

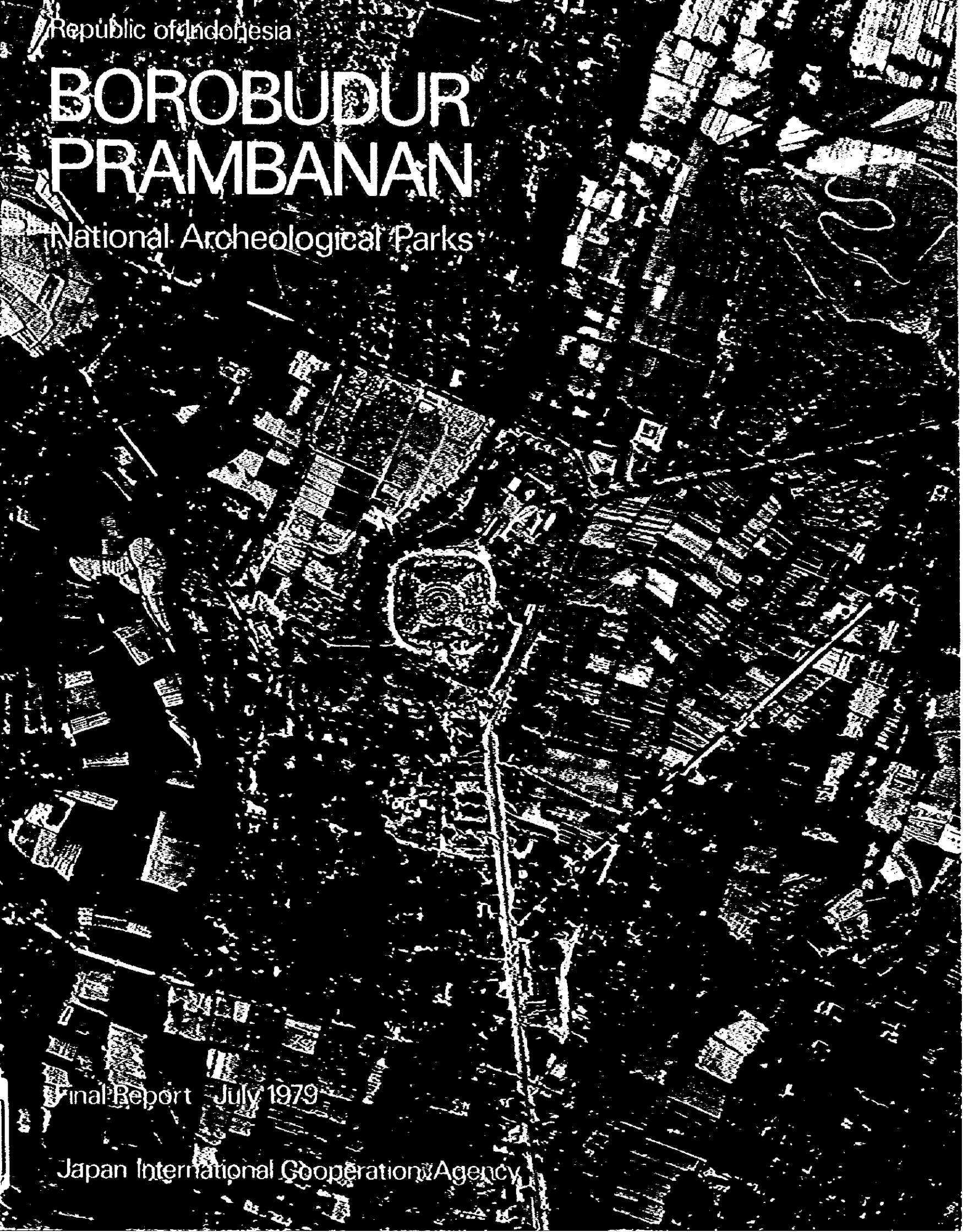
Republic of Indonesia

BOROBUDUR PRAMBANAN

National Archeological Parks

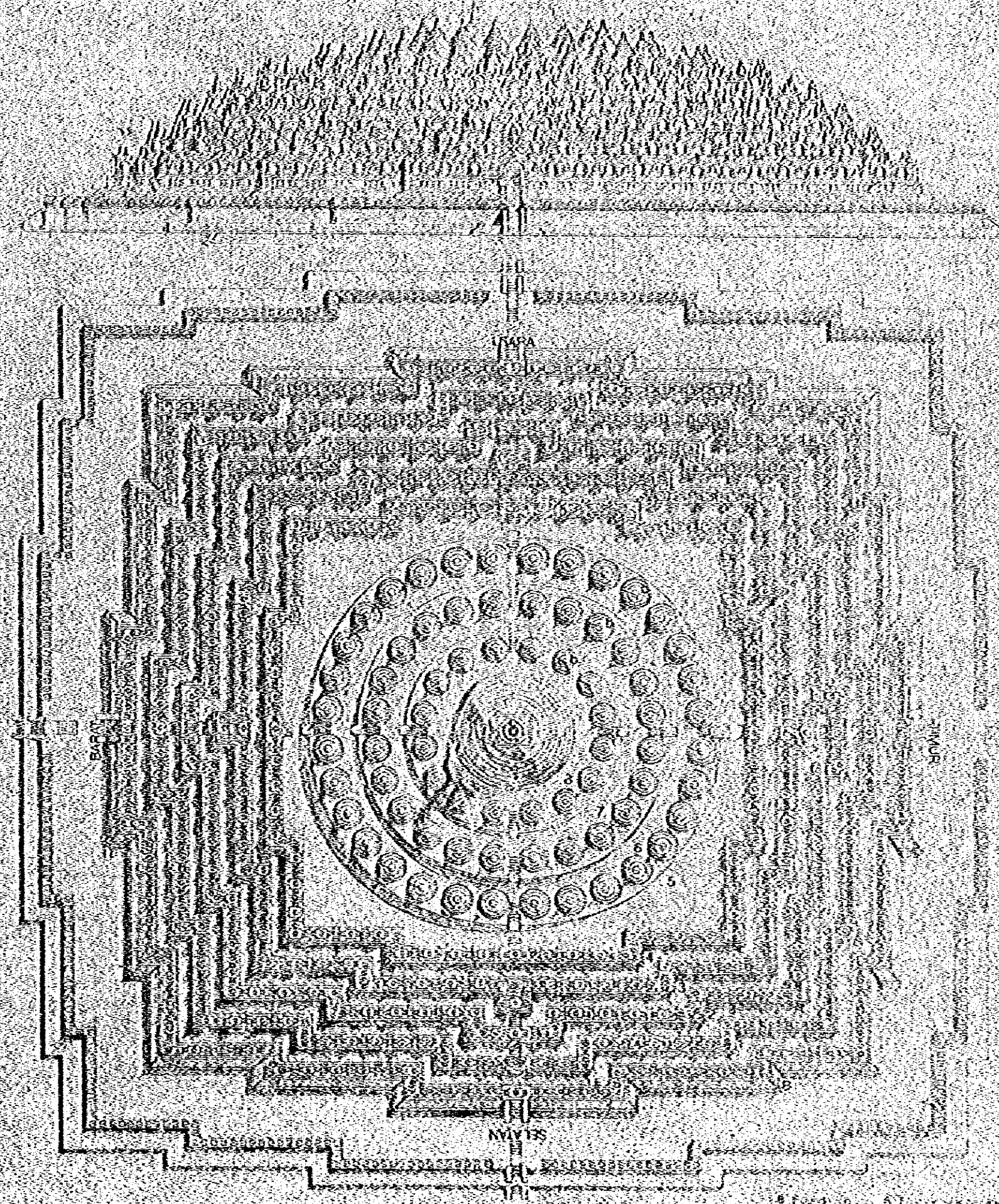
Final Report July 1979

Japan International Cooperation Agency

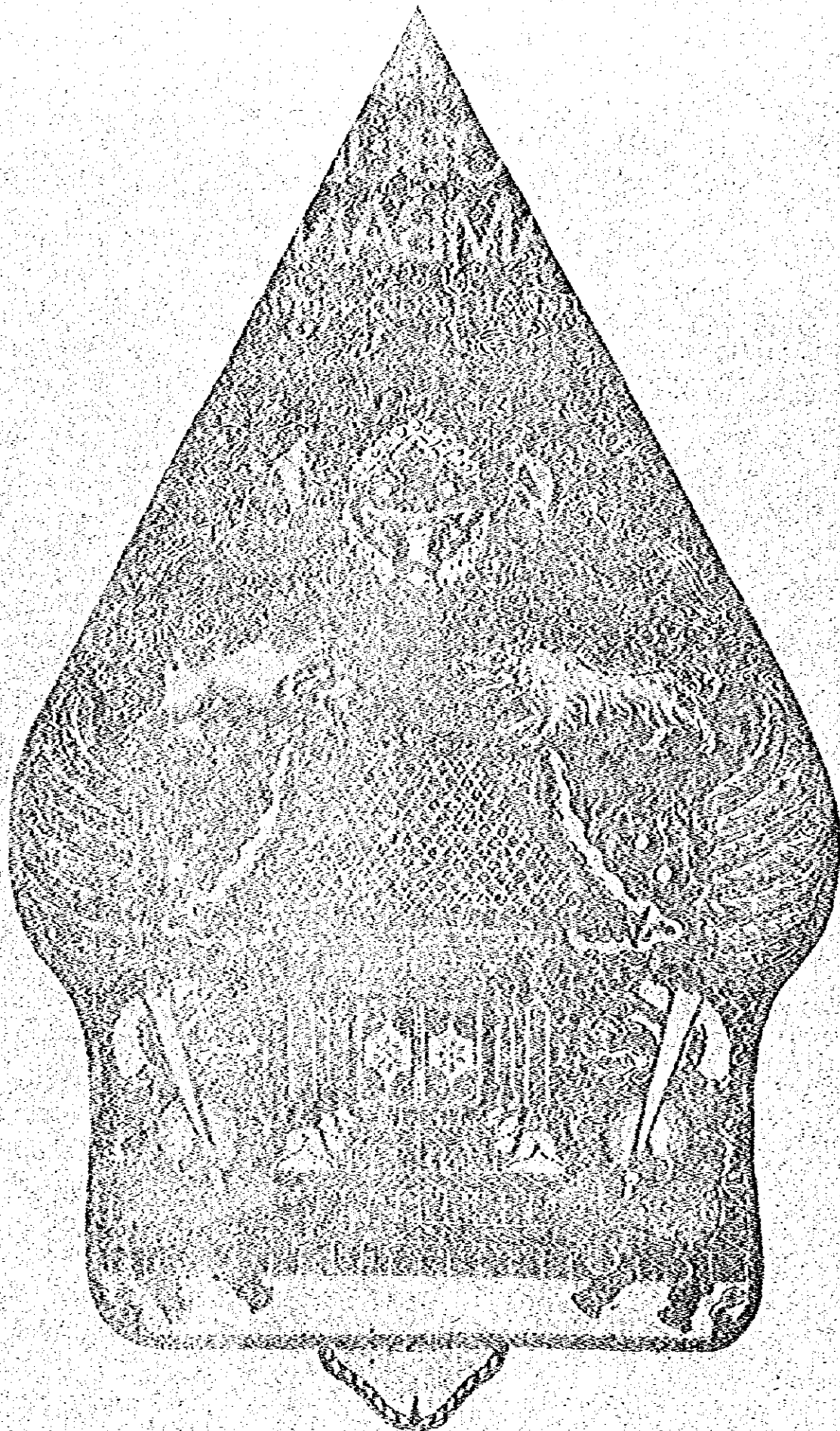


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Candi Borobudur



Guruhgan

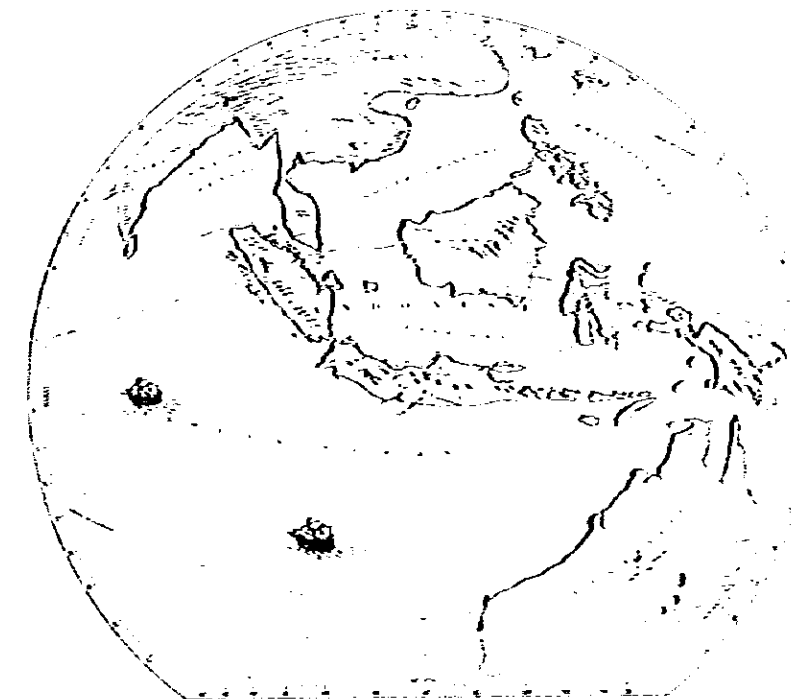
The Guruhgan represents life in all its aspects. Its upper half shows the branches of the tree of life, its lower half a closed door which is flanked by two giants. The roots of the tree of life, which stand for the source of life (God), are concealed behind this door. The two giants guarding the door are supposed to represent the powers of thought and sex. As a whole, the picture is meant to represent man striving to master his longing for food and his carnal desire before he is able to see God. Only the vanities are visible, symbolized by monkeys and birds which battle about in the branches of the tree of life. The snakes and two other big animals, shown in combat with each other, demonstrate their power and strength, if understood, are a challenge to man.

Republic of Indonesia

BOROBUDUR PRAMBANAN

National Archeological Parks

This archeological park project is for the nationalization of approximately 11km² each around the world famous Borobudur and Prambanan Buddhist and Hindu temples in Mid Java, the Republic of Indonesia and restoration of them to their original form to be preserved for all time as well as for the creation of archeological parks around them through the use of which the people of Indonesia and of other countries can become better acquainted with the academic, historical, and educational values of such cultural assets. Besides park construction per se, the project will also involve the excavation and restoration of archeological ruins, village relocation and re-organization of the surrounding areas, and provision of roads and other infrastructure as a large scale, complex project that will contribute to the socioeconomic development of the region.



Final Report July 1979

This report represents the final output of the nine months of joint work on the part of the JICA Study Team and the Indonesian Counterparts Team as based on the scope of work agreed upon by the Japanese and Indonesian governments in July 1978 and the discussions and guidance on the part of the Japanese and Indonesian steering committees.

The present study should be considered as a final master plan or implementation plan studied from all angles on the premise of implementation as a national project in the context of Pelita III and on the basis of all of the related surveys, studies, planning, design work and revisions that have been carried out since 1973.

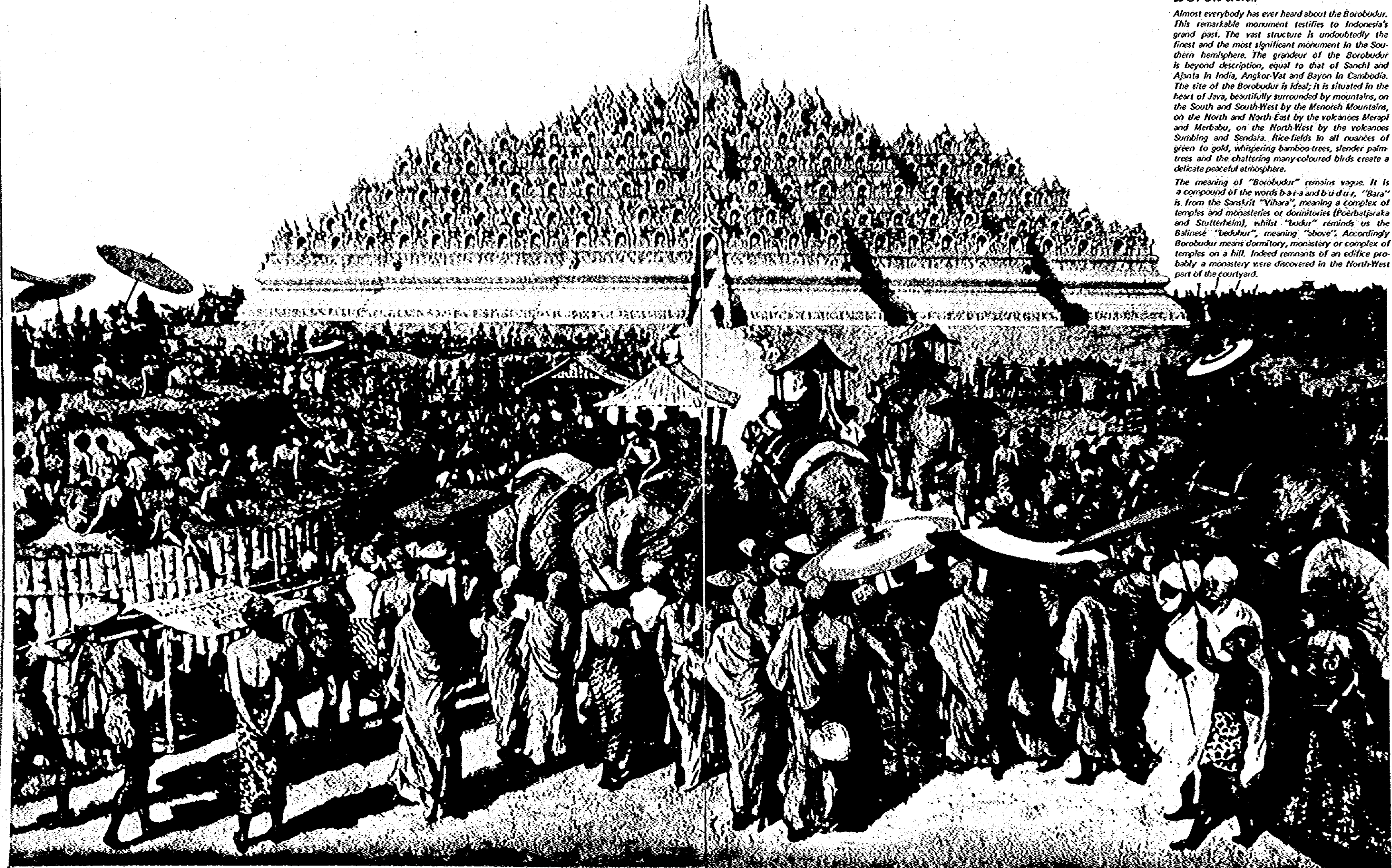
This Master Plan version of the Final Report contains a broad spectrum of information on many aspects of the implementation of the national archeological parks project, including administrative measures, development strategy, development formulas, details concerning the work to be undertaken during the first ten years, and guidelines for the detailed design and engineering study to be carried out during the next fiscal year, therefore serving as an indispensable toolbook for all those involved in the project.

Japan International Cooperation Agency
JICA Study Team

Borobudur

Almost everybody has ever heard about the Borobudur. This remarkable monument testifies to Indonesia's grand past. The vast structure is undoubtedly the finest and the most significant monument in the Southern hemisphere. The grandeur of the Borobudur is beyond description, equal to that of Sanchi and Ajanta in India, Angkor-Vat and Bayon in Cambodia. The site of the Borobudur is ideal; it is situated in the heart of Java, beautifully surrounded by mountains, on the South and South-West by the Meroreh Mountains, on the North and North-East by the volcanoes Merapi and Merbabu, on the North-West by the volcanoes Sumbing and Sendara. Rice fields in all nuances of green to gold, whispering bamboo-trees, slender palm-trees and the chattering many-coloured birds create a delicate peaceful atmosphere.

The meaning of "Borobudur" remains vague. It is a compound of the words b-a-r-a and b-u-d-i-r. "Bara" is from the Sanskrit "Vihara", meaning a complex of temples and monasteries or dormitories (Poerbatjaraka and Stutterheim), whilst "budur" reminds us the Balinese "beduhur", meaning "above". Accordingly Borobudur means dormitory, monastery or complex of temples on a hill. Indeed remnants of an edifice probably a monastery were discovered in the North-West part of the courtyard.



Preface

In response to the request of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a study on the development of the National Archeological Parks at Borobudur and Prambanan in Mid-Java, following up studies on the tourism development plans of Central Java and Yogyakarta areas which were submitted by Japan International Cooperation Agency in 1973-76.

The Agency conducted this study on master plan for nine months from July, 1978 to March, 1979 together with planning specialists and advisors. From July to August, a field survey was conducted and an interim report was presented in December. In January a supplemental discussion was made with Indonesian participants, and after a careful review in Japan, a draft was submitted in March. Based on suggestions made by the Indonesian Government, that draft was revised, to formulate this report.

These Twelve-century-old historical monuments at Borobudur and Prambanan are not only the most outstanding testimony to Indonesia's historical riches, but also an Asian cultural heritage. This project ties in with the UNESCO program to restore the archeological site begun in 1971, and may be called an epochal project in establishing organizational and systematic bases for the preservation of international cultural monuments.

The Agency has extended technical cooperation over many years for the economic and social development of developing countries. This is the first time that cultural aid of this kind is given.

I sincerely hope that this study will contribute to the execution of this project and to the promotion of friendly relations between Indonesia and Japan.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who participated in this study and my sincere appreciation to the people concerned of the Republic of Indonesia.

July, 1979



Shinsaku HOGEN
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Government of Indonesia I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the report on the tourism development study of National Archeological Parks at Borobudur in the province of Central Java, and at Prambanan which is situated in the Special Territory of Yogyakarta and Central Java.

Tourism is recognized as a significant and essential part of the economic and social life in these areas. Therefore, it should be developed on a comprehensive, planned and programmed basis and harmoniously integrated with the various other sectors in the regional development.

The role of Borobudur and Prambanan is very important not only to tourism but also from the economic, social and cultural point of view for Indonesia and its people, now and in the years beyond. Within the framework of the regional and national development objective, the findings of the study are therefore most significant in order to reap the many potential benefits to areas concerned and the country as a whole, and at the same time mitigate any desirable effects.

I would like to value highly and express acknowledgements to the Government of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency for the cooperation and technical assistance rendered the Government of Indonesia in conducting this tourism development study.

During the course of the study, many individuals and organizations, both in Japan and Indonesia, contributed generously of their time and knowledge in the preparation and completion of this report that it would be virtually impossible to acknowledge their contributions separately. At this opportunity, therefore, I would like to thank all those people who have assisted in the execution of the fieldwork and completion of this report.

Special acknowledgement and appreciation are made to members of the Japanese Steering Committee and of the Japanese survey team for the many productive meetings with their Indonesian counterparts and for their many months of patient and persistent work activities to complete this study.

Jakarta, July, 1979



Achmad TIRTOSUDIRO
Director General of Tourism
Chairman
Indonesian Steering Committee

Acknowledgements

The Republic of Indonesia, which consists of more than 13,000 major and minor islands for 5,000km along the equator is a great nation that have been united by various races with their own historic and cultural background developing in each island.

This beautiful country, often called the "Emerald Necklace on the Equator" or "Smiling Island", has unlimited expenses and vivid contrasts such as volcanoes and primal forests, blue sea and green farms, modern cities and traditional villages.

The Central Java Region is especially abundant in historic tourist resources having fostered its unique traditional culture for over 1,000 years, and the country's entertainment, music, arts and crafts are unquestionably fascinating to tourists.

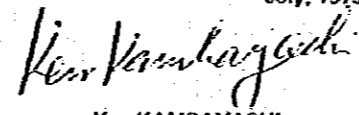
I have been participating in the promotion of international tourism for many years, while trying to improve relationships between both sending and receiving countries.

It is a great honor to be able to participate on this occasion in the Indonesia Tourism Development project through the organized program for the National Archeological Parks Development project.

The number of international tourists who visit Indonesia has increased in recent years and the situation of the tourist industry has steadily maintained with the increase in domestic tourism. The position of Bali Island as a stepping stone for international tourism has already become immovable, and with the implementation of work on Central Java and the enhancing of the facilities of Northwest area of Sumatra Island being expected next, construction of the Tourist Route to connect the three spots will be possible in the future.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude for the earnest cooperation of every committee member toward the fulfillment of my role as Chairman of Japanese Work Supervision Committee and also my sincere appreciation of the efforts of the Indonesia Steering Committee Members, - especially those of General A. Tirtosudiro.

July, 1979



Ken KAMBAYASHI
Chairman
Japanese Work Supervision Committee
Executive Director
Japan National Tourist Organization

Message of Archeologist

Since 1971 the Indonesian Government has been conducting a program of restoration work on Candi Borobudur on the basis of funds provided by Japan and other members of UNESCO, the completion target date being October 1982.

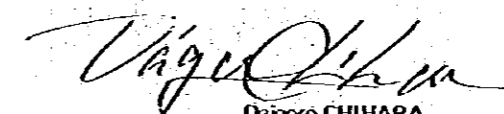
At the request of the Indonesian Government, I have been cooperating in the execution of this program as a member of the Consultative Committee for Safeguarding of Borobudur in view of my long experience in research on the history of religious architecture in Indonesia. I have also been participating as an archeological advisor in the studies that have been carried out since 1975 in connection with the idea of establishing national archeological parks at Borobudur and Prambanan, an idea which was an outgrowth of the technical cooperation program of the Japanese Government, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency, for the tourism development of the central Java area that began in 1973.

Considering the fact that both this restoration program and the archeological park construction project have in common the goal of permanently preserving the historical legacy of the area, they are very much related to one another.

In my efforts in working for close coordination and liaison between the two projects I have been greatly indebted to the advice and research efforts of Dr. R. Soekmono, Dr. M. Sekino, and the other members of the Consultative Committee.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Japanese and Indonesian governments and UNESCO for having been given the opportunity to participate in such an extremely significant project and my determination to continue to strive for its success.

July, 1979



Deigoro CHIHARA
Member of Consultative Committee for Safeguarding of Borobudur
Advisor of JICA Study Team

Message of Consultant

Buddhism, born in India, later spread throughout Asia, arriving in Japan during the Nara Period in the 8th century via China and Korea and making its way to Central Java both directly from India and by way of the Indochina Peninsula. In both cases it put down roots and served as the cornerstone of the blooming of the cultures of the dynasties of these respective areas. Particularly significant is the fact that the world's foremost wood architectural structure, the Hall of the Great Image of Buddha of the Todaiji Temple, which represents the Nara Period, and the greatest stone-built temple of Indonesia, Candi Borobudur, representative of the Sailendra Dynasty, both of which have stood the test of time for over a millennium, are now both undergoing major restoration works in efforts to save their historical legacies.

The idea of creating a national archeological park at Nara in Japan has been in the works for some time, and the construction work, which got started in 1966, is still in progress. This being the case, the fact that the same kind of project is now being formulated for the Central Java area impresses upon one the historical significance of both projects more than either one of them could do separately.

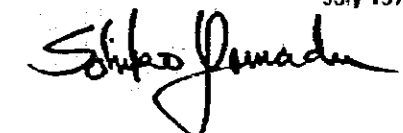
It is thought that the original construction of Candi Borobudur took a whole century. Things go a little faster in this modern world of ours today. After almost ten years of restoration work on Candi Borobudur and preparatory work for the park construction project, the park construction work itself is about to begin, and this will take about another decade. In any case, everything should be completed before the new century dawns.

Another thing worth considering is the probability that a large number of Buddhist monks and technicians cooperated in the construction of both the Borobudur and the Prambanan complexes. Again, the capital of Nara built in Japan in those times was largely a product of the efforts of Korean city planners and artists. In other words, it would seem that even way back in those days there were international exchanges in the fields of culture and technology and even what might be called prototypes of present-day consultants.

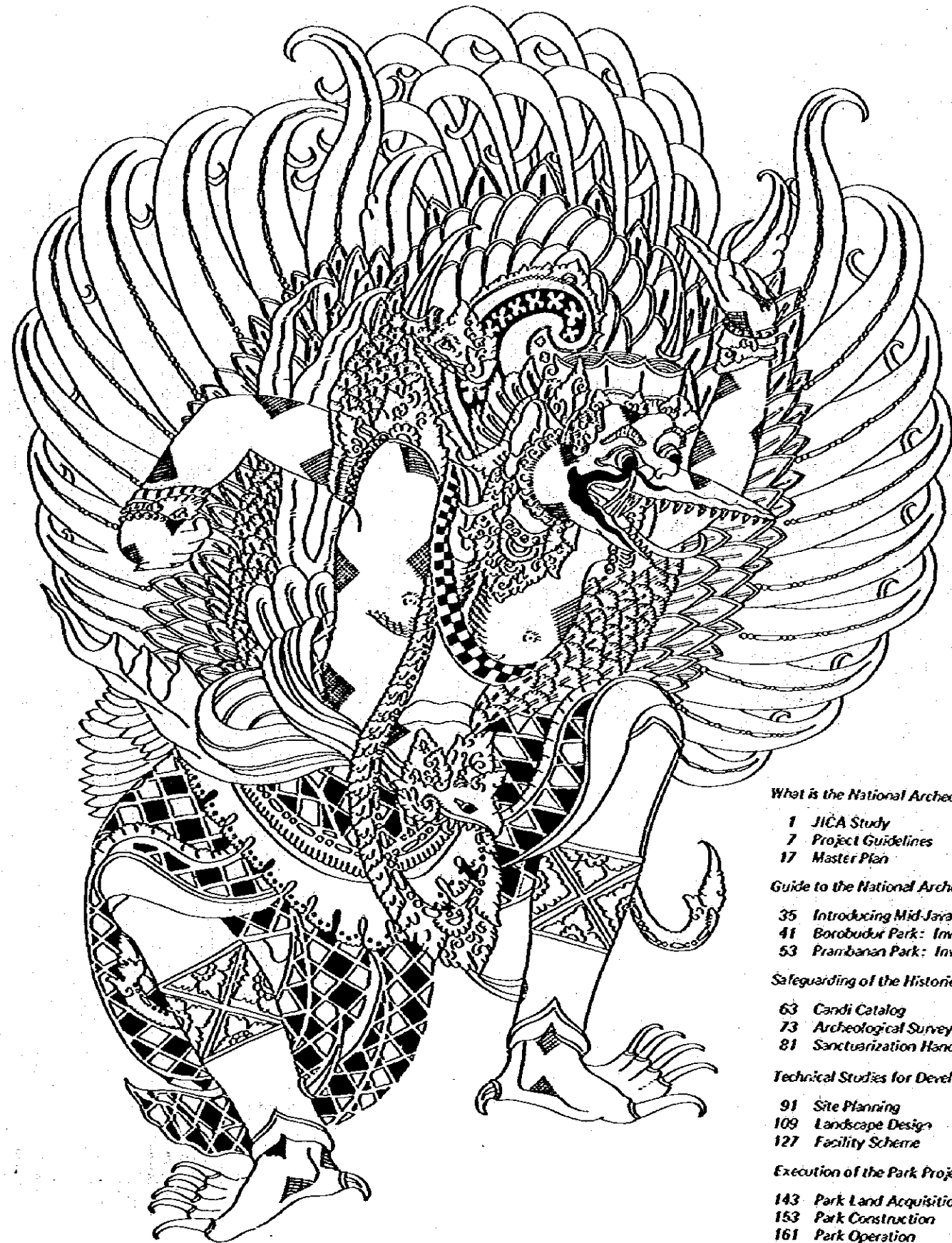
The present is our seventh year of participation in this highly significant project. The main task that we have pursued, although the techniques used have been modern, is that of correctly interpreting the 8th century world of the central Java area and finding ways of best representing it to this and future generations.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Indonesian and Japanese governments for the rare opportunity they have afforded us to meet the challenge of this new field of consulting, to the archeological research personnel who have shown us the way in an area that was hitherto unknown to us, to both steering committees for their fine guidance, to all of the members of the Indonesian counterparts team who have worked together with us, and last, but surely not least, to those superb consultants of so long ago who made it possible to beseech to mankind such a marvellous accomplishment of their times.

July 1979



Shiko YAMADA
Project Manager
JICA Study Team



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Little Plaosan

Mossy Sewu

Bubrah, Son of Sewu

Little Lumbung

Great Loro Jonggrang

Kraton Hill

Kraton Ratu Boko Park

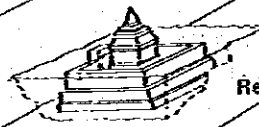
Tumble-down Sojiwan

Lonely Banyunibo

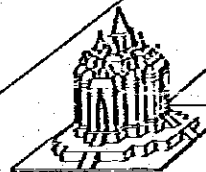
Borobudur in Kedu Basin

The Borobudur Park is situated in the Kedu Basin near Magelang City in Central Java. It is in a country area about 40 kilometers northwest of Yogyakarta City through which the main stream of the Progo River runs. It extends over four kecamatan in Kabupaten Magelang—Borobudur, Metrojudan, Mungkir and Muntitan. It has a total area of 7,850 hectares, centers on Candi Borobudur, has a radius of 5 kilometers and encompasses Candi Pawon and Candi Mendut as well as having Candi Ngawen and Candi Gunung Ukir as an outclave.

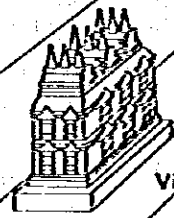
The Borobudur area will be developed in a concentrated fashion on approximately 87 hectares of land centering on Candi Borobudur, with additional development as enclaves of the areas around Candi Pawon and Candi Mendut.



Revived Sambisari



The Oldest Kalasan



Vihara Sari

Prambanan in Kewu Plain

The Prambanan Park is situated on the Kewu Plain in both Central Java Province and Yogyakarta Special District. This is a country area approximately 15 kilometers east of Yogyakarta City in Opak River basin. It extends over two kecamatan in Kabupaten Klaten—Kecamatan Prambanan and Kecamatan Manisrenggo—and two kecamatan in Kabupaten Sleman—Kecamatan Prambanan and Kecamatan Kalasan. The designated park area covers a total area of 8,100 hectares within 9 km by 9 km around Candi Loro Jonggrang and encompasses ten clusters of archeological monuments.

The basic policy for development of the Prambanan area has been changed to decentralized development in order to be able to take full advantage of such attractions in the surrounding area, as Candi Sewu, Candi Plaosan, and Kraton Hill, although an area of about 77 hectares will be developed around Candi Loro Jonggrang for concentration of the parks central functions.

History of the Studies

History of the Study

During the past seven years the Japanese Government, at the request of the Indonesian Government, has been providing technical assistance with respect to this national archeological parks project as a project pertaining to the tourism development of Central Java and preservation and improvement of its tourism resources.

On the Japanese side the studies relating to the project have been carried out by the study team (Pacific Consultants International and Japan City Planning) on behalf of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and under the direction of a Work Supervision Committee. On the Indonesian side a study team centering on the University of Gajah Mada has been cooperating closely with the Japanese study team under the guidance of a steering committee consisting of representatives of the Indonesian Ministry of Transportation, Communications, and Tourism and other government offices concerned.

The studies can be divided into three main stages as follows:

Regional Master Plan Study: 1973-74

Study of "Central Java and Yogyakarta Area Tourism Development, July 1974, Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency" is as follows:

- (1) Review of the "Feasibility Study of Infrastructure for Tourism Development of Central Java and Yogyakarta", undertaken by the TDC team in 1971-72 with the technical assistance of the Netherlands Government.
- (2) Establishment of a special tourism development area in the region and preparation of a 20-year long term development plan and a 10-year implementation plan.
- (3) Study of the economic and technical feasibility of the above-mentioned implementation plan. What these studies did was to establish a macroframe for the tourism development of the region.

Project Feasibility Study: 1975-76

Study of "National Archeological Parks Project: Borobudur and Prambanan, March 1976, Japan International Cooperation Agency" is as follows:

- (1) Suggestion that Borobudur, Prambanan, and Dieng be made archeological parks and linked as network as a first step along the lines for tourism development set by the above-mentioned macroframe.
- (2) Drafting of plans for preservation of Buddhist and Hindu ruins to be found here and there in the area.
- (3) Drafting of a village improvement plan for the areas around the parks and establishment of a project framework for it, including basic scheme plans, implementation plans, and economic analysis.

Other Studies to Data

Since then the Indonesian Government commissioned the team of the University of Gajah Mada, a review of the above-mentioned JICA Study and a basic socio-economic study of the park areas, which were carried out in 1977-78. (UGM Study)

This study in 1978-79 is to review the former plans prepared by JICA during 1973-76, the study and evaluation of the above JICA plan and the basic socio-economic survey of the concerned area by the Team of the University of Gajah Mada in 1978.

Related Plans and Studies

Related Plans and Studies

The following were upper-echelon plans relating to the project and other plans and studies relating to it. They were important in the design of the frame for development and improvement of the archeological parks.

(1) Java and Madura Tourism Study

This study, which was undertaken in 1974-75 by the Netherlands Institute of Tourism Development Consultants (TDC) and Investors' and Development Consultants, Ltd., resulted in a 15-year long-term development master plan and a 5-year implementation program for 1976-81. It has governed the demand conditions and the wide tourism area frame for this project.

(2) Feasibility Study of Infrastructure for Tourism Development of Central Java and Yogyakarta

This study in 1971-72 was also undertaken by a TDC Team.

(3) Pelita II (Second National 5-year Plan: 1974-79)

This plan, which involves five central development projects in the Central Java Area and provides the guidelines for regional comprehensive development planning, has determined the basic position of this project on the basis of social development policy.

(4) Village Modernization Program

This program, which is now under consideration by PND (Ministry of Social Affairs) as a program for improvement of regional infrastructure nationwide, forms, the background for the village improvements in this project.

(5) Kali Progo Basin Study

This study, which was undertaken by Sir M. Macdonald & Partners and Hunting Technical Services, Ltd., in 1973-74, consisted of a survey of the water system of the Progo and Opak rivers and the preparation of a comprehensive plan for improvement of the agricultural base.

(6) Restoration Program by Indonesian Government and UNESCO

This 7-year program, which started in 1973, involves comprehensive survey and restoration works for the Candi Borobudur on the basis of international assistance. It is necessary that there be full compatibility between this program and the present project in view of the fact that they overlap in terms of both content and time with respect to such aspects as the scientific position of the archeological assets, investigation of the surrounding region, the yearly restoration program, and so on.

(7) Community, Environmental and Spatial Planning of Borobudur

This study, which was undertaken in 1973 by the Research Center of Architecture of Gajah Mada University, is being taken into full account in this project as a study on the same level.

JICA Study: 1978-79

This year's study, which has followed the regional master plan study of 1973-74 and the project feasibility study of 1975-76, has had the following four goals:

- (1) It has been necessary to revise the findings of the project feasibility study on the basis of the latest information and judgment of how the situation now stands because in the more than two years that have elapsed since then there have been several changes in the external conditions relating to the development.

More specifically, it has been necessary to revise the project scale and budget in view of change in the number of visitors and tourist trends, soaring of land prices in the project areas, and a rise in the cost of construction materials.

- (2) In addition, the Indonesian Government has expressed the desire that the scale of initial investment be reduced by about Rp. 20,000 million, which has made it doubly necessary, in view of the above-mentioned circumstances, to scale down the project. Such scaling down has been accomplished by postponing some of the investment until after the initial ten years and reducing some of the standards to minimal levels.

- (3) It has also been necessary to consider the archeological feasibility of the project, this not having been a part of any of the preceding studies, and to substantiate the fact that the project, the number one consideration of which is preservation of the historical environment, will not lead to destruction of monuments in the area that have not yet been excavated. This has entailed a partial revision and study of the feasibility of the various archeological surveys that have been planned, including the taking of aerial photographs of the whole area and test excavation at points suspected of having such monuments on the basis of analysis of these photographs.

- (4) The goal that still remains is that of carrying the final detailed planning to perfection on the basis of such revisions for implementation of the project as scheduled.

Study 1978-79

Scope of Work

Review of Physical Master Plan

Besides surveys of unexcavated archeological ruins as a continuation of those carried out in the JICA Study and various technical surveys, the whole project will be reviewed, and revised if necessary, in the light of the JICA and UGM studies.

- (1) A technical field survey in July and August and an additional one in December.
- (2) Confirmation of unexcavated archeological ruins on the basis of aerial photographs, etc.
- (3) Review and confirmation of the physical master plan on a scale of 1:5,000 with revisions to be made if necessary (zoning plan, land-use plan, monument restoration plan, park development plan, village improvement plan, transportation system plan).

Review of Feasibility Study

This review will be for the establishment of a realistic development frame for implementation of the project and will take into consideration the wishes of the Indonesian Government and the ideas set forth in the UGM study, with the supplementation of the latest available statistics and other information.

- (1) Review of the market study and of the fiscal and economic feasibility study.
- (2) Determination of the appropriate scale of development and formulation of an implementation program (study for reduction of the scale of the project in the first 10-year period).

Review of Individual Plans

This review will consist of reconsideration of the contents of the individual plans in greater detail on the basis of the above-mentioned planning framework for the purpose of identifying information on the basis of which decisions regarding project implementation can be made and the conditions for future engineering studies.

- (1) Sanctuary areas (Zone-1) plan on a scale of 1:2,000
- (2) Plan for improvement of villages in connection with park construction (Zone-1 & -2), on a scale of 1:2,000.
- (3) Park area site development plan (Zone-2) on a scale of 1:2,000 (basic environmental design, site plan, landscape plan, facility plan, utility plan, park transportation plan, construction plan, construction cost estimates, park operation plan, park maintenance plan, visitor use plan).
- (4) Road improvement and construction plan (Zone-3) on a scale of 1:5,000.

Suggestions Regarding Implementation Measures

The following will be provided for the purpose of assisting the Indonesian Government in making various policy decisions regarding promotion of implementation of the project:

- (1) Guidelines regarding legal measures, financial arrangements, and organizational and institutional arrangement.
- (2) Information required for budgetary requests in the context of Pelita III.
- (3) Information bearing on arrangements for land acquisition and village improvement.
- (4) Suggestions on other matters regarding project implementation.

Coordination With the Indonesian Work Team

The Japanese team will formulate the scope of work for the following surveys and planning to be carried out by the Indonesian side as well as provide suggestions to and coordinate with the Indonesian side:

- (1) Traffic volume survey, water rights survey, and park questionnaire survey.
- (2) Detailed social survey of the areas from which villages are to be removed and the substitute areas in which they are to be relocated.
- (3) Formulation of a implementation plan for village improvement.

Joint Surveys

The following surveys are to be undertaken by the joint teams of Japanese and Indonesian experts.

- (1) Detailed survey of archeological ruins.
- (2) Formulation of a monument excavation and restoration plan.

Record of Joint Meetings

During the course of the studies and keeping with the project progress, six joint meetings were held among the Indonesian Steering Committee, the Japanese Work Supervision Committee, and study teams.

At these joint meetings, comprehensive discussions were held regarding the policies and plans for the project, including:

- (1) Designating budgeting scale of the project and its financial feasibility.
- (2) Formulating legal, financial, Administrative, and organizational measures for the project.
- (3) Considering land acquisition and social problems
- (4) Determining development boundaries and design policy for site planning and landscaping.
- (5) Considering problems in project execution.

The topics and results of the different joint meetings are shown below:

(1) 1st Meeting (July 17-18, 1978)

The scope of work was confirmed on the basis of the terms of reference exchanged between the governments of Indonesia and Japan, and basic agreement was to be reached at the start of the study.

(2) 2nd Meeting (August 7-8, 1978)

After a field survey, opinions were exchanged and problems pointed out concerning the inventory and orientation.

(3) 3rd Meeting (October 7, 1978)

Comprehensive discussions were held on the project as a whole based upon the Progress Report.

(4) 4th Meeting (November 27 - December 5, 1978)

Three members of the Steering Committee and Working Team were invited to Japan for detailed study of development scale, organizational program, village improvement plan, and other aspects.

(5) 5th Meeting (December 15-18, 1978)

Technical discussions were made on the Summary of Interim Report, especially in relation to the project justification.

(6) 6th Meeting (February 3, 1979)

Comprehensive discussions were held on the project as a whole based upon the Interim Report.

(7) 7th Meeting (March 31, 1979)

Final discussions were held on the project as a whole based upon the Draft Final Report.

Study Procedure

- (1) Preparatory work (mid-June - early July, 1978)
Program design of work procedure, assessment of the contents of the former plans, and preparation for field surveys.

- (2) Field surveys, data collection, and surveying (July 9 - August 11, 1978)

Field surveys of the Borobudur and Prambanan areas, data collection, surveying for the mapping and archeological findings, and discussions with the Steering Committee and counterparts team, in which a basic consensus was reached.

- (3) Review of development frame, feasibility study and physical master plan (mid-August - end of September, 1978)

Identification of the project conditions and design of the frame through a study of the whole project and technical study involving the sorting, processing and analysis of the data collected. Also, basic determination of project feasibility and physical master plan.

- (4) Development frame-making and economic justification, and physical planning and design (early October, 1978 - mid-January, 1979)

Based upon the comments of the Steering Committee on the progress report, the project framework was revised, implementation plan were consolidated.

- (5) Detailed planning and design, and final report work (early February - end of March, 1979)

In addition to detailed planning and design for the physical master plan, the implementation plan was drawn up, project cost estimates projected. And all studies were consolidated and condensed and the draft final report, drawings, planning and other information edited and compiled.

Study Output

In keeping with the progress made in the study, the following JICA study reports were submitted to the Indonesian Government and discussed at joint steering committees.

Code	Title	Date Submitted
01	Inception Report	July 17, 1978
02	Progress Report-1	September 5, 1978
03	Progress Report-2	September 28, 1978
04	Interim Report (Summary) Interim Report	December 15, 1978 January 26, 1979
05	(1) Executive Summary	
06	(2) Market and Economic Studies	
07	(3) Physical Planning, Design and Engineering Studies	
08	(4) Archeological Study Draft Final Report	March 26, 1979
09	(1) Executive Summary	
10	(2) Master Plan Issue	
11	(3) Market and Economic Studies	
12	(4) Physical Planning, Design and Engineering Studies	

- 13 (5) Technical Drawing Issue

On the other hand, following study reports were made by the Indonesian counterparts Team.

Code	Title	Date Submitted
14	Consultative Report on Village Improvement Study	October, 1978
15	Report of Archeological Field Check	November, 1978
16	Final Report on Archeological Survey	December, 1978
17	Tentative Interim Report on Village Improvement Study	February 3, 1979

C/C Recommendations

The recommendations given here represent a summary of those that have been made by the Consultative Committee for Safeguarding of Borobudur (C/C) from many different viewpoints in the course of the Borobudur restoration works since 1972.

While many recommendations were made up to and including the 8th session of the committee this year, those summarized here are those regarding the scope of work in the planning of the national archeological parks.

These recommendations have served as useful guidelines in our study.

C/C Profile

The Consultative Committee for Safeguarding of Borobudur was formed in 1972 for the UNESCO and Indonesia Restoration Project. Its membership is as follows:

Dr. R. Roosseno, Chairman, Indonesia
Dr. O. Chihara, Japan
Dr. R. Lemaire, Belgium
Dr. W. Brown Morton III, U.S.A.
Dr. K.G. Siegler, West Germany

The Committee meets once a year to give technical advice regarding the restoration work at Candi Borobudur and make suggestions regarding measures for the preservation of cultural assets and their surroundings and with respect to the latter function, the Committee has on several occasions in the past provided appropriate guidelines.



C/C Recommendations

Zoning Master Plan and Future Change (2nd Session, 1973. Item 22)

The participants were unanimous in considering that an appropriate development of the area and its people should make an integral part of the safeguarding of the cultural value of Borobudur, and that all means should be attempted to prevent a cultural pollution through improper modernization and improper tourist promotion. In view of the fact that landscaping is not only concerned with the provision of a good view towards the monument, but also with the natural view from the monument towards the surrounding areas, a zoning of 25km radius from the monument should prove to be not sufficient. A successive zoning of an area with a radius of 200-300 metres, a second zone extending to a range of 25km, and a wider third zone should be taken into consideration. It is also important that the zoning be planned by taking into consideration the changes which are expected to occur in the area concerned in the coming 30 to 50 years.

Zoning Master Plan and Restoration Project (3rd Session, 1974. Item 8)

The Consultative Committee has decided to include landscaping and the establishing of protective zoning on a routine basis in its present and future deliberations, taking into consideration the existing relationship between the restoration project and plans for the development of the surroundings. The Project Office having provided the Committee with a summary of the master plan for the development of the Borobudur area, which is at present being studied by the Government, the Committee has expressed the desire to receive more detailed report for discussion at its next sessions.

Protective Zoning and Regulations (4th Session, 1976. Item 3 and 4)

It is therefore recommended to the Government that all measures be taken to create a protective zoning for the entire area surrounding the axis Borobudur - Pawon - Mendut. In the opinion of the Member of the Consultative Committee the possibilities should be studied in addition to bring the entire area surrounding Borobudur and the two other temples under the protection of special regulations in addition to the already existing antiquities Law.

In order that the restoration project may achieve its aims it is necessary that the planning not be restricted to the preservation of the monument as such, but that the interrelationships between monument and environment be given full weight, since these are so essential to understand its full meaning.

(6th Session, 1977. Item 11)

In order to safeguard the traditional shape of the landscape, the traditional land uses and the traditional forms of architecture while providing at the same time for the social and economic development of the area, it is recommended that the Government of Indonesia develop and implement new interim controls regulating all new construction in the immediate vicinity of Candi Borobudur, the village of Borobudur and on either side of the principal road leading to Borobudur for a distance of 10 kilometres. Such new controls would regulate the design, height, materials, function, and location of all new construction and would be modified upon the adoption of the comprehensive master plan for the landscaping and development of Candi Borobudur and the Borobudur region.

Harmonious View and Dagi Hill (4th Session, 1975. Item 5 and 6)

Outline of Dagi Hill Touristical Project Proposal... such a proposal requires revision in order to fulfill the intentions of the campaign for Safeguarding Borobudur, because it endangers the very values which should be protected.

The distance between the proposed buildings and facilities and the monument is too short, a situation which cannot be compensated by screening of the constructions from the direct surroundings of Borobudur.

Establishment Sanctuary Area (6th Session, 1977. Item 12)

It is recommended that all new construction for the purpose of the Borobudur Project or for the purpose of tourism be located outside of the immediate project area in locations of no archeological significance and not within view of Candi Borobudur itself. Zone 1 is too small and that it should be enlarged based on further archeological study of the site. If Zone 1 is regarded too small, it can develop itself into Zone 2.

Landscaping is as important as the restoration itself and that the original atmosphere should be kept as much as possible. No service centres should be built within certain areas.

Request for Detailed Master Plan and Execution (8th Session, 1979. Item 9)

The Committee hopes that it will have the honour of being informed about the detailed plans for the application and execution of the Government program at the 9th meeting of the Committee.

Tourism, Environment and Culture (2nd Session, 1973. Item 23)

Profound conviction that the surroundings of Borobudur should be in full harmony with the monument and maintain its high cultural values, with its serenity and tranquility of the surroundings, which is important to spiritual enhancement. To this end, the area should be strongly protected against the polluting effect which may result from mass tourism. There should be a full integration of the present local population with the development of the surroundings of Borobudur. Other aspects of cultural development (performing art, handicrafts, etc.) should also be part of this planned development.

Monumentality and Spiritual Values (7th Session, 1978)

It is also recommended that any future project should have as its primary objective the full understanding on the part of the visitor of the monumentality and spiritual values of this outstanding example of the world's cultural heritage. In planning the surrounding of Borobudur some basic principles should be taken into consideration, such as for instance:

- if a person visits the Borobudur he should gain a better understanding of the significance of this monuments.
- full value should be given to the axis Borobudur - Pawon - Mendut.
- that a further analysis on historical evaluation should be undertaken.

Violence is mostly caused by lack of spiritual reserve and fundamental value. One should not put all attention to touristic needs, but also to the education of the public and their introduction to the spiritual value of the monument. Borobudur should be interpreted for the visitor with great care so that the visitor will be aware that he/she is in the presence of a monument of transcendent value. Suggested that the basic goal of the Master Plan should be to achieve an integration between the temple and the environment.

Axis and Approach (7th Session, 1978. Item 10)

It is recommended that further studies be undertaken to discover the fundamental components of the natural and historical landscape and that, for example, the significance of the existing axis that links Mendut, Pawon and Borobudur should be given its full value and respected.

Archeological Survey and Sites (6th Session, 1977. Item 12 and 13)

It is recommended that all new construction for the purposes of the Borobudur Project or for the purposes of tourism be located outside of the immediate project area in locations of no archeological significance and not within view of Candi Borobudur itself. It is recommended that archeological research using contemporary scientific methods be carried out prior to the implementation of any master plan for the area.

(7th Session, 1978)

It is also recommended that a comprehensive survey be carried out to identify sites of the high possible archeological value so that these sites will not be disturbed as a result of any new construction. A very significant conclusion that could be drawn was that a large area stretching far around the temple site is still to be considered an archeological site. Before starting the landscaping it is advisable to carry out as many excavations as possible. He further suggested that an archeological survey should be carried out such as artificial seismic studies in order to detect archeological remnants in the investigated layers.

Study Teams Profile

Japanese Work Supervision Committee

Japan International Cooperation Agency organized the steering committee consisting of the members of:

KAMBAYASHI Ken	(Chairman) Executive Director, Japan National Tourist Organization
OHTSUII Yoshiro	(Vice chairman-Institution, operation and economy) Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport
KAWASHIMA Takeshi	(Tourism planning) Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport
ITOH Hidemasa	(Park planning) City Bureau, Ministry of Construction
SANGU Mitsuo	(Infrastructure planning) City Bureau, Ministry of Construction
OKAMOTO Keiji	(Facility planning) Housing Bureau, Ministry of Construction
KUMA Shinroku	(Land-use planning) Planning Bureau, Ministry of Construction
SEKINO Masaru (Dr.)	(Archeology) Former Director-general of Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties Member of Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Liaison and secretarial work handled by
Social Development Cooperation Division, JICA:

KUMAGISHI Kenji
OHNUKI Tomio

Indonesian Steering Committee

Indonesian Government organized the steering committee consisting of the members of:

Achmad TIRTOSUDIRO	(Chairman) Director-general, Directorate-general of Tourism (DGT), Department of Communications
Drs. ANDI Mappisammeng	(1st secretary) Directorate-general of Tourism (DGT)
R. SJAMSUDDIN SH	(2nd secretary) Directorate-general of Tourism (DGT)
Mohd. SALEH Tjakraamidjaja SH	Directorate-general of Tourism (DGT)
Drs. SOEKARSONO	Directorate-general of Tourism (DGT)
Drs. BAGINDA O. Sirurat	Directorate-general of Tourism (DGT)
Ir. SOEPARTO Wirjosapoetra	Head of Tourism Territorial Office, Yogyakarta
Drs. SARDJONO	Head of Tourism Territorial Office, Central Java
Drs. UKA Tjandrasasmito	Directorate-general of Culture, Department of Education
Ir. DJUANDA Djukardi	Directorate-general of Housing and City Planning, Department of Public Works
Drs. T. M. PARDEDE	Directorate-general of Public Administration and Regional Autonomy (PUOD), Department of Home Affairs
Drs. B. B. SIREGAR	Directorate-general of Agraria, Department of Home Affairs
Drs. MOCHTARUDDIN Siregar	BAPPENAS
Ir. S. ABDOLRACHMAN	Department of Communications
Ir. ILYAS	Directorate-general of Highways, Department of Public Works

JICA Study Team

The study team staffed by Pacific Consultants International in association with Japan City Planning organized by JICA, consisting of the experts of:

Project managing:	CHIBA Hideo	Project leader
	YAMADA Sohiko	Project manager, Physical planning
	KIKKAWA Takashi	Technical coordinator, Tourism planning
	CHIHARA Daigoro (Dr.)	Advisor, Archeology

Physical planning and design:

NAGAI Yasutaka	Planning coordinator, System design
CHIHARA Kentaro	Site planning
TANAKA Hiroshi	Landscape design
SHIGA Mikio	Facility design
ITOH Kanao	Land-use planning
KANAYA Yuji	Environmental planning

Engineering study:

SAKAI Hironobu	Chief engineer, Infrastructure
SHIINA Tsuneto	Transportation
HASEGAWA Hisao	Public utility
TAKEDA Keiichi	Energy and Communications

Feasibility study:

KOBORI Sachihiko	Development economy
HASHIMOTO Tetoshi	Tourism marketing

Coordinators of Indonesian Counterparts Team:

TOMEHARA Shigeharu	Village planning
NOGUCHI Hideo	Archeology

Areal survey, technical survey and map-making are carried out by Asia Air Survey consisting of the specialists of:

MASUDA Koji	(Aerophoto specialist)	
IIMORI Masao	SAGA Shinsuke	OKAMOTO Tamaaki (Surveyor)
KAWASAKI Ryoji	EDA Toshiyuki	(Analyst)

Indonesian Counterparts Team

The counterparts team assigned by the Government consisting of the experts of:

SOEPARTO Wirjosapoetra	(Chief counterpart) Head of Tourism Territorial Office, Yogyakarta
R. SJAMSUDDIN	(Coordinator) Project office, Tourism Development for Central Java and Yogyakarta Area
BONDAN Hermanisjarret	(Physical planning) Lecturer of University of Gajah Mada (UGM)
SOEWANDI Indhance	(Village planning) Lecturer of UGM
ALI Surono	(Facility Design) Lecturer of UGM
SOETJIPTO	(Agriculture) Lecturer of UGM
SOENARTO	(Biology) Lecturer of UGM
Prasetyo SUPONO	(Economy) Lecturer of UGM
SOENJOTO	(Sociology) Lecturer of UGM
SOEGENG Kartodjardjo	(Infrastructure) Ministry of Public Works
POERWORKO	(Tourism planning) Member of Yogyakarta Tourism Regional Board
MAULANA Ibrahim	(Archeology) Ministry of Education and Culture
PARIATA Westra	(Institution and law) Director of Institute of Administrative Development, UGM

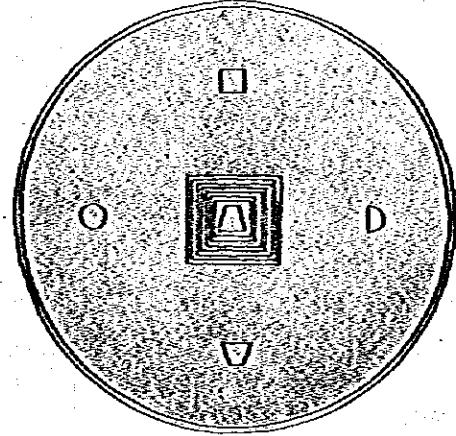
Ancient Planning Theories for the Premise of Our Study

Cosmos, or Locational Theory

According to the *Abhidharmakośasāstra*, this small world, including the world we live in, is comprised of three different worlds, that above the earth, that on the earth, and that below the ground. The world on the earth, i.e. the world in which we live, is the island Jambudvīpa in a sea surrounded by a circular chain of mountains. In the middle of this sea is Mt. Sumeru, which is the central axis of the world on the earth and which is surrounded by seven circular mountain chains. South of it is located this island of ours. The universe is made up of a billion of such small worlds.

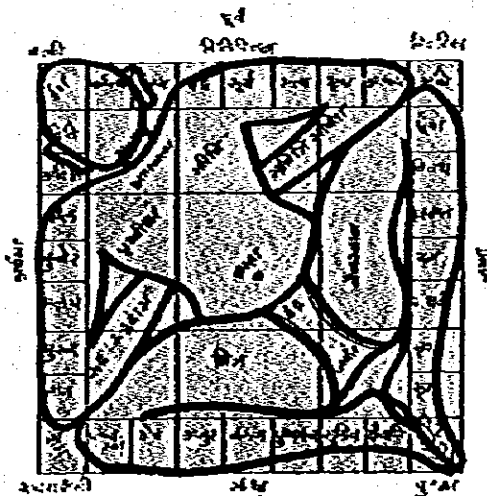
What is important about this symbolic structure of the universe is the fact that it has correctly expressed in intuitive and symbolic terms the makeup of the heavenly bodies and the world on the earth centering on the Himalayas and India as revealed by astronomy during its development since early modern times.

The people of ancient times often selected locations in accordance with such symbolic schemes in their awareness of space and formation of environment. In fact, an excellent example of this is the location of Candi Borobudur in the Kedud Basin as a sea surrounded all around by chains of mountains and with the candi in it as Mt. Sumeru.



Mandala, or Layout Theory

According to *Mayanata's Śilpa Śāstra*, there was a very large primitive man called Puruṣa who was causing a commotion on the earth, and the celestial god Indra crushed him onto the earth and designated different gods to occupy different parts of his crushed body. The schema that this resulted in is the Puruṣa Mandala, which is a square grid pattern. The people of ancient times felt that they had to follow this divinely conceived schema in building their towns and temples, and being no exception, it is thought that the Sailendra and Mataram dynasties, too, built their capitals on the basis of this ancient urban planning theory.



Mudra, or Phenomena Theory

In conclusion, it should be noted that images of the gods have been carved as expressions of phenomena in terms of their attributes and poses. The following are six such expressions of phenomenal aspects by the Buddha figures at Candi Borobudur.



Bhūmispṛśa-mudra

One can find the hand position calling the Earth as witness at the east side.

Vara-mudra

This hand position symbolizing Charity is located in the south.

Dhīyāna-mudra

Meditation is expressed through this hand position, which is found in the west.

Abhaya-mudra

The hands of Buddha simulating Fearlessness are placed in the north.

Witarka-mudra

To all four winds of Heaven on the fifth balustrade the hands of Buddha signify Reasoning.

Dharmacakra-mudra

During Buddha's first preaching he expressed the Turning of the Wheel of Law with this hand pose.

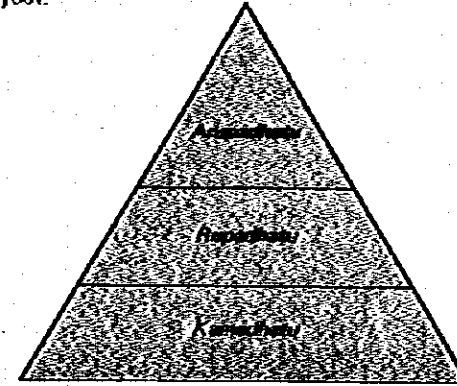
Sphere, or Composition Theory

Buddhism divides the world into three spheres, named Dhatus in Sanskrit. This cosmographic arrangement comprises the Sphere of Desire or Kamadhātu, the Sphere of Form or Rūpadhātu and the Sphere of Formlessness or Arūpadhātu.

This symbolic expression of the three spheres was used for both the plans and three-dimensional form of temple and shrine architecture, the base standing for the Sphere of Desire, the temple body for the Sphere of form, and the roof for the Sphere of Formlessness. In addition, each different architectural part was designed as a partial world and devoted to the god designated to it. Accordingly, the extremely diverse architectural expression should be considered as being symbolic of a total world made up of different parts.

Since the Javanese builders of Borobudur were averse to making rigid demarcations, these three spheres merged into one another as a harmonious entity. Architectonically they are pictured in a most splendid manner.

We have incorporated this cosmographic arrangement in our planning of the zoning system and the museum layout.

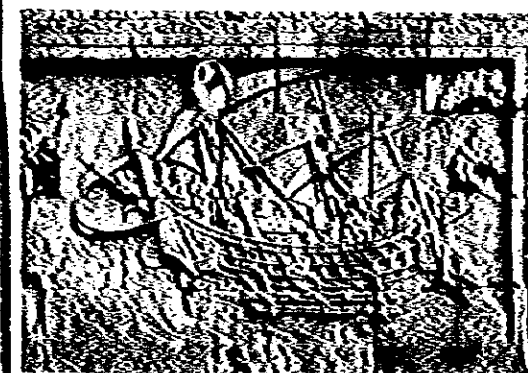


Sutra, or Educational Theory

Standing on a gallery of the temple, we should proceed in a clockwise direction in conformance with the direction of revolution of the world. It is customary for visitors to make a round in this direction (pradaksina) in order to show their respect for the gods before entering the temple body, where the temple idol is worshipped, for this makes it possible for them to experience transcendental existence in unit with the universe.

Along the gallery are relief scenes of the sutras which not express the divine world but also instruct the visitors in the same way that they would be if they were to read the sutra for themselves. Borobudur is a good example of this in that such reliefs treat six sutra in all, starting from the bottom and proceeding upward in the following order: Karmaṅkhaṅga, Lalitavistara, Jataka, Avāṅga, Gandavyūha, and Bhadrachari. Similarly, the Rāmāyana and Mahābhārata are treated in reliefs at Candi Loro Jonggrang.

We also have planned a field museum for education of visitors through experience as they make their way around the park.



Keynote of the Project



Betara Guru

Betara Guru is identical with Shiva, which can be gathered from his being represented multifaried, with a trident, and with the cow Andri which corresponds with Shiva's bull Nandi. He also obtains a commanding position in heaven, but he is less awe-inspiring.



Bima conversing with priest Durro

Significance of the Project

The historical age began in Java in the fifth or sixth century A.D. through contact with Indian culture. First came Hinduism and then Buddhism, coming in from the west and gradually spread to the central and then to the eastern parts of the island. For over a thousand years from that time to the first half of the sixteenth century a major civilization called the Hindu Javan culture dominated the island.

At the height of the Sailendra Dynasty (ca. 750-850) in Central Java there was a rapid flourishing of new, refined religious art, mainly at Magelang and Yogyakarta. The most representative examples of the legacy of this culture are the Borobudur and Loro Jonggrang temples, which stand as superb monuments to that period.

These and the many other monuments and ruins remaining in the area to this very day are of universal value from the archeological, historical, and artistic viewpoints, that is to say, they represent the common property of all mankind besides being the national cultural legacy of Indonesia, and will have to be passed down to future generation in an acceptable form.

The mission of the present project, therefore, is to achieve the national task of proper protection of such historical cultural assets, giving them their proper place in the national consciousness, and making proper use of them. In other words, the goals of this project are (i) the permanent preservation of a common cultural legacy of all mankind, (ii) formation of a symbol of national unity, and (iii) construction of national archeological parks.

Through achievement of this significant national project it will be possible to revive at this beautiful spot, "the garden of Java", after a period of more than a thousand years a symbolic monument of Indonesia's long history as an eternal message to future generations.

Permanent Preservation of the Historical Legacy

The fact that these archeological monuments still exist more than a thousand years after they were originally built is miraculous in itself, for it has been no easy matter for them to remain at all in the face of nature's onslaught in the form of erosion, earthquakes, the destructive force of tenacious jungle vegetation, and so forth. Now the monuments are faced with a new crisis in addition to such damage by natural forces, and that is damage caused by man. With increase in population and change in life styles, residential and agricultural development are encroaching right up to the vicinity the monuments, the existence of which is like a candle flame flickering in the wind. Nor are the monuments that have not yet been excavated free from the adverse effects of development. In fact, they may be wiped out completely and forever before we even have a chance of seeing them again.

We propose that comprehensive measures be taken in the face of this danger to ensure that these historical assets can be permanently preserved from the scholastic, administrative, and legal angles, including financial measures for undertaking the necessary works.

First of all, in view of the fact that many of the monuments that still exist so miraculously are already half destroyed and need urgent action to protect them from still further structural destruction, it will be necessary to do repair and restoration work along the lines of such work now underway in the case of Borobudur Temple.

Secondly, it will be necessary to make sanctuaries of monuments on the verge of extinction by nationalizing the land around them, improving their environments and scenery, and caring for them on a continuing basis.

Thirdly, early measures for preservation of unexcavated monuments will have to be taken in connection with the development of the areas concerned, including mandatory archeological assessments.

Preservation of the Historical Climate Over Wide Areas

The Borobudur and Prambanan monuments are located at the Kedu Basin and the Kewu Plain, Java's most plentiful grain producing area, on the skirts of the volcanic Mt. Merapi. One of the most beautiful locations in Java, this area has long been known as "Java's garden". Mt. Merapi, with its endless trail of smoke and the picturesque pastoral scenery with tropical trees and flowers and endless stretches of green rice paddies and coconut groves defy description. This is where the ancestors of present-day Indonesians nurtured the unique Hindu Javanese culture in the bosom of nature.

It is self evident that these monuments should be preserved as a part of the historical climate formed by them and the surrounding natural environment in order to maintain their true value. This historical climate and the Javan scenery are largely man-made products which change with the times. Nor are the natural conditions surrounding them absolute and eternal. Rather, they are bound to change as the times require. Our obligation is therefore to devise means of maintaining the historical climate with as few restrictions as possible on people's lives so that in the future as well visitors will be as impressed with it as we are now.

Maintenance of the historical climate does not mean leaving things just as they are. Rather, it will be necessary to add a new luster to environmental elements and life styles, which have been formed in harmony with and making use of nature, in the context of efforts to modernize villages in the area. This purpose cannot be achieved merely by planning efforts and administrative compulsion. Also indispensable are the understanding and participation of the people living there, for they are proud of their traditions and surroundings and have an active interest in maintaining their values.



Rulmaka and Rulmalaka attacking Bima

Traditional Village Improvement

It is estimated on the basis of the discovery of "Java man" and other evidence that there were people living on Java, a southern island near the equator, as long ago as 400,000 years, and the island has since ancient times been known as a rich land yielding grain in plentiful quantities. At the beginning of the 18th century its population stood at about 5 million, and it has continued to increase since then, having long since reached the saturation point. It is now one of the areas of the world with the highest population density - more than 1,200 persons per km². Furthermore, the land has been cultivated to the maximum extent possible, and practically 100% of the land is being used for this or other purposes. The Borobudur and Prambanan areas are no exception. Considering further expected increase in population and accompanying urban and other development, a state of affairs is developing in which the very existence of the monuments is threatened. In the face of this reality, what we must do is to take another close look at the state of land use around these monuments and formulate comprehensive controls with a view to achieving an orderly and balanced land use pattern. We must also focus our attention on life in the region, for not only does it go without saying that in trying to achieve the above-mentioned purpose we must not impair the growth and development of the region but it will also be necessary to take active steps to deal with population increase, to secure the needed amount of agricultural land in a situation where land is scarce, to improve productivity, to modernize living, to improve public services, and so on. In order to meet these requirements it will be necessary to control unplanned development on the basis of standards for optimization of land use and also to guide efficient development through public investment in production infrastructure in order to be able to undertake new community development in which there is compatibility between preservation of the historical environment and development of the land. Needless to say, such community development should not be a one-sided affair forced on the local residents by administrative authorities. Rather, it should be something that the local residents themselves can take pride in.

This undertaking will be of pilot significance for community development throughout the country, and the know-how proved in it will be able to be widely applied in other areas as well.



Bima facing the ocean

Promotion of National Tourism and School Trips

Besides its unique natural scenic beauty, the Central Java area has a great wealth of historical and cultural tourism assets. The Borobudur and Prambanan temples and the other archeological monuments in this area which remind us of the brilliant culture of the Central Java period of Indonesian history are historical tourism assets of world renown. The attractiveness of this area as the spiritual homeland of all Indonesians is partly due to the fact that the culture of the Central Java period, known as Hindu Javan art, has been passed down to this day in local folk arts, including music, handicrafts, and fine arts.

The tourism of this area should be promoted not just as sightseeing but as social tourism oriented toward experiencing the cultural roots of the Indonesian people.

The Borobudur and Prambanan temples, as monuments to Indonesia's historical cultural legacy, should be used as living teaching materials to enlighten the people to the nation's history and culture.

It will also be necessary to take steps on the cultural administrative level for the purpose of reinforcing their cultural symbolism as national highlights and achieving diversity of their utilization. For this purpose it will be necessary to make this area a center of national tourism and a major destination for school trips and promote its use through promotional efforts on the national level and expansion of the various kinds of tourism facilities.

Promotion of cultural and educational tourism under the slogan of "Once in a Lifetime" will not only serve the purposes of the tourism sector but also stimulate interregional exchanges and serve as a basic strategy for promotion of national unity.

Formation of an International Cultural Tourism City

The Indian culture from which the Hindu Java culture of Indonesia was born had a great influence on China, Korea, and Japan to the north and the Indochina peninsula and Indonesia to the south, putting down roots there and fusing with indigenous cultures as an initiating element in the formation of the distinct culture of each area. In fact, in those days the capitals of various Asian countries were sister cities within what might be considered a great sphere of Indian culture.

It is believed that at that time the Central Java area and particularly the capital of the Shailendra and Mataram dynasties engaged in active cultural and personnel exchanges with India, but after a history of some two hundred years it suddenly disappeared from the annals of history sometime in the 10th century. At the beginning of the 19th century, however, this area once again opened its doors to international society. That was when the Englishman Sir Thomas S. Raffles made the historical discovery of Borobudur temple. From then on a large number of researchers undertook scholastic and scientific investigation of the temple, solving its mysteries one by one, confirming its historical and artistic value, and letting the world know what a significant find it was. As a result, the temple came to attract more and more attention among the general public throughout the world, and the number of foreign tourist visitors to it has increase from about 5,000 a year at the end of the 1960's to over 60,000 a year today. In another 15 years this figure is expected to grow to 150,000.

It is only fitting that this treasure house of Hindu Java art should once again become a center of international exchanges for the purpose of conveying an accurate picture of 20th century Indonesian culture to international society.

Promotion of international tourism in this area should be more than just a means of earning foreign exchange. Rather, it should be based on a vision of formation of an international city around a core consisting of a cultural legacy that Indonesians can be proud of as they enter the 21st century.



Bima and Dersurji at the abode of the dead

Strategy for Passing on the Message of Borobudur and Prambanan

The Borobudur and Prambanan monuments, historical monuments of the highest artistic value and greatest age in Indonesia's historical cultural legacy and which are the best known and loved both at home and abroad, still convey to us a lofty message well over a millennium since they were built.

We owe this valuable experience of receiving this message from the 8th century to those who built the monuments, those who cared for them over the centuries, and those who rediscovered them and put so much effort into their research and protection.

It is our duty now in the latter part of the 20th century to ensure that this message continues to be passed on to future generations.

This will involve not just protection of the monuments themselves but comprehensive protection and improvement of the historical environment, including the areas surrounding the monuments. At the same time it will be necessary to utilize the monuments as cultural and educational assets for the purpose of giving people at home and abroad a better understanding and appreciation of their part in Indonesia's cultural past.

These ends can be attained by the following means:

- (1) Establishment of a zoning system consisting of five kinds of circular preservation zones with the same center at the main monument in each case in order to make it possible to manage and maintain the monuments and their surroundings and control development in a systematic fashion.
- (2) Construction of two national archeological parks, one centering on Borobudur temple and the other on Loro Jonggrang Temple, as the crystallization of the idea of the project and its overall symbol, providing them with the facilities that they will need in order to function as archeological research and archeological administration centers and as service centers for the large number of people who will come to see the monuments.
- (3) Formulation of long-term plans for comprehensive development and preservation with respect to each of the preservation zones in line with the above-mentioned aims and centering on construction of the two parks.
- (4) Implementation of an initial 10-year program during the period covered by Pelita III and Pelita IV (1979-1989) to get the park construction started and form a firm basis for carrying the project forward in the future.