The Public Perceptions and Preferences on Brahu Temple as a Cultural Heritage
(Bejijong Village, Trowulan Mojokerto)

Siti Nuurlaily Rukmana[1], Sucipto[2]*, Aprillia Putri Eliyanto[1], Anak Agung Sagung Alit Widyastuty[1]

[1]*Urban and Regional Planning Study Program at PGRI Adi Buana University, Indonesia*
[2]*Tourism Program at Universitas Terbuka (UT), Indonesia*
Corresponding Author: suciptosucipto@ecampus.ut.ac.id

	Abstract
	The Mojokerto Regency government program is nothing compared to the number of tourists who visit the Brahu temple attraction because there has been a decrease in the number of visitors within the last five years, from 2017-2021. Based on data from the East Java Cultural Heritage Protection and Preservation Agency (BPCB), the number of visitors who visited Brahu Temple was 62,854 in 2017, and there were 1068 people in 2021. The study aimed to determine public perceptions and preferences of Brahu Temple as a Cultural Heritage in Bejijong Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto. The data collection methods used were observation and a questionnaire. The descriptive and qualitative research methodology uses IPA analysis techniques (Importance Performance Analysis). The study results show that the main priority for visiting a Cultural Heritage site at Brahu Temple is the temple's culture and values. It means visitors who visit the temple have particular goals or interests because they want to know and learn things. It includes temple culture in the form of aesthetics, originality, and the age of the temple, as well as the values contained in a Cultural Heritage at Brahu Temple such as Educational, Religious, Cultural, and Historical Values. In this case, the public perception and preference of Brahu Temple as a Cultural Heritage from the IPA analysis with 115 respondents found that the results of Value and Culture have scores of 18.06 and 12.87, respectively.

1.   Introduction

Cultural conservation is a cultural heritage with tangible or material properties in the form of objects, buildings, structures, and cultural heritage areas on land and water. Cultural heritage areas need to be preserved because they have important educational,

historical, religious, and cultural values (Bahri et al., 2019; Keling, 2019; Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tentang Cagar Budaya, 2010; Yulianingrum et al., 2018). Cultural heritage areas that have the potential to become tourist destinations are tourism that can enhance thinking power so it can be helpful for education (Ismiyatin & Sabardila, 2021). Trowulan district has been named as part of the National Rank Majapahit Site Cultural Heritage Area listed (Sejati & Dr. Ketut Prasetyo, 2017; Tya & Susilowati, 2021). Bejijong Village is one of the villages in the Trowulan district, which has a Majapahit heritage site. Bejijong Village is prioritized as a development area for cultural tourism village. One of the cultural heritage tourist objects in Bejijong Village is Brahu Temple. This temple is located in Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency, East Java (RT RW Mojokerto Regency, 2012-2032). Brahu temple is the oldest temple in Trowulan. During the Majapahit kingdom, this temple reflects the Buddhists' welfare, architecture, and cultural values (Primadia, 2018).

The program organized by the Mojokerto Regency government is not directly proportional to the number of tourists who visit the Brahu temple tourist attraction because there has been a decrease in the number of visitors within the last five years, from 2017-2021. Based on data from the East Java Cultural Heritage Protection and Preservation Agency (BPCB), the number of visitors who visited Brahu Temple was 62,854 people (2017), 23,597 people (2018), 18,237 people (2019), 37,391 (2020), and there were 1068 people (2021). The results of the study conducted by (Salam & Suprihardjo, 2014) revealed that the decrease in the number of visitors to Brahu Temple tourism is due to physical damage to the temple building caused by seasonal change, poorly-maintained toilet facilities, an unorganized place for street vendors. Hence, it looks messy and out of place, as well as inadequate parking facilities for four-wheeled vehicles. However, the decline in visitors is not only seen based on the results of the study conducted by Salam and Supriharjo but based on the research conducted by (Pramitasari & Muflihah, 2019), that also stated that Brahu Temple is tourism with particular interest. It means that not all tourists want to visit the place except to worship or identify the culture contained in the Brahu Temple.

For this reason, it is necessary to know the public perceptions and preferences of Brahu Temple tourism. Perception is one of the significant psychological aspects of humans in responding to the presence of various aspects and situations around them. Perception contains a comprehensive, internal and external understanding (Hermuningsih et al., 2019) (Jayanti & Arista, 2019). According to *Hegberg (Tyler, 1975)*, perception is defined as the active predictor and sensory testing of expected objects and events. Hegberg's definition shows the meaning:

a.   Perception has a relationship with one's cognitive structure

b.   Perception is an active mental activity in being aware of space and time

Preference is an inclination to choose something that is preferred over others. Besides, it can be interpreted as a tourist's desire or interest in a situation, which is a reflection of individual personality values and attitudes that will lead to seeking specific forms of satisfaction or pleasure (Putri Krisnadewi et al., 2020). Tourist preferences are the most important component that tourism management needs to know (Wahyuni & Tamami, 2021). The more developed a tourist destination, the more diverse the tourists' demand for a tourist destination, with the diversity of desires and needs making consumer preferences need to be considered (Septiani & Santoso, 2019). Gantini in

The Public Perceptions and Preferences on Brahu Temple as a Cultural Heritage (Bejijong Village, Trowulan Mojokerto)

Siti Nuurlaily Rukmana, Sucipto, Aprillia Putri Eliyanto, Anak Agung Sagung Alit Widyastuty

Alamanda et al., (2020) states that the variables of tourist attractions, amenities, and accessibility influence tourist preferences for tourist objects. In addition to tourist attraction variables, tourist preferences are also influenced by tourism activities, souvenirs, transportation, types of accommodation, and accommodation facilities. Preference itself is also a form of consumer behavior in tourism service activities (Alamanda et al., 2020). In developing tourism objects, stakeholders must understand preferences very well in creating new tourism products and making tourists more comfortable with what they want. One's preferences are related to consumer or buyer behavior in selecting a product to be purchased in a purchasing process.

Therefore, The objective of this study was to determine public perceptions and preferences of the Brahu temple as a cultural heritage in the Bejijong Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency. This study uses the data from the questionnaires and then weights the data. The results of the data weighting were analyzed using Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) to determine which aspects become the main priority for the public to visit Brahu Temple.

2. Method

The location of the study area in Brahu Temple shows in Figure 1 & Figure 2. Brahu Temple has an area of 0.79 Ha. The site of Brahu Temple consists of a visitor information center at the entrance, the toilet is in the left corner of the entrance, and green grasses and shady trees on certain sides of the area overgrow the green open space. There is a village road in front of Brahu temple named Jl. Candi Brahu, and there are rice fields behind Brahu Temple.
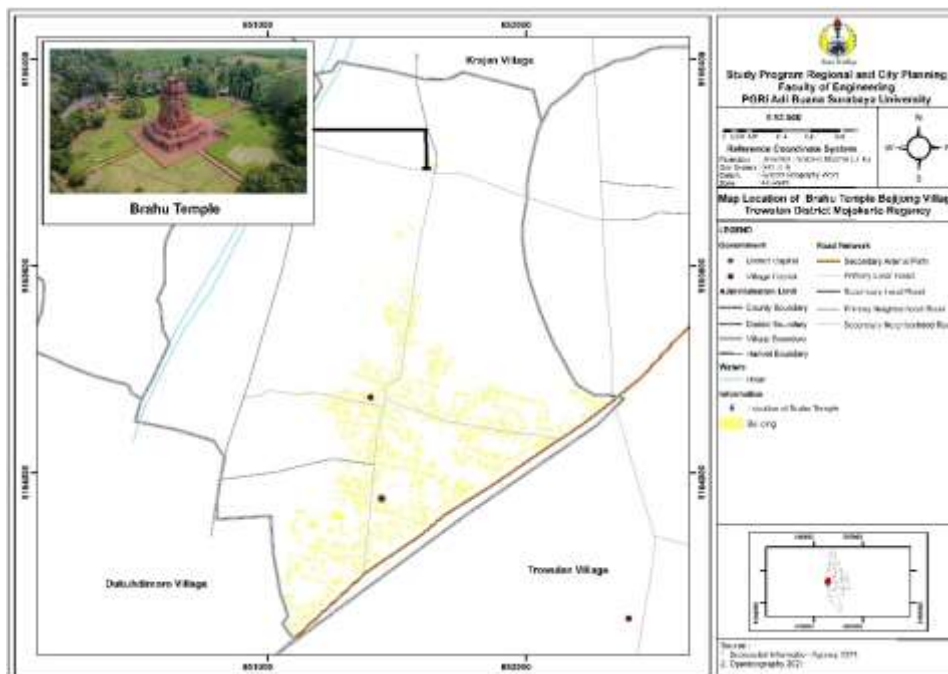

Figure 1. Location Map of Brahu Temple, Bejijong Village, Trowulan District
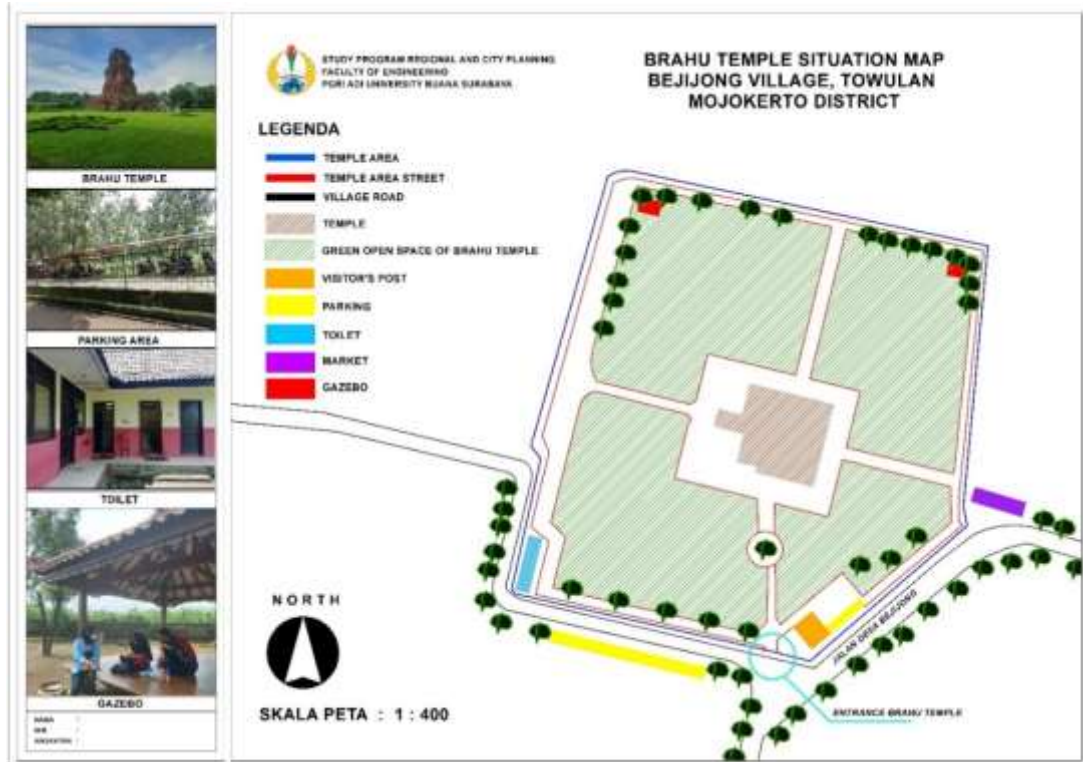Source: Survey, 2022

Figure 2. Site Map of Brahu Temple
Source: Survey, 2022

This study is qualitative, with data collection using questionnaires. The population in this study is the community from RW 001 and 002 at Bejijong Village, with as many as 148 people. The sample determination is divided into 61 people based on the Slovin formula with a confidence level of 10% and visitors as many as 54 people based on calculations using the Linear Times Function. The analysis technique uses Importance Performance Analysis (IPA). This study was conducted at the Brahu Temple, Bejijong Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency, East Java.

3.   Result and Discussion

In this study, the analysis uses indicators that determine the value of perceptions and preferences, each of which has seven indicators: accessibility, facilities, institutions, values, temple culture, promotion, and information.

1. Accessibility

   Accessibility at the Brahu Temple, Bejijong Village, Trowulan District has three types of roads, such as secondary arterial roads with a length of 1,8 km, which connect Mojokerto Regency and Jombang Regency, primary local roads, and primary environmental roads.

Figure 3. Secondary Arterial Path
Source: Survey 2022

Figure 4. Primary Local road
Source: Survey, 2022

Figure 5. Primary Neighborhood Road
Source: Survey, 2022

2. Facilities

   Facilities such as the parking area at Candi Brahu have decent conditions with a capacity of only 10-25 motorbikes (Figure 6)

Figure 6. Parking Area
Source: Survey, 2022

3. Institutions

   The institution that oversees the Brahu Temple is the Cultural Conservation Preservation Center (BPCB) of East Java Province. The institution's task is to protect, develop, and utilize cultural heritage in the East Java region.

4. Value

   Based on the Law on Cultural Conservation Objects no. 10. 2010, cultural heritage areas must have important values such as history, science, and culture.

5. Temple culture

    The temple culture in this study focuses on a site that has historical value

6. Promotion and Information

    Candi Brahu, in carrying out promotional and information activities, has several social media such as YouTube, web, Instagram, and Facebook and has tour packages
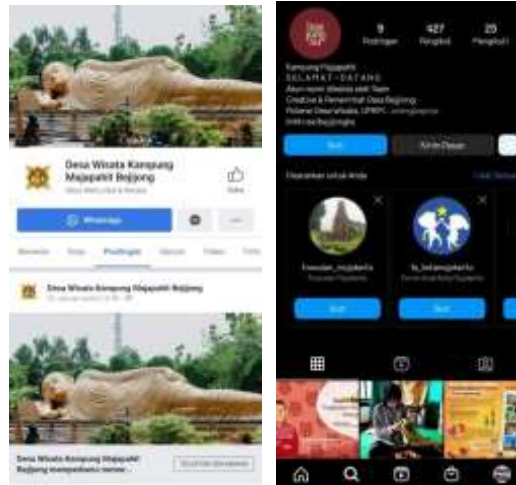

Figure 7. Promotion and Information
Source: Social Media, 2022

Based on these indicators, a perception and preference analysis was carried out. The following can be explained below

Perception Analysis (X)

Perception is the ability of the brain to interpret a stimulus or process to interpret a stimulus into the human senses (Hermuningsih et al., 2019). This study uses five perception indicators (X): Excellent (E), Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P), and Very Poor (VP). The following is the total score of 115 respondents:

Table 1. Results of Perception Analysis Questionnaire

No	Perception Variables	Aspects	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Number of Respondents
1	**Accessibility**	Road Network	28	61	26	0	0	115
2	**Facility**	Parking Spot	9	62	34	10	0	115
3	**Institution**	Cultural Heritage Protection and Preservation Agency (BPCB)	17	77	21	0	0	115
4	**Temple Culture**	Aesthetics	31	64	18	2	0	115
5	**Promotion**	Advertising	8	52	47	8	0	115

**The Public Perceptions and Preferences on Brahu Temple as a Cultural Heritage
(Bejijong Village, Trowulan Mojokerto)**

Siti Nuurlaily Rukmana, Sucipto, Aprillia Putri Eliyanto, Anak Agung Sagung Alit Widyastuty

No	Perception Variables	Aspects	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Number of Respondents
6	Information	Travel Information about tourist objects	8	52	47	8	0	115
		Availability of travel guidebook	13	55	40	7	0	115
		Magazines/articles about tourist objects	8	42	56	9	0	115
		Social media that accesses tourist objects	10	42	49	13	1	115
	Total		132	507	338	57	1	1035

Source: Results of Analysis, 2022

Weight Information :

Excellent = 5

Good = 4

Fair = 3

Poor = 4

Very Poor = 1

Table 2. Analysis of Public Perception

No	Aspects	E x Weight	G x Weight	F x Weight	P x Weight	VP x Weight
1	Road Network	140	244	78	0	0
2	Parking Spot	45	248	102	20	0
3	Cultural Heritage Protection and Preservation Agency (BPCB)	85	308	63	0	0
4	Aesthetics	155	256	54	4	0
5	Advertising	40	208	141	16	0
6	Travel Information about tourist objects	40	208	141	16	0
7	Availability of travel guidebook	65	220	120	14	0
8	Magazines/articles about tourist objects	40	168	168	18	0
9	Social media that accesses tourist objects	50	168	147	26	1
	Total	660	2028	1014	144	1

Source: Results of Analysis, 2022

Based on the data in table 2, it can be seen from 115 respondents whose overall score has been multiplied by the weight scales who answered Excellent (E) with a total score of 660, and Good (G) with a total score of 2028. Thenm Fair (F) with a total score of 1014, Poor (P) with a total score of 144, and Very Poor (VP) with a total score of 1.

From the description above, it can be concluded that public perception produces an average score in assessing the aspects given. For example, 2022 shows **good conditions**.

In this case, the aspects of accessibility, facilities, institutions, promotions, and information are good.

Preference Analysis (Y)

Preference originates from the word preference, which means something that is more like or enjoyed, a primary choice, is a top priority, and is something first and foremost that must be prioritized over others (Ministry of National Education, 2001). The preference analysis uses five indicators: Very Important, Important, Moderately Important, Slightly Important, and Unimportant. The results of the public preference questionnaire on 115 respondents can be seen as follows:

Table 3. Results of the Preference Analysis Questionnaire

No	Preference Variables	Aspects	Very Important	Important	Moderately Important	Slightly Important	Unimportant	Number of Respondents
1	Value	Historical Value	69	41	4	1	0	115
		Educational Value	64	48	3	0	0	115
		Religious Value	60	51	4	0	0	115
		Cultural Value	61	51	3	0	0	115
2	Temple Culture	Age	35	67	13	0	0	115
		Aesthetics	41	62	12	0	0	115
		Originality	53	58	4	0	0	115
5	Promotion	Advertising	31	53	27	4	0	115
6	Information	Travel Information about tourist objects	44	46	21	3	1	115
		Availability of travel guidebook	38	48	23	6	0	115
		Magazines/articles about tourist objects	37	58	20	0	0	115
		Social media that accesses tourist objects	52	50	13	0	0	115
	Total		**585**	**633**	**147**	**14**	**1**	**1380**

Source: Results of Analysis, 2022

Weight Information :

Very Important = 5

Important = 4

Moderately Important = 3

Slightly Important = 4

Unimportant = 1

Table 4. Public Preference Analysis

No	Aspects	SP x Weight	P x Weight	CP x Weight	KP x Weight	TP x Weight
1	Historical Value	345	164	12	2	0
2	Educational Value	320	192	9	0	0
3	Religious Value	300	204	12	0	0
4	Cultural Value	305	204	9	0	0
5	Age	175	268	39	0	0
6	Aesthetics	205	248	36	0	0
7	Originality	265	232	12	0	0
8	Advertising	155	212	81	8	0
9	Travel Information about tourist objects	220	184	63	6	1
10	Availability of travel guide book	190	192	69	12	0
11	Magazines/articles about tourist objects	185	232	60	0	0
12	Social media that accesses tourist objects	260	200	39	0	0
	Total	**2925**	**2532**	**441**	**28**	**1**

Source: Results of Analysis, 2022

Based on the data in table 4, it can be seen from 115 respondents whose overall score has been multiplied by the weight scales who answered Very Important with a total score of 2925. Then, Important with a total score of 2532, Moderately Important with a total score of 441, Slightly important with a total score of 28, and Unimportant with a total score of 1.

From the description above, it can be concluded that public perception produces an average score in assessing the aspects given. These aspects are **important** for the criteria for cultural heritage. It is supported by Law no. 11 of 2010 concerning cultural heritage, which includes values, temple culture, promotions, and information.

IPA Analysis *(Importance Performance Analysis)*

Seven aspects of the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) of public perceptions and preferences of the Brahu temple as a cultural heritage in Bejijong Village include accessibility, facilities, institutions, values, temple culture, promotion, and information.

a. Accessibility

The analysis results of the perceptions and preferences of accessibility are seen from 1 aspect: 462 for perception results and 0 for preference results. More details can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Weights of Perceptions and Preferences for Accessibility Variables

X-Axis (Perception)	Total Score	Y-Axis (Preference)	Total Score
Excellent	140	Very Important	0
Good	244	Important	0
Fair	78	Moderately Important	0
Poor	0	Slightly Important	0
Very Poor	0	Unimportant	0
Total	**462**	**Total**	**0**

Source: Results of Analysis, 2022

Total weight of perception and preference assessment for each attribute with the formula:

$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$, from the result of calculation above, it can be concluded that $\overline{X}$ = 4,01, and $\overline{Y}$ = 0.

b.   Facilities

The analysis results of the perceptions and preferences of facilities are seen from 1 aspect: 415 for perception results and 0 for preference results. More details can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Weights of Perceptions and Preferences for Facility Variables

X-Axis (Perception)	Total Score	Y-Axis (Preference)	Total Score
Excellent	45	Very Important	0
Good	248	Important	0
Fair	102	Moderately Important	0
Poor	20	Slightly Important	0
Very Poor	0	Unimportant	0
Total	**415**	**Total**	**0**

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

Total weight of perception and preference assessment for each attribute with the formula:

$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$, from the result of calculation above, it can be concluded that $\overline{X}$ = 3,60, and $\overline{Y}$ = 0.

c.   Institutions

The analysis results of the perceptions and preferences of institutions are seen from 1 aspect: 456 for perception results and 0 for preference results. More details can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Weights of Perceptions and Preferences for Institution Variables

X-Axis (Perception)	Total Score	Y-Axis (Preference)	Total Score
Excellent	85	Very Important	0
Good	308	Important	0
Fair	63	Moderately Important	0
Poor	0	Slightly Important	0
Very Poor	0	Unimportant	0
Total	456	Total	0

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

The total weight of the perception and preference assessment for each attribute with the formula:

$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$, from the result of calculation above, it can be concluded that $\overline{X}$ = 3,96, and $\overline{Y}$ = 0.

d. **Values**

The analysis results of perceptions and preferences of Values are seen from 4 aspects: 0 for perception results and 2078 for preference results. More details can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8. Weights of Perception and Preferences for Value Variables

X-Axis (Perception)	Total Score	Y-Axis (Preference)	Total Score
Excellent	0	Very Important	1270
Good	0	Important	764
Fair	0	Moderately Important	42
Poor	0	Slightly Important	2
Very Poor	0	Unimportant	0
Total	0	Total	2078

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

The total weight of the perception and preference assessment for each attribute with the formula:

$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$, from the result of calculation above, it can be concluded that $\overline{X}$ = 0, and $\overline{Y}$ = 18,06.

e. **Temple Culture**

The analysis results of temple culture perceptions and preferences are seen from 1 aspect for perception and three aspects for preference: 469 for perception results and 1480 for preference results. More details can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9. Weights of Perception and Preferences of Temple Culture Variables

X-Axis (Perception)	Total Score	Y-Axis (Preference)	Total Score
Excellent	155	Very Important	645
Good	256	Important	748
Fair	54	Moderately Important	87
Poor	4	Slightly Important	0
Very Poor	0	Unimportant	0
Total	469	Total	1480

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

The total weight of the perception and preference assessment for each attribute with the formula:

$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$, from the result of calculation above, it can be concluded that $\overline{X} = 4{,}08$, and for $\overline{Y} = 12{,}87$.

f. **Promotion**

The analysis results of the perception and preferences of promotion are seen from 1 aspect: 405 for perception results and 456 for preference results. More details can be seen in Table 10.

Table 10. Perceptions and Preferences of Promotion Variable

X-Axis (Perception)	Total Score	Y-Axis (Preference)	Total Score
Excellent	40	Very Important	155
Good	208	Important	212
Fair	141	Moderately Important	81
Poor	16	Slightly Important	8
Very Poor	0	Unimportant	0
Total	405	Total	456

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

The total weight of the perception and preference assessment for each attribute with the formula:

$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$, from the result of calculation above, it can be concluded that $\overline{X} = 3{,}52$, and for $\overline{Y} = 3{,}96$.

g. **Information**

The analysis results of perceptions and preferences of information are seen from 4 aspects: 1610 for perception results and 2003 for preference results. More details can be seen in Table 11.

Table 11. Perceptions and Preferences of Information Variable

X-Axis (Perception)	Total Score	Y-Axis (Preference)	Total Score
Excellent	195	Very Important	855
Good	764	Important	808
Fair	576	Moderately Important	321
Poor	74	Slightly Important	18
Very Poor	1	Unimportant	1
Total	**1610**	**Total**	**2003**

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

The total weight of the perception and preference assessment for each attribute with the formula:

$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$, from the result of calculation above, it can be concluded that $\overline{X} = 14$, and for $\overline{Y} = 17{,}42$.

GAP Analysis

GAP analysis was carried out using the formula: $\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$. Therefore, the result obtained $\overline{\overline{X}} = 4{,}74$ and $\overline{\overline{Y}} = 7{,}47$.

Table 12. GAP Analysis

No	Attributes	X1	Y1
1	Accessibility	4,01	0
2	Facilities	3,6	0
3	Institutions	3,96	0
4	Values	0	18,06
5	Temple Culture	4,08	12,87
6	Promotion	3,52	3,96
7	Information	14	17,42
	Total	**33,17**	**52,31**

Source: Results of Analysis, 2022

Based on table 12, it can be seen that from the calculation results of the gap analysis (GAP) on all the attributes used, with the formula: $\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ and $\overline{Y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$, it can be concluded that $\overline{\overline{X}} = 33{,}17$, while the score for $\overline{\overline{Y}}$ is 52,31. For the X axis (Perception), the lowest point is at 0, and the highest point is at 14, while on the Y axis (Preference), the lowest point is at 0, and the highest point is at 18.06. Therefore, the line is like in Figure 3.
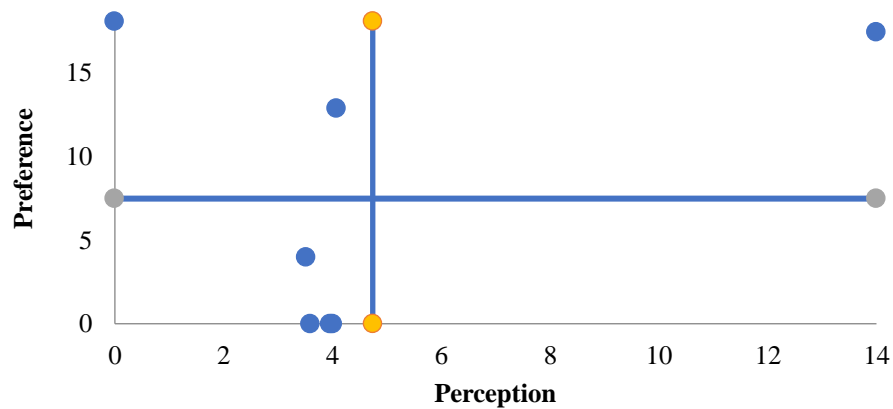
Figure 3. Cartesian Diagram of Perception and Preference

Source: Result of Analysis, 2022

Based on the Cartesian Diagram of Perception and Preference in Figure 3, it can be seen that the results of Public Perceptions and Preferences of Brahu Temple as a Cultural Heritage of Bejijong Village in each quadrant of points are summarized in Table 13 as follows:

Table 13. Table 13. Results of the Quadrant Analysis of Public Perceptions and Preferences of Brahu Temple as a Cultural Heritage in Bejijong Village

No	Analysis Results of Perception and Preference	Aspects
1	Quadrant I (Main Priority)	1. Value (18,06)
		2. Temple Culture (12,87)
2	Quadrant II (Preserve Priority)	Information (17,42)
3	Quadrant III (Low Priority)	-
4	Quadrant IV (Excessive)	1. Accessibility (4,01)
		2. Facilities (3,60)
		3. Institutions (3,96)
		4. Promotion (3,96)

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

Based on table 13, the results of public perceptions and preferences of the Brahu Temple Tourism object as a Cultural Conservation show that:

a. **The Value and Temple Culture Aspects** are in the category of Quadrant I (Main Priority) with scores of 18.06 and 12.87, respectively. Thus, the Value and Temple Culture are the Main Priority in determining the Cultural Heritage of the Brahu Temple.

b. **The information aspect** is in the category of Quadrant II (Preservation Priority) with a score of 17.42 because the public perception and preferences are already good. However, they only need to keep it by constantly updating information so that it can be easier to seek information about Brahu Temple.

c. Quadrant III (Low Priority) has no aspect because, according to public perceptions and preferences, there is no aspect that is not prioritized.

d. **Accessibility, Facilities, Institutions, and Promotion Aspects** are in the category of Quadrant IV (Excessive) with scores of 4,01, 3,60, 3,96, and 3,96, respectively, because according to public perceptions and preferences, these aspects are already excessive. Therefore, they are sufficient for public needs.

The calculation results of the IPA analysis make the value and temple culture become the main priority in determining a cultural heritage. This is similar to previous research from (Kartika Eka Sari et al., 2011) and (Aliflyantera et al., 2016), which stated that cultural areas have educational, historical, religious, and cultural values. It was also supported by Law No. 11/2010, which states that cultural heritage areas are determined by age, originality, and aesthetics.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion conducted, it can be concluded that public perceptions and preferences of the Brahu Temple, which is the main priority, are value and temple culture. It is necessary to manage information about Brahu Temple by continuously updating it so it can be easier to discover Brahu Temple. Some aspects are considered excessive, including Accessibility, Facilities, Institutions, and promotion. The public also has perceptions and preferences that no aspects are prioritized, so every aspect of Brahu Temple must be preserved to maintain the sustainability of the Brahu Temple Tourism object as a Cultural Conservation.

In this study, the researchers have several suggestions to follow up on the results of this study. The suggestions are: the government should pay attention to the quality of road network accessibility because the roads are narrow, and provide adequate parking spaces for cars or motorbikes when many visitors come because the lack of parking space can interfere with road accessibility. This research can be a reference for future research. The students can conduct further research on the spatial linkage of the Brahu Temple with the surrounding area or study the landscape of the Brahu Temple.

REFERENCES

Alamanda, D. T., Ramdhan, A., & Prasetio, A. P. (2020). Preferensi Wisatawan Nusantara Terhadap Komponen Wisata Papandayan Menggunakan Analisis Konjoin. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kebijakan Publik*, *5*(52), 27–44.

Aliflyantera, J., Sulistyarso, H., Perencanaan, J., Teknik, F., & Teknologi, I. (2016). *Budaya Kecamatan Trowulan , Kabupaten Mojokerto*. *5*(2), 873–879.

Bahri, S., Kusnoto, Y., Wibowo, B., Hidayat, S., Purmintasari, Y. D., Rivasintha, E., & Superman, S. (2019). Upaya Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Hollandsch Inlandsche School (His) Pertama Di Pontianak. *GERVASI: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, *3*(1), 146. https://doi.org/10.31571/gervasi.v3i1.1222

Hermuningsih, S., Wardani, K., Meliza, M., Wanto, D., Asha, L., Jayanti, F., Arista, N. T., Cookson, M. D., & Stirk, P. M. R. (2019). Persepsi Masyarakat Sukaraja, Rejang Lebong Terhadap Edaran Menteri Agama Nomor: SE. 6. Tahun 2020 Mengenai Tata Cara beribadah Saat Pandemi. *EKOBIS Yogyakarta*, *9*(2), 95–101. https://doi.org/10.21107/kompetensi.v12i2.4958

Ismiyatin, L., & Sabardila, A. (2021). Upaya Mengoptimalisasi Potensi Wisata Kawasan

Eks-Stasiun Puri Sebagai Benda Cagar Budaya Di Kabupaten Pati. *Sejarah Dan Budaya : Jurnal Sejarah, Budaya, Dan Pengajarannya*, *15*(1), 52. https://doi.org/10.17977/um020v15i12021p52-61

Jayanti, F., & Arista, N. T. (2019). Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Pelayanan Perpustakaan Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. *Competence : Journal of Management Studies*, *12*(2), 205–223. https://doi.org/10.21107/kompetensi.v12i2.4958

Kartika Eka Sari, Antariksa ., & Eddi Basuki Kurniawan. (2011). Pelestarian Kawasan Pecinan Kembang Jepun Kota Surabaya Berdasarkan Persepsi Masyarakat. *DIMENSI (Jurnal Teknik Arsitektur)*, *38*(2), 89–100.

Keling, G. (2019). Penegakan Hukum Cagar Budaya Di Indonesia: Studi Kasus Sma ÂŒ17Â• 1 Yogyakarta. *Kebudayaan*, *14*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.24832/jk.v14i1.193

Pramitasari, R. E., & Muflihah, N. (2019). Wisata Cagar Budaya Sebagai Potensi Sarana Edukasi di Trowulan. *Reaktom : Rekayasa Keteknikan Dan Optimasi*, *3*(2). https://doi.org/10.33752/reaktom.v3i2.335

Primadia, A. (2018). *Sejarah Candi Brahu Trowulan Mojokerto Paling Lengkap*. Sejarah Lengkap.Com.

Putri Krisnadewi, D. A. P., Sudiarta, I. N., & Suwena, I. K. (2020). Preferensi Dan Persepsi Wisatawan Mancanegara Ke Nusa Penida, Klungkung. *Jurnal IPTA*, *8*(1), 18. https://doi.org/10.24843/ipta.2020.v08.i01.p03

Salam, B., & Suprihardjo, R. D. (2014). Arahan pengembangan Kawasan Wisata Cagar Budaya Trowulan, Kabupaten Mojokerto. *Jurnal Teknik POMITS*, *2*(1), 1–6.

Sejati, P. W., & Dr. Ketut Prasetyo, M. (2017). Pemetaan Industri Batu Bata Merah Di Kawasan Cagar Budaya Trowulan Kecamatan Trowulan Kabupaten Mojokerto. *Swara Bhumi*, *04*(03), 6–15.

Septiani, E., & Santoso, B. (2019). *Gili Meno Kabupaten Lombok Utara*. *7*(2), 141–154.

Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tentang Cagar Budaya, (2010). https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38552/uu-no-11-tahun-2010

Tya, D. P. K., & Susilowati, I. F. (2021). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Zona Cagar Budaya Terkait Pengurukan Zona Penyangga Situs Kolam Segaran Di Kawasan Cagar Budaya Nasional (KCBN) Trowulan Mojokerto. *Novum: Jurnal Hukum*, *8*(2), 1–12.

Wahyuni, I. N., & Tamami, N. D. B. (2021). Preferensi Wisatawan Terhadap Destinasi Wisata Pantai Camplong Kabupaten Sampang. *Pamator Journal*, *14*(1), 51–60. https://doi.org/10.21107/pamator.v14i1.9536

Yulianingrum, E. V., Wulandari, A., & Chairunnisa. (2018). Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Objek Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Di Kota Pontianak. *Jurnal PWK Laut Sipil*, *3*(1), 77–85.