of various other activities that are not in line with the interests of preservation. The zoning of the site and the environment that has been implemented is an effort to control various activities that can threaten the preservation of sites and areas. In the implementation of zoning activities on cultural heritage sites and areas, several things need to be considered, among others, namely the legal basis, zoning principles, criteria for sites and areas to be zoned, strategies to be used, character and location of the site, preservation policies, zoning systems, and considerations for determining each zone (Makkarakka, 2013: 69).

One of the Cultural Heritage that has been protected in the form of zoning is the Trowulan National

Cultural Heritage Area. Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area is one of the conservation areas in the field of culture that has a wealth of Cultural Heritage in it, where Trowulan itself is the former capital of the Majapahit Kingdom in the past, as one of the influential kingdoms in the past, the important value of the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area certainly has its own considerations to protect the area legally. The zoning of the Trowulan National Heritage Area has been carried out through various concepts and efforts by the government with the culmination of legal recognition through Ministerial Decree Number 260/M/2013 concerning the determination of the Trowulan geographical space unit as a national ranking of Cultural Heritage Area.

Currently, Trowulan Cultural Heritage Area is utilized by the wider community as a culture-based tourism, namely Cultural Heritage visited by domestic and foreign tourists. These tourists flock to Trowulan Cultural Heritage Area to visit various masterpiece tourist destinations in the area, namely Brahu Temple, Bajang Ratu Arch, Wringin Lawang Arch, Rat Temple, Segaran Pool, Sentonorejo Site, Majapahit Information Management (Pusat Informasi Majaphit or PIM) or known as Towulan Museum, Troloyo Tomb Site, and several other archaeological sites in the area. (Basundoro, Fatihah & Riyanto, 2024:356).

Paradigm is a view of the world and its surroundings. It is a general perspective, a way of describing complex real-world

problems. Paradigm is useful for practitioners to explain to them what is important, legitimate, and what matters. Paradigm also normative, telling practitioners what to do without first understanding their existence and epistemology (Ardial, 2022: 159). Paradigm can be expressed as a window to see the world, where with this window, one can understand and interpret objectively based on the frame of reference contained in the paradigm, whether it is certain of concepts, assumptions, and categories (Ardial, 2022: 157).

In Ministerial Decree Number 140/M/2023 which is discussing the legal status rights of the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area, it is explained that there is a system that regulates the function of the space contained in the area. In the modern era the expansion of settlements, expansion of agricultural land, making red bricks, and activities that threaten the existence of Cultural Heritage in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area are increasingly rampant and when viewed from the demographics of the population, the increase in numbers goes hand in hand with the increase in the expansion of residential settlements and other activities that threaten the preservation of Cultural Heritage. In the cultural paradigm, the protection of the Trowulan National Heritage Area is needed to maintain the Cultural Heritage itself so that its sustainability is not threatened.

Cultural Heritage Zoning is one of the government regulations and becomes a legal law as a form of Cultural Heritage's resistance to face

the modernization and land use by the residents in the area. Cultural Heritage Zoning is implemented as a conservation effort which is implemented by the Government of Indonesia to regulate the function of space in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area, especially in the use and utilization of land that has Cultural Heritage content in it. In the application of zoning there are pros and cons that occur in the community and caused bursts of conflict between the community and the government, but in the cultural paradigm, regulations regarding to the implementation of Cultural Heritage's zoning must be carried out with the aim of maintaining the existence of Cultural Heritage itself so that it is not damaged and destroyed, so the cultural heritage can be passed on to the next generation of the nation in the context of sustainable development.

According to Bawono, Agung & Kodiran (2003) explained that the pattern of distribution of findings in Trowulan Sites resulted in three vulnerability zones, namely low, medium, and high vulnerability zones caused, where the impact of the damage was caused by the activity of making red bricks. Rosyadi (2014) explains that the management and preservation of Cultural Heritage carried out by the government is based on regulations, either laws or derivative regulations to preserve Cultural Heritage in the area. Hariri (2016) explains that the application of intensity of space utilization in the master plan for the development of Trowulan Cultural Heritage Area in 2013 is at risk of increasing interference with the preservation of

existing cultural heritage, so there are only two proposed intensity of space utilization provisions that can be applied in the meso and micro space in the area. According to Tyas & Susilowati (2020) explained that the zoning of Cultural Heritage implemented by the government was carried out through preventive and repressive legal protection related to the backfill of the buffer zone of the Segaran Pool Site at Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area. This research aims to find out what efforts have been made by the government in implementing Cultural Heritage Zoning as an effort to preserve the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area and how the the Zoning of Cultural Heritage in the area in the cultural paradigm.

2. Methods

This research was conducted in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area which consists of two districts, namely Mojokerto Regency and Jombang Regency. In this study, researchers used a qualitative research method with a case study approach. Case study research is a study that explores a problem with detailed boundaries, has in-depth data collection, and includes various sources of information. This research is limited by time and place, and the cases studied are programs, activity events, or individuals (Masrukhin, 2014: 53). This research uses a case study, namely the National Cultural Heritage Area. The data collection techniques that used in this research are observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. The analysis method that used in this research is interpretative qualitative.

3. Result and Discussion

Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area

In the Decree of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 140/M/2023 on the Zoning System of the Trowulan National Ranking of Cultural Heritage Area by considering that the Trowulan geographical space unit has been determined based on the decision of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 260/M/2013 on the determination of the Trowulan geographical space unit as a national ranking of Cultural Heritage Area containing Cultural Heritage that is very vulnerable from potential threats of natural and human factors so that it is necessary to establish a zoning system to protect the Cultural Heritage in the area.

The Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area has an area or delineation size of 92.6 km² and it is spread across two districts, namely Mojokerto Regency and Jombang Regency. In both districts, then spread again in seven sub-districts, first Mojokerto District, namely Jatirejo, Puri, Trowulan, and Sooko sub-districts. Second, Jombang Regency, namely Mojowarno District, Mojoagung District, and Sumobito District. The Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area is administratively located on the north sidewhich is bounded by the Ngonto River with coordinates 49M 653272, 385 and 9172074, 630. On the south side, it is bounded by KPH Jombang Forest with coordinate points 49M 654871, 632 and 9156539, 609. On the east side it is bordered by the

Brangkal River with coordinates 49M 658504, 183365 and 9159526, 40948. On the west it is bounded by the Gunting River with coordinates 49M 646105, 805 and 91568993, 254. Currently the Trowulan national cultural heritage area is utilized by the wider community as a heritage tourism object that carries the big name of Majapahit.

In the National Cultural Heritage Area there are Cultural Heritage that are protected, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage. The law explains that Cultural Heritage is a tangible culture heritage in the form of Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Structures, Cultural Heritage Sites, and Cultural Heritage Areas on land and/or in water that need to be preserved because they have important values for history, science, education, religion, and/or culture through the determination process. Cultural Heritage then divided into five types of Cultural Heritage, namely Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Structures, Cultural Heritage Sites, and Cultural Heritage Areas.

Zoning of Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 explains that a geographical unit of space can be designated as a Cultural Heritage Area if it contains 2 (two) or more Cultural Heritage Sites that are located close together, in the form of a cultural landscape of

human formation at least 50 (fifty) years old, has a pattern that shows the function of space in the past at least 50 (fifty) years old, shows the influence of past humans on the process of utilizing large-scale space, shows evidence of the formation of cultural landscapes and has layers. The zoning of the Trowulan National Heritage Area was carried out by the Region XI Preservation Center in 2017, but before the zoning of the area the government had several times carried out efforts to protect the Trowulan National Heritage Area.

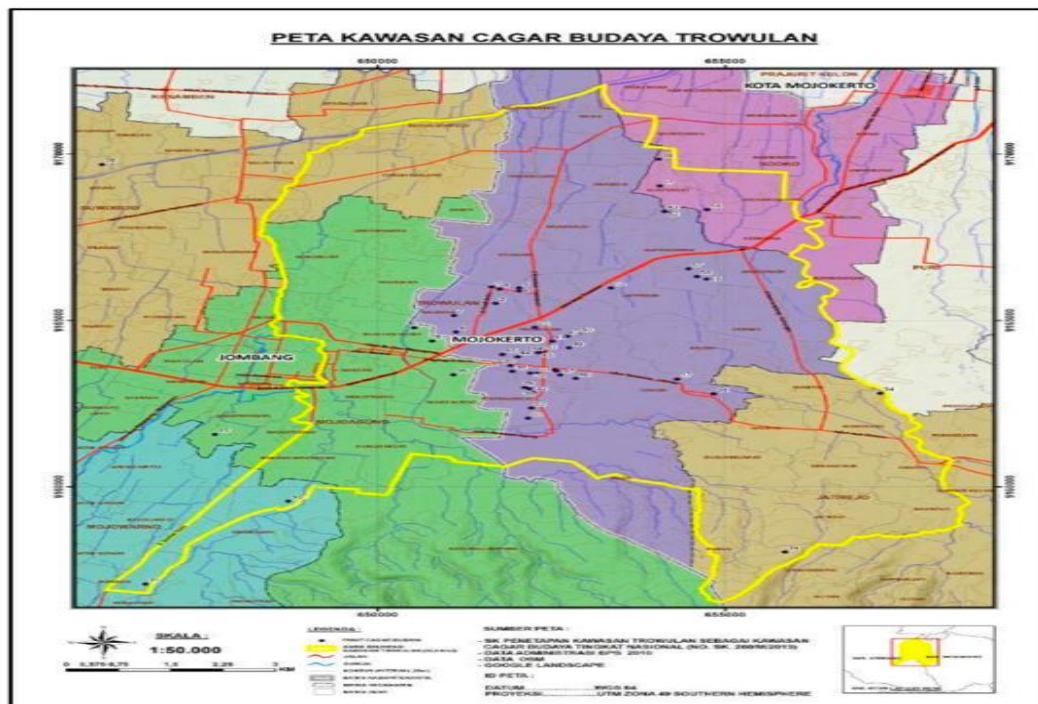
Based on the results of research in the Trowulan area conducted since Maclaime Pont (1926) until now, a description of past forms of land use is obtained, including canals, reservoirs, ponds, and wells. In addition, there are residential buildings, temples, metal and pottery industries, food waste disposal sites, and open land between sites. At first glance, the result is that the Trowulan area was an urban area of the Majapahit period that included the city center, and the suburbs (Rangkuti, 2014:5).

In 1986 the government had drafted a concept for the preservation and development of the Trowulan area called the Archaeological Master Plan of the Former Majapahit Royal City of Trowulan, then in 2010 the government drafted a preservation concept called the Preservation of the Majapahit Cultural Heritage Area, but it was never further developed into a master plan. This second concept was prepared with an approach that included community involvement. The last concept was

prepared in 2013 with the title Master Plan for the Development of Majapahit Park Area. The content of this third concept is a combination of the first and second concepts (BPCB Jawa Timur, 2018: 33-34).

In the East Java Provincial Regulation No. 5 of 2012, the spatial planning of the Trowulan area in the East Java Provincial Spatial Plan is included in the Provincial Protected Area Plan as a Nature Reserve, Nature Preservation, and Cultural Heritage Area and Geological Protected Area. In Mojokerto District Regulation Number 9/2012, the spatial planning of the Trowulan area at the district level establishes the function of Trowulan District as a Protected Area, Cultivation Designated Area, and District Strategic Area. In 2013, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Education and Culture issued Minister of Education and Culture Decree Number 260/M/2013 on the Designation of the Trowulan Geographical Space Unit as a National Heritage Area. The delineation boundaries of the Trowulan Cultural Heritage Area are based on natural boundaries in the form of Gunting River in the west, Ngonto River in the north, Brangkal River in the east, and KPH Jombang Regency Forest in the south side. From the many sites in Trowulan Cultural Heritage Area, it seems that most of their ownership status is still held by the local communities, as individual or village property. Only some have become state property (Ramelan, et al., 2015:66).

Figure 1.
Map of Trowulan KCB delineation based on Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 260 / 2013
Source: BPCB Jawa Timur (2018)



In 2017, the Culture Preservation Center Region XI or Balai Pelestarian Kebudayaan Wilayah XI carried out the zoning study of Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area which generally succeeded in determining the zoning of Cultural Heritage protection in a survey area of 1,100ha (11 km²) or 11.87% of the total area of Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area of 9268.97 ha (92.6897 km²). Objects that were successfully identified reached 123 points, 10 of which were locus, which developed since the initial data before the survey of 41 points. All of the object points which were successfully recorded were then grouped spatially into 9 Cultural Heritage protection sectors including 48 core zones which covered by 9 buffer zones, 2 Cultural

Heritage protection cells, and 3 points outside the core zone and buffer zone. Of the 50 designated core zones, 7 core zones are state-owned land while the other 52 core zones are still privately owned.

The 2017 Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area's zoning study is also accompanied by the preparation of Zoning Regulations which include Provisions on Activities and Land Use, and also Building Code Provisions. Provisions on Activities and Land Use are regulations governing activities that are allowed and not allowed in the core zone, buffer zone, development zone, and supporting zone. The Building Code regulates the technical provisions of buildings and their placement in the core zone, buffer zone, development zone, and

supporting zone. These three zoning regulations are complementary, so that the goal of preserving Cultural Heritage is still achieved without overriding the welfare of the community around Cultural Heritage (BPCB Jawa Timur, 2017: 335-336).

In the same year, in 2017, the Trowulan National Heritage Area's Zoning Study of Phase 2 was carried out which generally succeeded in determining the zoning of Cultural Heritage protection in a survey area of 400 ha (4 km²) or 4.3% of the total area of Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area which is 9268.97 ha (92.6897 km²). Objects that were successfully identified reached 89 points, 2 of them were locus, which developed since the initial data before the survey of 5 points. All of the object points that were successfully recorded were then grouped spatially into 2 Sectors and 4 Cultural Heritage Protection Cells, including 10 core zones surrounded by 2 buffer zones, and 7 points outside the core zone and buffer zone. From the 10 designated core zones, there are 2 core zones which are state-owned land while the other 8 core zones are still privately owned.

The Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area's Zoning study of Phase 2 is also accompanied by the preparation of Zoning Regulations which includes Provisions on Activities and Land Use, Provisions on the Intensity of Space Utilization (IPR) and Building Code Provisions. Provisions on Activities and Land Use are regulations governing activities that are allowed and not allowed in the core zone, buffer zone, development

zone, and supporting zone. The Intensity of Space Utilization (IPR) provisions regulate the maximum land area that can be used for development in the core zone, buffer zone, development zone, and supporting zone, while the Building Code provisions regulate the technical provisions of buildings and their placement in the core zone, buffer zone, development zone, and supporting zone. These three zoning regulations are complementary, so that the goal of preserving Cultural Heritage is still achieved without overriding the welfare of the community around the Cultural Heritage (BPCB Jawa Timur, 2017: 141-142).

In 2018, the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area's Zoning Study of Phase 3 were carried out which generally succeeded in determining the zoning of Cultural Heritage protection in a survey area of 1600 ha (16 km²) or 17.26% of the total Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area of 9268.97 ha (92.6897 km²). Objects that were successfully identified reached 163 points, 6 of which were locus, which developed since the initial data before the survey of 19 points in the survey area. All object points that were successfully recorded were then grouped spatially into 12 Sectors and 20 Cultural Heritage Protection Cells including 77 core zones surrounded by 12 buffer zones, and 22 points outside the core zone and buffer zone. In addition, there are 10 points of objects that were successfully recorded but located outside the delineation. From the 76 designated core zones, there are 13 core zones

are state-owned land while the other 63 core zones are still privately owned.

Overall, the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area has been assessed through the zoning study in phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3, has covering 23 sectors and 26 cultural heritage protection cells, including 137 core zones enclosed by 23 buffer zones, and also 33 points outside the core zone and buffer zone. From the 137 designated core zones, there are 24 core zones which are state-owned land while the other 113 core zones which are still privately owned. The total area that has been surveyed is 3100 ha (31 km²). The area designated as Cultural Heritage preservation zone is 12.72% of the survey area, which is 394.31 ha (3.9431 km²). The Cultural Heritage preservation zone consists of 35.69 ha (0.3569 km²) core zone and 358.62 ha (3.5862 km²) buffer zone (BPCB Jawa Timur, 2018: 924-925).

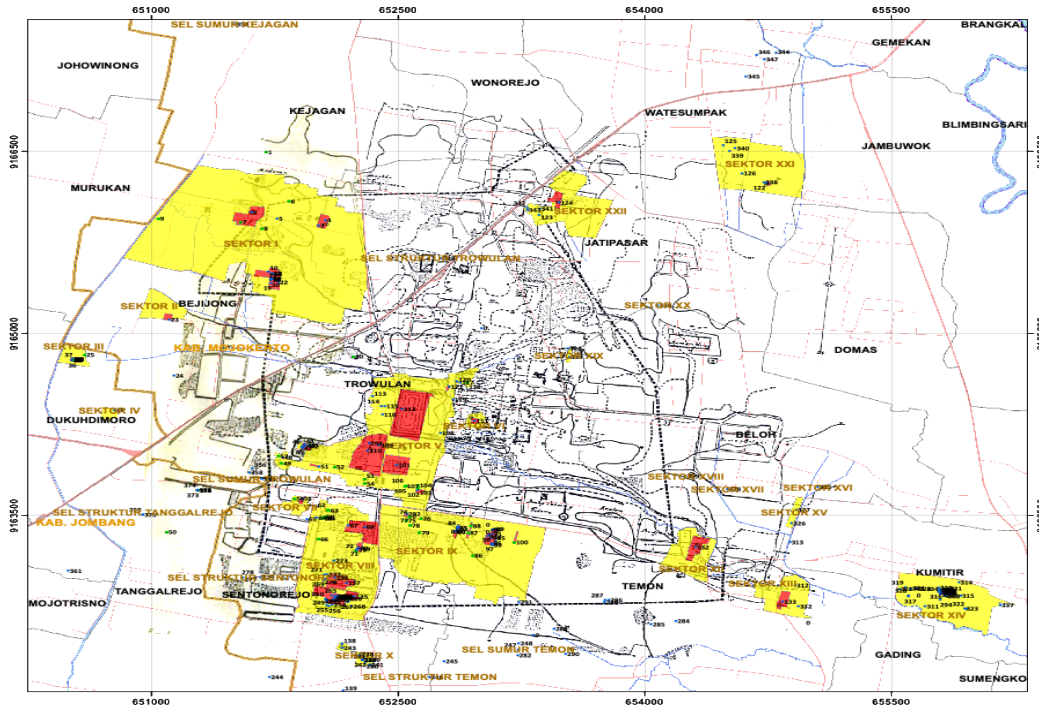
In the same year, 2018, the Trowulan National Heritage Area's Zoning Study of Phase IV were carried out which generally succeeded in completing the lack of data from Zoning Study of Phase I, II and III. A total of 42 points were successfully completed and managed to find some potential Cultural Heritage that had not been recorded in Phase I, II and III. A total of 4 objects that suspected to be Cultural Heritage are new potential points, so the total number is 46 points that have been surveyed and recorded. The total number of potential points from Phase I, II, III and IV is 389 with details of 379 points located

within the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area Delineation while the other 10 are outside the delineation.

There were 27 Cultural Heritage points that were successfully rediscovered and re-collected. There were 15 points of Cultural Heritage that were not found. Cultural Heritage that was not found was generally caused by buried soil and damaged or due to land conversion. Some potential findings of objects suspected to be Cultural Heritage are also the result of land changes made by the community. There was 1 Cultural Heritage that was shifted in position in the GPS data collection due to the accuracy of the old data and the point shift reached 50 m. The numbering of the 4 suspected Cultural Heritage objects also continues the numbering of Cultural Heritage in the previous list of objects in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area.

Rapid land use change is a cause of loss and damage to the potential Cultural Heritage. In less than 3 months (September to November) there were already 15 Cultural Heritage that have been lost or unrecognized. The Community activities in land management are the main cause of the loss of the potential Cultural Heritage. Overall, the data collection of 42 cultural heritage objects and 4 suspected cultural heritage objects did not change the zoning space that had been made in the previous stage. The data obtained is to complement the zoning space that has been formed in the previous stage (BPCB Jawa Timur, 2018: 139).

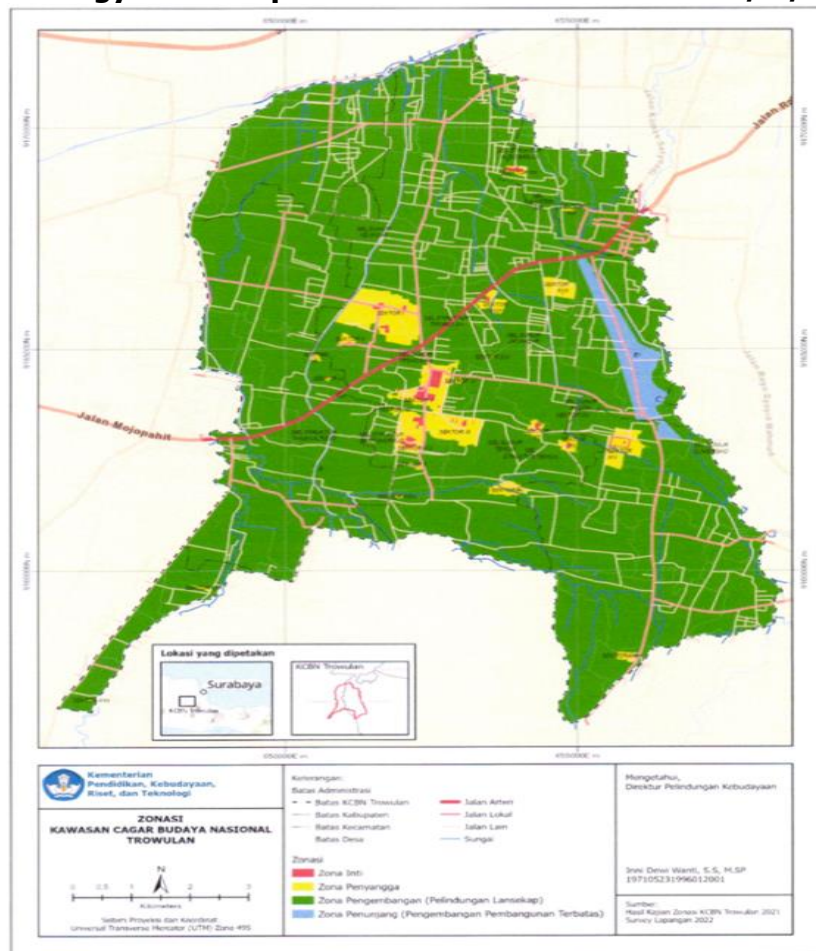
Figure 2
Maclaine Pont Map (1914) overlaid with Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area Zoning Map (2018)
Source: BPCB Jawa Timur (2018)



After the four stages of zoning activities, in 2023, the Government finally issued the Decree of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 140/M/2023 on the Zoning System of Trowulan National Heritage Area by considering that the Trowulan geographical space unit has been designated as a national Heritage Area. With the Minister's decree, the

Trowulan National Heritage Area has a stronger legal status to fully protect the area. The regulation also outlines the rules for the use of space functions both in the core zone, buffer zone, development zone, and supporting zone of Cultural Heritage contained in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area.

Figure 3
Trowulan national cultural heritage area zoning system map
 Source: Decree of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 140/M/2023



Zoning Space Division System of Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area

The implementation of zoning that has been determined will certainly be binding and have a legal impact, therefore, by determining the zoning system that will be applied to Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area is based on several considerations as follows, first zoning must provide opportunities for the community to utilize Cultural Heritage in accordance with the principles of preservation. Second, zoning must be a prerequisite for the

development plan of the site and/or Cultural Heritage Area as well as the surrounding environment. Third, based on the results of monitoring and evaluation, the form, extent, and function of the zone as well as its management authority may change. Fourth, if based on the results of monitoring and evaluation changes need to be made, the zoning system must be re-established (BPCB Jawa Timur, 2018: 23).

Zoning is the determination of the spatial boundaries of Cultural Heritage sites and Cultural Heritage Areas according to their needs. This

is necessary because Cultural Heritage sites and areas have the potential to be damaged if their utilization is not carefully regulated and planned in advance, therefore before the zoning system is established, it must be preceded by a zoning assessment. Not all of the Cultural Heritage sites or areas should be created the zoning system, but it needs to be prioritized according to the certain considerations. Zoning systems can consist of four parts, namely core zone, buffer zone, development zone, and support zone.

The main function of each zone is first, the core zone is the main protection area to protect the most important part of the Cultural Heritage, second, the buffer zone is an area that protects the core zone, third, the development zone is an area intended for the development of the potential of Cultural Heritage for the benefit of recreation, natural environment conservation areas, cultural landscapes, traditional cultural life, religion, and tourism. Fourth, the supporting zone is an area intended for supporting facilities and infrastructure as well as for commercial and recreational activities. In its application, the zoning system can vary depending on the character of the Cultural Heritage site or area to be zoned. The number of zones that has been set does not have to be all, of them but can also be only two, or three, but there is always a core zone as the center (Utami, 2017:76-77).

Zoning of the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area as an

Effort to Regulate the Function of Space in the Cultural Paradigm

The term paradigm was popularized by Thomas S. Kuhn in his book *The Structure of Scientific Revolution* in 1962. The scientific paradigm according to Kuhn is a constellation of study results consisting of a set of concepts, values, techniques, and others that are used jointly by a scientific community to determine the validity of problems and their solutions (Amien, 2005: 36). A paradigm is a loose collection of logically shared assumptions, concepts, or propositions that direct ways of thinking and ways of research. Orientation or theoretical perspective is a way of looking at the world, assumptions that people hold about what is important and what makes the world work (Endraswara, 2006: 11). Paradigms have advantages and disadvantages, the advantages can allow us to act immediately, but the disadvantage is that our actions are still hidden outside the assumptions of the paradigm (Ardial, 2022: 159).

Culture is basically a work or fruit of the mind of a human group. Culture is also a value system that is lived by a group of people. The results of culture itself can be divided into two groups, namely cultural results that can be touched physically (tangible) and cultural results that cannot be touched physically (intangible). Culture has a meaning that is not the same as civilization (civilization), although both are inseparable (Directorate General of Culture, 2000: 1-2). The cultural paradigm is a way of seeing or viewing a world through a cultural

perspective, so that in thinking about and concluding the validity of a matter or problem through the cultural 's point of view.

In the current era of globalization, the interconnectedness of the world and the rapid transfer of information have resulted in cultural complexity that not only transcends the boundaries of tangible spatial concepts, but also intangible ones. Such complexity which has not only given us a borderless perspective of the world, but has also created more complicated and visible cultural boundaries. The threat of modernization to both tangible and intangible culture has led to various regulations to block these threats to maintain the existence of a culture, both tangible and intangible culture.

The life of mankind will never be separated from the culture which they carried, both tangible culture and intangible culture. The existence of tangible culture that has a solid form and has mass and volume will automatically occupy the same space as humans and reduce the quantity of space for humans. Humans who create tangible culture and the tangible objects will also stand on the surface of the earth which are occupied by humans, adding to the complexity of the conflict between humans, space, and tangible culture. One of the tangible culture legacies left by humans in the past is Cultural Heritage, which is although it was created in the past, but until now the Cultural Heritage still occupies space on the earth's surface.

The Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area is the location of the capital of the Majapahit Kingdom in the past and the

existence of Cultural Heritage which is still contained in the area made the government ensures that the area should be protected as evidence of the achievement and glory in the past to be passed on to the next generation of the Indonesian Nation. The preservation of material cultural heritage or Cultural Heritage in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area is carried out to increase public understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage that is so valuable and it does not becomes extinct or destroyed by various conservation efforts in the area in accordance with cultural heritage conservation standards set by the Government of Indonesia which is in this case the realm of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology.

Conflicts between humans and space will always take place if the need for space for humans is inadequate. In the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area, the area is used by humans with various interests, both for settlements and livelihoods. Livelihoods that utilize the land in the area, namely in the form of agriculture, *linggan bata* (red brick industry), trade on a small and medium scale. Often in the utilization of the land the residents less heed Cultural Heritage which is an asset of state wealth in the field of culture due to lack of knowledge and insight into the importance of Cultural Heritage, so in this case the government conducts conservation or protection activities that refer to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2011 concerning Cultural Heritage, one of which is to carry out zoning activities Cultural Heritage in this case is the Trowulan

National Cultural Heritage Area.

Zoning carried out in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area is one of the strategic efforts in regulating the function of space contained in the area in order to protect the Cultural Heritage Area from the threat of expansion of settlements by residents and other activities that can damage the Cultural Heritage. This thing should be done by the government as a step and effort to protect the Cultural Heritage which is a state asset in the field of culture for the continued existence of Cultural Heritage itself and goals of sustainable development. The zoning of the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area is a legal framework for managing land use and development activities within the area in the hope of minimizing disturbances to the Cultural landscape in general and the Cultural Heritage itself in particular.

In the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area Zoning Study carried out by the government, the direction of handling (existing) settlements near the core zone of the Cultural Heritage is included in the buffer zone. Considerations to maintain land ownership in the community will have an impact on the maintenance of the land, while still being under the control of Cultural Heritage preservation signs. The way to bridge preservation interests in the form of the buffer zone function as a protective area for the core zone is through intensive community involvement in the buffer zone.

Community involvement in the preservation of Cultural Heritage in the buffer zone is carried out by

providing an understanding to the community that their land and buildings are an integral part of the Cultural Heritage, so that they become the part of buffer zone in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area zoning. This thing is done to increase community pride in the value of their land location. The policy is expected to raise the public awareness that as part of Cultural Heritage preservation zone, there are preservation rules that apply to their land, which aims to ensure the preservation of the Cultural Heritage as well as the opportunity for the community to utilize their land near the Cultural Heritage. A further impact that is expected is to reduce community resistance to the predicate of Cultural Heritage as a sterile area.

Along with the spatial tiering applied in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area zoning, the regulations that have been applied are also arranged in tiers according to each designation space. The levels of regulation include core and buffer zone regulations, development zone regulations, and supporting zone regulations. Land use and utilization in the core zone, buffer zone, development zone, and supporting zone are limited by zoning regulations so as not to threaten the Cultural Heritage and its environment. Land use and utilization through development within Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area must go through the stages of study procedures in the form of review, excavation, and even zoning of Cultural Heritage if necessary. In this regard, core and buffer zone regulations can be

applied to Cultural Heritage which is found within the development zone and supporting zone (BPCB Jawa Timur, 2017: 23-24).

In the cultural paradigm, zoning applies a comprehensive system of organizing and regulating space by dividing special zones with specific purposes and limitations that are aligned with the significance of the existing Cultural Heritage in the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area. Based on the results of the zoning, there are special regulations that outline what can and cannot be done in the Cultural Heritage zones in land use, building regulations, and as conservation guidelines to maintain the integrity of the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area, so that the authorities can effectively manage the function of space with the sole purpose of maintaining the existence of the Cultural Heritage itself, so that it can be preserved and passed on to future generations, as well as sustainable development by involving the community.

4. Conclusion

Cultural Heritage is the wealth and assets of Indonesia that must be protected by providing a legal law to maintain the sustainability of Cultural Heritage in order to be passed on to the next generation of the nation. Zoning as one of the government's efforts in the framework of conservation efforts to protect cultural heritage in the modernization era from threats that can damage the cultural heritage so that it is cannot be destroyed. In the cultural paradigm, the protection of cultural heritage is an urgent matter

that must be done immediately by the government considering the increasingly rampant modernization. In its application, zoning system is claimed to be detrimental to the community because they cannot do things as they like before the regulation was applied, but it must be done considering that Cultural Heritage is a cultural resource that cannot be renewed, so that through the cultural paradigm of zoning the Trowulan National Cultural Heritage Area is the government's latest step in preserving Cultural Heritage so that it can be protected and passed on to the next generation of the Indonesian Nation so that it does not lose its identity as a great nation.

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