

THE ADVANTAGES OF PRAMBANAN TEMPLE EXISTENCE AND ITS CONSERVATION

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Abstract

Prambanan tourist numbers continue to increase dramatically from year to year, which causes Prambanan temple always swamped with visitors. This is feared to adversely affect the sustainability of Prambanan. The temple area must be maintained and preserved its existence from being damaged in order to Prambanan can always provide benefits not only for economic activities, but also in tourism activities. The existence of Prambanan Temple provides benefits to the community, education, and also tourism in Indonesia. Because the number of Prambanan Temple visitors increasing significantly, conservation efforts are needed so that the existence of Prambanan remain stable and undamaged.

Keywords: tourism activities, economic activities, conservation

Introduction

The tourism industry is a chain of activities that are very long, ranging from travel agencies, hotels, restaurants, handicrafts and local art. So, the extent to which tourism can enhance the welfare of the community and is highly dependent on the cooperation between the community, government and private. In doing construction, these three components can not be separated in order to avoid a gap and the planned target is reached.

Because the harmonious and balanced coordination of these elements is needed. (Spillane, 1994 : 63). As one tourist destination areas (DTW), Yogyakarta has no less competitiveness compared with other regions. Yogyakarta has also been designated as the second tourism destination area after Bali. It is proof that the establishment of Yogyakarta as the DTW has been rooted in the Yogyakarta community awareness of the importance of tourism. This establishment is because Yogyakarta has a flagship attraction in the form of Prambanan. Prambanan is one of Indonesia's monumental cultural heritage. This temple is the largest Hindu heritage in the region of Central Java and Yogyakarta (DIY). Apart from being an amazing historical site that is able to bring the audience as an object of research or tourism, on certain occasions Prambanan is also used as one of the potential centers of Hindu religious rituals in Indonesia.

PT. Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur Prambanan and Ratu Boko as those who manage Prambanan temple hopes that Prambanan could be an interesting attraction for the visitors. Visitors made up of tourists, researchers and Hindus. Prambanan temple visitors not only come from within the country, but also from abroad.

The temple, which since 1991 is appointed by UNESCO as a world cultural heritage (World Wonder Heritage) has a complex occupying an area of 39.8 hectares. Prambanan towering as high as 47 meters or 5 meters higher than Borobudur. Prambanan is seemingly strong and sturdy. This is consistent with the background of the construction of this temple, which shows the glory of Hindu civilization in Java. This temple is quite unique and interesting because temple was not built using cement or other adhesive.

Prambanan tourist numbers continue to increase dramatically from year to year, which causes Prambanan temple always swamped with visitors. This is feared to adversely affect the sustainability of Prambanan. The temple area must be maintained and preserved its existence from being damaged in order to Prambanan can always provide benefits not only for economic activities, but also in tourism activities.

History of Candi Prambanan

The name Prambanan, derived from the name of the village where the temple stands, is believed to be the change of the name of the dialect of Javanese language from the term theology Hindu *Para Brahman* means “Brahman Agung” is Brahman or the eternal highest and greatest reality that can not be described, which is often equated with the concept of God in Hinduism. Another opinion considers the Brahman may refer to the heyday of the temple which was formerly filled by brahmins. Another opinion put forward the notion that the name "Prambanan" comes from the root word *mban* in the Java language that is meaningful to bear or have a task, refer to the Hindu gods who took on the task to organize and run the harmony of the universe. Prambanan Temple is the largest Hindu temple in Indonesia, 47 meters tall, and built in the 9th century. Prambanan Temple is located 17 km to the east of Yogyakarta, on the edge of the highway to Solo. The main temples are the temple of Shiva (middle), Brahma Temple (south), Vishnu (north). Wahana Temple (vehicle) is located in front of as a vehicle of Trimurti; Angkasa Temple is the vehicle of Brahma (God of Guardian), Nandi Temple (Buffalo) is the vehicle of Shiva (God of Destruction) and the Garuda Temple is the vehicle of Vishnu (God of Creation). On the wall balustrade of the Shiva Temple and Brahma Temple carved reliefs of the Ramayana story.

Candi Wisnu mempunyai bentuk, ukuran, relief, dan hiasan dinding luar sama dengan Candi Brahma. Perbedaanannya, pada bagian dalam terdapat arca Dewa Wisnu. Sementara pada dinding pagar langkan sebelah dalam dipahatkan relief cerita Kresnayana “Awatara” atau titisan Dewa Wisnu. (Maryanto, 2007: 23)

Prambanan is known again when a Dutchman named C.A.Lons visited Java in 1733 and reported on the temple ruins which overgrown shrubs. First attempt to rescue the Prambanan is done by Ijzerman in 1885 by cleaning the chambers of the temple from the stone ruins. In 1902, the development started, led by Van Erp for the temple of Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma. Attention to Prambanan temples continues to grow. In 1933, the trial of Brahma and Vishnu temples was successfully arranged. After experiencing various obstacles, on December 23 1953, Shiva temple was completely refurbished. Brahma Temple began restoration in 1978 and inaugurated in 1987. Vishnu Temple started restored in 1982 and completed in 1991. The next restoration activities carried out on three pieces of ancillary temples that are in front of the temple of Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma temple and 4 kelir temples and 4 corner temples.

Prambanan Temple complex was built by Wamca (Dynasty) Sanjaya kings in the 9th century. Prambanan is a temple complex with the main temple facing east, with the overall shape resembling the mountains of the puppets (*wayang kulit*) as high as 47 meters. Hinduism understands Tri Murti consisting of Brahma as The Creator, Vishnu as The Preserver, and Shiva as The Destroyer. The main chamber of the main temple of Lord Shiva is occupied as the Great God so that we can conclude a Shiva temple Prambanan. Prambanan Temple or Shiva Temple is also often referred to as the temple of Loro Jonggrang associated with the legend that tells of a tall virgin girl, the daughter of King Boko who built his empire on the hill south of the temple complex of Prambanan.

Candi Siwa mempunyai luas dasar 34 meter persegi dan tinggi 47 meter. Candi Siwa merupakan candi terbesar dan terpenting di halaman pusat. Dinamakan Candi Siwa karena di dalamnya terdapat arca Siwa karena di dalamnya terdapat arca Siwa Mahadewa. Selain arca Mahadewa, juga terdapat arca Siwa Mahaguru, Ganesha, dan Durga (Rara Jonggrang). (Maryanto, 2007: 22)

The edge of the temple is bounded by the balustrade, which is decorated with reliefs of Ramayana that can be enjoyed when we *berperadaksina* (walking around the temple with the center cansi always on our right) through the hallway. The story continues on the balustrade of Brahma Temple located on the left (south) of the main temple. While on the balustrade of Vishnu Temple, located on the right (north) of the main temple, is carved reliefs depicting the Kresnadipayana story which tells the childhood story of King Krishna as an incarnation of Lord Vishnu in eradicating the insolence to be sweeping the world.

Reliefs story, besides reliefs which serves to decorate the temple, in Prambanan Temple complex, also carved reliefs depicting the order or sequence of a story. The story engraved on Prambanan Temple is taken from the Ramanayana and Kresnayana story.

Relief cerita Ramayana dipahatkan pada bagian dalam pagar langkan Candi Siwa dan Candi Brahma. Pada Candi Siwa dipahatkan 42 panil, sedangkan di Candi Brahma terdapat 30 panil. Cerita dimulai dari pintu sebelah timur dan

urutan ceritanya didapat dengan cara pradaksina (berjalan menganankan candi atau searah jarum jam. (Maryanto, 2007 : 42)

Chamber of the main temple facing to the north contains the statue of Durga, the consort of Lord Shiva, but generally people refer to it as Roro Jonggrang statue, which according to legend, the stone statue was formerly a living body of a beautiful princess who was condemned by knight Bondowoso, to complete its ability to create a thousand statues in one night.

Brahma Temple and Vishnu Temple each has a fruit stall, occupied by the statues of the gods. In the front of the three temples of the god Trimurti, there are three temples containing vehicle of the three gods. The three temples have now been restored and only the middle of the temple (in front of Shiva Temple) which still contains a statue of a bull named Nandi, the vehicle of Lord Shiva.

Brahma is a very important deity in Hinduism. Brahma is believed to be God the Creator of the World. Based on archaeological data, the statue of Brahma did not have many adherents in ancient Javanese society. Tugas Dewa Brahma sebagai Dewa Pencipta, dianggap sebagai sebuah pekerjaan yang sudah selesai. Oleh karena itu, Dewa Brahma tidak ditakuti oleh manusia seperti halnya Dewa Siwa. (Maryanto, 2007: 29)

The Facilities Located in The Area of Prambanan

Archaeological Museum

In the archaeological park complex of Prambanan Temple, there is a museum that holds various archaeological findings of historical objects. The museum is located on the north side of Prambanan Temple, between the Prambanan temple and the Prambanan Lumbung temple. The museum is built in traditional Javanese architecture, in the form of *Joglo* house. Prambanan Archaeological Museum has 2 halls (*pendopo*), the living room inside the joglo and in the middle of the museum. The first pavilion contains a *gamelan* and two empty halls. We can see some enforced bamboo wood structure to remain standing.

In the west wing, there are dozens of artifacts of the temple, the chief god and goddess, gold jewelries, panels, etc. On the front yard, there is a stone statue of a man posed in various positions, such as sitting, dancing, praying, riding animals, etc. Some of them look strange because their faces are flat, they have no eyes and nose. In the east wing, the collection focuses on the restoration of the temple. We can see pictures of archaeologists with white uniform and round hat. The scene in the exhibition tells visitors about how the restoration of the temple is not an easy project. It needs a lot of energy, time, and money. Some scenes are displayed on the walls and there is a part of the restoration of the temple for a year. One part of the temple need a year to recover, so, if you see 47 meters from the Prambanan temple, imagine how long it took to build that building. Some difficult techniques and methods are also described in the graphical displays and photographs.

Audio Visual Room

The last part of the Museum of Prambanan is the audio visual room. In the room, we can watch a movie about Prambanan Temple in a short scene that lasted 15-20 minutes. The film tells a brief history of the temple, of which it was first founded by Dutch archaeologists until it was designated as World Heritage by UNESCO Building and had recovery in the 80s.

Children's Playground (Kampung Dolanan Nusantara)

This playground is a safe place for children who want to play around the temples of Prambanan. To enter the children's playground is free of charge. There are many children's games there, such as swings, slides, seesaw, etc. Playground is now renamed as Kampung Dolanan Nusantara.

Restaurant

Located on the west side of the temple Prambanan beside the outdoor stage. This restaurant serves a buffet menu of Indonesian cuisine at a price of Rp 77,000 per pax. Usually visited in the afternoon until evening. Prambanan as the backdrop creates a romantic atmosphere for dinner while waiting for the Ramayana Ballet show which starts at 19:30 pm. The restaurant is open from 18:00 P.M.

Mini Train

Ticket prices for the mini train with the cost of Rp7.000,00. This mini train can deliver you around Prambanan Temple. With the mini train, visitors do not have to walk because of the provided could cover the whole arena Taman Wisata Candi Prambanan.

Souvenir Kiosks

To give you unforgettable memories to visitors, stalls are provided for shopping of souvenirs. Stalls in Prambanan Temple area are approximately 92 fruit stalls. Price souvenir stall in Prambanan reasonably priced and varied forms. Goods sold include T-shirts, key chains, miniature temples, fans, bags, batik clothing, batik sandals, and accessories such as bracelets, necklaces, and rings.

Parking Area

Prambanan Temple parking area can accommodate approximately 40 buses, 160 cars, and 180 motorbikes.

Tabel 1
Parking Fee

	Bus	Car	Motorcycle
Price	Rp. 15.000,-	Rp. 5.000,-	Rp. 3.000

Source: Wiharjanto (Head of Admistration Candi Prambanan)

All facilities are included to the entrance fee of Prambanan Temple:

Tabel 2
Entrance Fee

	General	Student	Children (6years)
Domestic	30.000 IDR	12.500 IDR	12.000 IDR
Foreign	20 USD	10 USD	10 USD

Source: Wiharjanto (Head of Admistration Candi Prambanan)

Advantages of Prambanan Temple Existence

Benefits to Society

Prambanan Temple is one of the famous tourist spots in Yogyakarta. This temple is the largest Hindu temple in Indonesia. Prambanan requires a lot of manpower to provide better quality, like a restaurant, tour guide, security, etc. Prambanan Temple is surrounded by an enormous garden, so it takes a lot of manpower to be able to care and clean. Based on the information I received from an informant, Mrs. Chrisnamurti, SH. MM, a General Manager at PT. Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur Prambanan and Ratu Boko, said that Prambanan has less than 400 people who are assigned to be cleaners of Prambanan Temple area. Most of them are people live around Prambanan Temple itself.

In addition, there are 20 people working as security, 50 people working as staff in the Prambanan Unit Office as the management of Prambanan Temple under the auspices of PT TWC Borobudur, Prambanan and Ratu Boko, and about 20 people working in the restaurant. In addition, many communities around Prambanan open a business there. They sell various items, such as bags, bracelets, necklaces, key chains, shirts, etc. Those who initially may not have a job, are able to earn money by selling around Prambanan. Prambanan recruits \pm 500 workers. This proves that the Prambanan can reduce the number of unemployment, particularly in the area of Yogyakarta.

Benefits for Education

Prambanan temple has facilities that are often used as a means of education. The first is the Archaeological Museum. Collections stored in the museum are various temple stones and various statues found around Prambanan Temple site; for example, Nandi bull statue, sage Agastya, Shiva, Vishnu, Garuda, and Durga Mahisasuramardini, including the Shiva Linga stone, a symbol of fertility. A replica of the golden treasure of the famous Wonoboyo findings, such as the Ramayana carved bowls, scoop, bag, money, and gold jewelries, are also displayed in this museum. Because of the interesting collections owned by the museum, it is no wonder that many school students and college students who take advantage of this museum as a means of learning.

Furthermore, there is an audio-visual room featuring a short film about Prambanan. The film lasting 15-20 minutes tells a brief history of the temple, of which the first was founded by Dutch archaeologists, designated as World

Heritage by UNESCO Building and had recovery in the 80s. Other than that, the Prambanan Temple has an enormous garden named Campgrounds Rama Shinta. Many schools use it as a school camp event.

Benefits for Indonesia's Tourism

Prambanan is the largest Hindu temple complex in Indonesia, even in Southeast Asia. The temple, which since 1991 by UNESCO as a world cultural heritage (World Wonder Heritage) is certainly an attraction for tourists visiting Yogyakarta. Not only domestic tourists, but international tourists also come to the Prambanan temple complex. A fairly high price is not a problem for foreign visitors. The peak of tourist arrivals is in the month of May to September. Not only Asian tourists who come to visit Prambanan, but also from other parts of the world, and European visitors are mostly from the Netherlands. Based on an interview with Mr. Wiharjanto as Head of Prambanan Operational Unit, the attachment history between Indonesia and the Netherlands led to a lot of Dutch tourists who want to visit Indonesia, including Yogyakarta. For domestic tourists, the highlight of his visit was the school holidays in June and early July, the holiday of Eid, and Christmas holidays. At the time of Eid holiday, domestic guests are dominated by family groups. While other holiday season, Prambanan is dominated by the visitors who come from school groups. Groups of visitor from school not only from Yogyakarta and surrounding areas, but also from Jakarta, West Java, East Java, and even outside of Java such as Lampung, Bali and Sumatra. Prambanan is also visited by Hindus all over the world to be able to pray there. As a Hindu temple, tourists from India, who are mostly Hindus, are extremely happy when they visit Taman Wisata Candi Prambanan. Prambanan benefits for tourism in Indonesia is huge. This is evident from the level of visits in the last 3 years increased rapidly with statistics as follows:

Table 3
Visitors of Prambanan Temple
2011-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Domestic	967.132	993.318	1.107.345	1.219.531	1.407.967
Foreign	133.352	143.527	167.169	196.198	206.782
Total	1.100.484	1.136.845	1.274.514	1.415.729	1.614.749

Source: Wiharjanto (Head of Administration Candi Prambanan)

Other Activities in Prambanan

In addition to visiting the temples in Prambanan, visitors can perform other activities. Prambanan not only presents the beauty of the temple structure and beautiful reliefs carved on the wall of the temple, but there are also activities held to draw the attention of the tourists.

1. Ramayana

Ramayana is a classical colossal performing arts that is beautiful, amazing and unrivaled. This show is able to bring together a variety of Javanese arts such as dance, drama, and music in one stage and one momentum to present the Ramayana story, an epic legendary of Walmiki works written in Sanskrit with Prambanan Temple as the backdrop of the ballet performance. Ramayana story presented in the show is similar to those engraved on Prambanan. As many told, the story of Ramayana carved on the beautiful Hindu temple is similar to the story in oral tradition in India. The long and suppersful storyline is summarized into four plays; abduction of Sinta, Anoman mission to Alengka, death Kumbakarna or Ravana, and Rama-Sita reunion. Ramayana is held three times a week, namely on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When the full moon comes, ballet last for 4 consecutive episodic and played for 4 consecutive days in May and October.

In May and October (dry season), Ramayana Ballet stage is held open with benefit of seeing Prambanan as a backdrop. In November-April (rainy season), Ramayana ballet takes place on the closed stage named Trimurti Theatre. Ramayana Ballet which starts at 19:30 involves 200 people who are artists, dancers, and gamelan musicians.

Table 4
Pricelist of Ramayana Ballet 2015

Class	Price
VIP	Rp 375.000
Special Class	Rp 250.000
First Class	Rp 175.000
Second Class	Rp 100.000
Student (Min 30 people and enclose the discount permission letter from school/university)	Rp 40.000

Source : Theatre and Performance Unit (Management of Ramayana Ballet)

Tawur Agung

Every year, Prambanan conducts Tawur. Beautiful Hindu rituals are held on the eve of Nyepi where the demons are fearful and leave because of ceremonial offerings. Prambanan hosts the largest celebration of the Hindu ceremony in Central Java. With Bali calendar calculations, Nyepi ceremony is held in May or April each year. The ceremony begins when the sun is at its highest point during the day. Incense is then burned and Veda is recited, with the accompaniment of a tinkling bell. Participants excitedly gathered around a large artificial paper effigies known as Ogoh-Ogoh and then burned before sunrise to symbolize all evil has disappeared before the New Year.

The purpose of the ceremony and the offering is to achieve harmony between man, God, and their environment. To accomplish this, Nyepi day is likened as the day of reflection and calm discussion of religious because Hindus are not allowed to leave the house. Even in Bali, visitors can not leave their hotel.

Nyepi symbolize that the New Year should start with a void, in other words, that our existence from nothingness, as well as provide a new beginning for the new year.

Preservation Prambanan Temple

1. Preservation of Prambanan is conducted by the Yogyakarta Archaeological Heritage Preservation Hall. Yogyakarta Archaeological Heritage Preservation Hall formulate strategies with goals and objectives that are achieved maximumly, among others:

- a. Develop a critical attitude towards the values of ancient relics (objects of cultural heritage, including the Prambanan) in order to build public awareness to realize the Yogyakarta Special Region as a center of education, culture and tourism.
- b. Change in the preservation paradigm of Prambanan Temple that was initially only oriented to the preservation of conservation and utilization of sound in the long-term needs.
- c. The spatial arrangement of the protected areas and cultivation relating to the preservation of cultural heritage objects including Prambanan Temple.
- d. Participatory approach in order to enhance community participation.

2. One of the conservation efforts was done by Prambanan Temple restoration. The general public understands the word restoration as building improvements, while the restoration of cultural heritage is building improvement activities that are specific or special. Given the importance of the preservation of cultural heritage restoration, then Restoration Working Group (Kelompok Kerja Pemugaran) in the government institution named Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage (Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya) in Yogyakarta. BPCB is a Technical Implementation Unit (Unit Pelaksana Teknis) of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage Preservation and Museum whose duties and functions are to preserve the cultural heritage. In general, this Working Group has duties and functions to handle work related to the preservation of cultural heritage, in particular the activities associated with the restoration of cultural heritage, including the Prambanan Temple. At the progress to date, tasks of Restoration Working Group is not only a physical restoration of the Prambanan temple building, but also related directly with sustainable, synergistic and forward looking characteristic activities, and also doing activities such as discussion and evaluation.

3. At first, there were many houses built around Prambanan temple complex. Year by year, Prambanan visitors continues to increase rapidly. The more visitors that come means the facilities should also get better. PT. Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur Prambanan and Ratu Boko Temple held conservation efforts by buying all the land around the temple complex and buy replacement land for the citizens of the land owners. Later, the land formerly owned by residents was built into a complex of Prambanan Temple Tourism Park. After the liberation of the land of the population, then the Prambanan complex became 39.8 hectares in size.

Of these lands, Taman Wisata Complex was built whose content is not just only the temple, but the shade trees that are quite large as well as facilities such as Museum of Archaeology, audio visual room, children's playground, souvenir shops, parking lots, places of worship, cafeteria, etc.

4. On 27 May 2006, a powerful earthquake, ie 6.2 magnitude, struck the city of Yogyakarta and surrounding areas at 5:55 o'clock in the morning. Prambanan Temple which is located 17 km from the city of Yogyakarta also feel the impact of the enormity of the earthquake that occurred. Not few part of Prambanan Temple that suffered severe damage at that time. Damage suffered by the Prambanan Temple have a great impact not only for tourism, but also to the economic activities around Prambanan Temple. The decreasing number of Prambanan Temple visitors is a very significant result in the cessation of economic activities such as management of Prambanan Temple suffered losses, the sale of souvenirs, food and beverages are deserted and photographers were not earning money. Prambanan Temple visitors who came were also disappointed because it was forbidden to climb the temple and they could just enjoy the temple from a distance. P.T Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur Prambanan and Ratu Boko and the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage DIY reconstructed the damaged temple buildings. The United Nation organization that deals with Culture, Science and Education (UNESCO) gave a commitment to the Indonesian government to help fund the improvement of a number of parts of the temple that were damaged by the quake. Repair of Prambanan Temple still continues until now.

5. PT. Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur Prambanan and Ratu Boko attempts Visitors Management, which limit visitors to not only focused to climb the temple, but also spread visitors around the temple by providing facilities such as Archaeological Museum, audio visual room, a train garden, and a children's playground.

Conclusion

Conclusion

1. The existence of Prambanan Temple provides benefits to the community, education, and also tourism in Indonesia.
2. Because the number of Prambanan Temple visitors increasing significantly, conservation efforts are needed so that the existence of Prambanan remain stable and undamaged.

Suggestions

1. In order for visitors to not only focus on the Prambanan Temple, the garden around the temple should be made more attractive again.
2. Facilities around Prambanan Temple need to be added in order to better attract tourists, such as meeting room and a more modern museum.
3. Preservation efforts of Prambanan Temple should be done, for example, by organizing "Save Prambanan" social activities, to clean the temple together with the involvement of students, communities, governments, and visitors.

Attachment



Example of Souvenir in Prambanan Area

Picture source:

<http://www.straypusiket.com/2014/05/prambanan-temple-yogyakarta.html>



Prambanan Museum

Picture source:

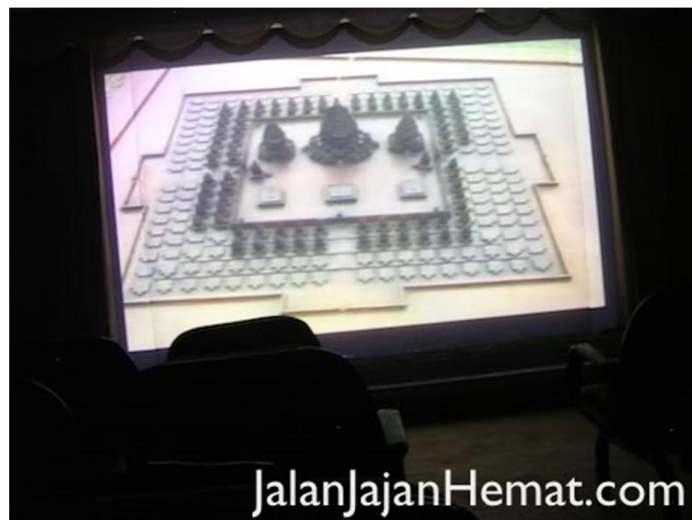
<http://jalanjalanterus.me/2011/09/30/cantikn-ya-candi-prambanan/>



Prambanan Museum can be a form of
Education for Children

Picture source:

<http://www.tourjogja.com/berita-141-museum-prambanan-silent-story-of-restoration.html>



Audio Visual Room of Prambanan

Picture source:

<http://www.jalanjalahemat.com/2012/03/candi-prambanan-candi-hindu-cantik-warisan-dunia/>



Children Area as a Facility of Prambanan Temple

Picture source:

<http://www.jalanjajanhemat.com/2012/03/candi-prambanan-candi-hindu-cantik-warisan-dunia/>



Scout Activity in Rama Shinta Garden

Picture source:

<http://www.antarafoto.com/peristiwa/v1278747602/pramuka-berkemah>



Restaurant in Prambanan Temple Area, Usually
Crowded Before Ramayana Ballet Performance

Picture source:

<https://kresnatour.wordpress.com/daily-coach-tour/>



Ramayana Ballet Performance in Open Air Theatre

Picture source:

Primary Data, 17 August 2015



Ramayana Ballet Performance in Trimutri
Indoor

Picture source:

[https://mizanie.wordpress.com/category/photos/
page/3/](https://mizanie.wordpress.com/category/photos/page/3/)



Ogoh-ogoh in Tawur Agung Prambanan

Picture source:

[http://print.kompas.com/baca/2015/03/20/Presiden-
Nyepi-Momen-Evaluasi-Diri-dan-Bersihkan-J](http://print.kompas.com/baca/2015/03/20/Presiden-Nyepi-Momen-Evaluasi-Diri-dan-Bersihkan-J)