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Legal Politics of Preservation of Borobudur Temple As A World Cultural Heritage

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Abstract

This study analyzes the legal politics behind the preservation of Borobudur Temple as a World Cultural Heritage site. Recognized by UNESCO in 1991, Borobudur Temple holds significant historical, architectural, and spiritual value and serves as a vital asset for Indonesian tourism. However, its sustainability faces various threats, including physical damage due to natural and human factors, as well as pressures from unsustainable tourism practices. Using a qualitative approach with a case study method, this research examines the national legal framework (particularly Law No. 11 of 2010) and international regulations (the UNESCO Convention of 1972) governing the temple's preservation. The findings indicate that despite the existence of legal frameworks and various government-led programs, policy implementation still encounters significant challenges. These include limited budget and human resources, low public awareness, and the negative impacts of commercialization and mass tourism. The study emphasizes the importance of a collaborative approach involving the government, local communities, non-governmental organizations, and international stakeholders. Active community participation through empowerment and education programs is deemed crucial to foster a sense of ownership and responsibility. In conclusion, the study offers recommendations to increase budget allocation, utilize modern technology for monitoring, strengthen regulations, and develop sustainable tourism and comprehensive education programs to ensure the preservation of Borobudur Temple for future generations.

Keywords: Legal Politics, Preservation, Borobudur Temple, World Cultural Heritage, UNESCO, Community Participation, Sustainable Tourism.

Introduction

Borobudur Temple, located in Magelang, Central Java, is one of the most iconic monuments in Indonesia and has been recognized as a World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO since 1991. As the world's largest Buddhist architectural structure, Borobudur Temple has high aesthetic value and symbolizes Indonesia's rich history and culture. With more than 2 million visitors annually, Borobudur Temple plays an important role in Indonesia's tourism sector, one of the main pillars of the national economy. However, behind its charm, Borobudur Temple faces various threats that can disrupt its sustainability, ranging from damage due to natural factors and human activities to the lack of awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage. Therefore, it is important to understand the legal policies that govern the preservation of Borobudur Temple and how these policies can be implemented effectively to preserve this cultural heritage for future generations. With the right approach, collaboration between the government, the community, and non-governmental organizations is needed to create collective awareness of the importance of Borobudur Temple and support its preservation efforts. These efforts will involve strengthening regulations, education, and campaigns that can increase public understanding of the importance

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of preserving the cultural heritage that UNESCO has recognized as a World Heritage Site.

1. The Importance of Borobudur Temple as a World Cultural Heritage

Borobudur Temple is an outstanding example of Buddhist architecture and art that combines spiritual values with visual beauty. With more than 500 Buddha statues and 2,672 relief panels, Borobudur Temple functions as a place of worship and an educational medium that illustrates Buddhist teachings. According to UNESCO data, Borobudur Temple has become one of Indonesia's leading tourist destinations, contributing significantly to national income. In a study conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the tourism sector contributed around 5% to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020, and Borobudur Temple is one of the main magnets for domestic and foreign tourists (BPS, 2021).

2. Threats to the preservation of Borobudur Temple

Although Borobudur Temple has a very high value, its preservation is not free from various threats. These threats can come from natural factors, such as the eruption of Mount Merapi, which can affect the environmental conditions around the temple. In addition, human activities such as unplanned infrastructure development and an uncontrolled increase in the number of visitors also have the potential to damage the temple's structure. According to a report from the Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture, there has been an increase in damage to several parts of the temple due to these factors, so concrete steps are needed to maintain its sustainability (Kemdikbud, 2022).

3. Objectives and scope of the study

This study aims to analyze the legal policy related to preserving Borobudur Temple as a world cultural heritage. By understanding the existing legal framework, this study is expected to provide recommendations for improving more effective preservation policies. The scope of this study includes a study of various national and international regulations governing the preservation of cultural heritage, as well as a case study on the implementation of preservation policies at Borobudur Temple. Through this approach, a sustainable solution can be found to maintain Borobudur Temple as one of the world's valuable cultural heritages.

Problem Formulation

The explanation of the conditions that have been explained previously is the basis for compiling the problem formulation in this study, namely:

1. What are the legal and political aspects influence the preservation of Borobudur Temple?
2. How is the implementation of the Borobudur Temple preservation policy?
3. What is the community's role in preserving Borobudur Temple?

Literatur Review

A. History of Borobudur Temple

1. Origin and Construction of the Temple

Borobudur Temple, located in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia, is one of the most significant Buddhist monuments in the world and has been recognized as a World Heritage by UNESCO since 1991. The construction of this temple is estimated to have begun in the 8th century and was completed in the 9th century AD, during the reign of the Syailendra Dynasty. According to research conducted by archaeologists, Borobudur Temple was built using around 2 million blocks of volcanic stone, which were arranged with great precision (Soejono, 1992).

The origins of the construction of Borobudur Temple are closely related to the development of Buddhism in Indonesia. At that time, Mahayana Buddhism was growing rapidly, and Borobudur Temple was built as a place of worship and a symbol of Buddhist teachings. The temple's structure, consisting of six square platforms and three circular platforms, depicts a spiritual journey towards enlightenment (Sukmono, 2010). This temple not only functions as a place of worship but also as a center for education and the spread of Buddhist teachings.

Borobudur Temple also reflects its time's very high architectural and fine arts skills. The relief decorations on the temple walls depict various stories from Buddhist scriptures, such as the Jataka Tales, which depict the life of Buddha in various incarnations. This shows that Borobudur Temple is not just a physical building but also a visual library that stores profound cultural and spiritual values (Mason, 2015).

2. The Role of Temples in Cultural and Religious History

Borobudur Temple has played an important role in Indonesia's history, culture, and religion. As a center for spreading Buddhist teachings, this temple is a gathering place for monks and Buddhists from various regions. Historically, the Borobudur Temple also functions as a symbol of inter-religious tolerance, considering Indonesia's very rich religious diversity (Harrison, 2013).

Over the centuries, Borobudur Temple has undergone various changes, including a decline in its function as a place of worship after the emergence of Islam in Indonesia. Nevertheless, this temple is still seen as a symbol of Indonesian cultural identity. In the 19th century, Borobudur Temple was rediscovered by a Dutch archaeologist, H.C. Cornelius, who restored the temple significantly. This discovery marked a revival of interest in Indonesian cultural heritage, which sparked a nationalist movement among the people (Rudito, 2007).

Borobudur Temple has also become an international tourist attraction. According to data from the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism, in 2019, more than 3 million tourists visited Borobudur Temple, making it one of Indonesia's most popular tourist destinations (Ministry of Tourism, 2020). This shows that Borobudur Temple has historical and cultural value and contributes to the local economy through the tourism sector. Thus, efforts to preserve and manage Borobudur Temple are becoming increasingly important to ensure that future generations can enjoy this heritage while maintaining its cultural and historical integrity.

B. Significance of Borobudur Temple

1. Cultural and Spiritual Value

Borobudur Temple has a very high cultural and spiritual value, both for the people of Indonesia and Buddhists worldwide. As a site full of symbolism, this temple depicts Buddhist teachings on enlightenment and the journey to nirvana. The reliefs that adorn the walls of the temple function not only as decoration but also as educational media that teach moral and ethical values (Tan, 2018).

In a spiritual context, Borobudur Temple is often used for meditation and religious celebration. Buddhists celebrate Waisak at this temple every year by holding a procession involving thousands of participants. This activity strengthens religious values and the sense of unity and oneness among Buddhists (Sukanta, 2020). In addition, Borobudur Temple is also an important place for research and study on Buddhism, with many academics conducting research at this site.

The cultural value of Borobudur Temple is also reflected in its preservation efforts, which involve various parties, including the government, local communities, and international organizations. These efforts aim to maintain the temple's physical integrity and the cultural values contained therein. According to the UNESCO report, preserving Borobudur Temple must involve a holistic approach, including educating and empowering local communities (UNESCO, 2019).

2. Borobudur Temple as a Symbol of National Identity

Borobudur Temple has become a potent symbol of Indonesia's national identity. As one of the world's cultural heritages, this temple reflects the rich history and culture of the Indonesian people. In a global context, Borobudur Temple is often promoted to represent cultural diversity and tolerance in Indonesia (Prasetyo, 2019).

The international recognition of Borobudur Temple as a World Heritage by UNESCO in 1991 further strengthened its position as a symbol of national identity. This temple is not only a source of pride for the Indonesian people but is also part of Indonesia's cultural diplomacy efforts on the international stage. In various international forums, Borobudur Temple is often used as an example of Indonesia's success in preserving its cultural heritage (Setiawan, 2021).

At the local level, Borobudur Temple also serves as a source of inspiration for the community. Many artists, writers, and academics are inspired by the beauty and values contained in this temple. For example, many works of art and literature are inspired by the themes found in the reliefs of Borobudur Temple, creating a bridge between cultural heritage and modern creativity (Yulianto, 2020).

Thus, Borobudur Temple is a tourist attraction and a symbol that binds the Indonesian people to one rich and diverse cultural identity. By preserving Borobudur Temple, the Indonesian people can maintain the cultural heritage that has existed for centuries and pass on these values to future generations. In addition, this preservation effort also encourages awareness of the importance of preserving other historical sites throughout Indonesia so that cultural heritage can continue to live and thrive in society. By involving local communities in the preservation process, it is hoped that a greater sense of ownership and responsibility for the cultural heritage will be created. This will strengthen the relationship between the younger generation and their history and encourage

Research Method

1. Type of Research

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. The qualitative approach was chosen because it can provide a deep understanding of social and cultural phenomena, especially in preserving Borobudur Temple as a world cultural heritage. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research allows researchers to explore individual perspectives and understand the social context that influences the preservation of cultural heritage. In this case, Borobudur Temple, which UNESCO has recognized as a World Heritage Site since 1991, is the primary focus for examining how legal policies and practices play a role in its preservation (UNESCO, 2021).

Furthermore, this study also adopts a descriptive-analytical approach that aims to describe and analyze various legal policies related to preserving Borobudur Temple. Through systematic data collection, this study seeks to identify factors that influence the effectiveness of preservation policies. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide recommendations for policymakers to improve efforts to preserve Borobudur Temple in the future. In addition, this study will also explore the role of local communities in conservation efforts and the impact of tourism on the site's sustainability. This study is expected to provide deeper insights into the synergy between policies, local communities, and the tourism industry in maintaining the integrity of Borobudur Temple as a world cultural heritage. The results of this study will be an important basis for formulating more effective and sustainable strategies, as well as encouraging collaboration between the government, community, and private sector to ensure the preservation of Borobudur Temple is maintained.

2. Data Sources

This study's data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with various parties involved in the preservation of Borobudur Temple, such as government officials, archaeologists, and preservation activists. These interviews aim to obtain their perspectives on the challenges and strategies faced in preserving the site. This study also involves direct observation at the Borobudur Temple site to understand the physical conditions and surrounding environment.

Secondary data are from relevant literature, including books, journal articles, and previous research reports. These sources provide important historical and legal contexts for understanding the dynamics of Borobudur Temple preservation. For example, UNESCO's report on the preservation status of Borobudur Temple and Indonesian government policy documents related to cultural heritage protection are important references in this analysis (UNESCO, 2021; Ministry of Education and Culture, 2018).

3. Data Analysis Techniques

This study's data analysis techniques are thematic and content analysis. Thematic analysis was

conducted to identify the main themes from interview and observation data. In this way, researchers can group information based on key issues related to the preservation of Borobudur Temple, such as legal challenges, community roles, and conservation strategies implemented.

Meanwhile, content analysis was used to examine relevant legal and policy documents. This process involves coding data and identifying patterns in texts related to cultural heritage preservation. For example, legal documents such as Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage and regional regulations governing the preservation of historical sites will be analyzed to assess how effective the policies are in protecting Borobudur Temple (Republic of Indonesia, 2010).

Using this comprehensive analysis technique, this study aims to provide a clear picture of the legal politics of Borobudur Temple preservation and provide evidence-based recommendations to improve future preservation efforts. The results of this analysis are expected to provide a deep understanding of the challenges and opportunities in preserving cultural heritage and encourage collaboration between the government, the community, and non-governmental organizations. These preservation efforts are important to maintain the beauty and historical value of Borobudur Temple, strengthen the nation's cultural identity, and increase public awareness of the importance of existing heritage.

Research Results and Discussion

A. National Legal Framework

1. Law on Preservation of Cultural Heritage

As one of the world's cultural heritage sites, Borobudur Temple is protected by various national legal regulations that aim to ensure its preservation. One of the principal regulations concerning cultural heritage is the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010. This law regulates cultural heritage management, preservation, and protection, including Borobudur Temple. In its articles, this law emphasizes the importance of the role of the community and government in preserving cultural heritage. According to data from the Directorate General of Culture, over 1,000 cultural heritage sites in Indonesia have been registered. However, only a few have received adequate attention and protection (Directorate General of Culture, 2021).

2. Government Policy Regarding the Preservation of Borobudur Temple

The Indonesian government's policy in preserving Borobudur Temple is also demonstrated through various programs and initiatives. One is the revitalization program implemented by the Ministry of Education and Culture. This program aims to increase public awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage sites. In its annual report, the Ministry stated that more than 200,000 visitors come to Borobudur Temple annually, which shows the importance of managing this site to maintain its sustainability (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2022). In addition, the government collaborates with various non-governmental organizations to conduct public socialization and education regarding cultural heritage preservation. This effort is aimed at protecting Borobudur Temple as a world heritage site and empowering local communities to be more involved in maintaining and caring for the cultural wealth around them. This program

also includes training for local tour guides to provide accurate and educational information to visitors regarding the history and cultural significance of the site.

B. International Legal Framework

1. UNESCO Convention on Cultural Heritage

Borobudur Temple has been internationally recognized as a World Heritage site by UNESCO since 1991. The UNESCO Convention on World Cultural Heritage, adopted in 1972, provides a framework for member states to protect and maintain their cultural heritage. In the context of Borobudur Temple, Indonesia is committed to meeting the criteria set by UNESCO, including the need for sustainable management and proper conservation. According to UNESCO's report, the site faces various challenges, including climate change and mass tourism impacts, which require immediate attention and action from the government and the community (UNESCO, 2021).

2. The Role of International Organizations in Conservation

International organizations, such as UNESCO and ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property), play an important role in providing technical support and resources for the conservation of Borobudur Temple. ICCROM, for example, has trained Indonesian conservators and archaeologists on modern and sustainable conservation techniques. Data shows that this collaboration has improved local capacity in maintaining and caring for the historic site, which in turn helps reduce dependence on external assistance (ICCROM, 2020).

C. Policy Implementation Analysis

1. Evaluation of Existing Conservation Policies

An evaluation of the Borobudur Temple conservation policy shows that despite progress, there are still several shortcomings in its implementation. For example, a study by Universitas Gadjah Mada in 2022 found that inadequate budget and human resources were significant obstacles to implementing preservation programs. In addition, low public awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage is also a factor that hinders the effectiveness of policies (Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2022).

2. Challenges in Policy Implementation

Another challenge in implementing the Borobudur Temple preservation policy is the increasing pressure from the tourism sector. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics shows that tourism contributes around 4% of Indonesia's GDP, and Borobudur Temple is one of the leading destinations for domestic and international tourists. Although tourism can provide economic benefits, its impact on the environment and the temple structure often ignores the preservation aspect. Research by the World Monuments Fund in 2021 revealed that improper management can cause permanent damage to historical sites (World Monuments Fund, 2021).

D. Public Awareness and Participation

1. Education on the Importance of Preservation

Public awareness of preserving Borobudur Temple as a world cultural heritage is crucial. This temple, located in Magelang, Central Java, is one of the world heritage sites recognized by UNESCO since 1991. According to UNESCO data, the Borobudur Temple is the largest Buddhist monument in the world and is a significant tourist attraction for Indonesia, with more than 3 million visitors annually (UNESCO, 2021). Effective education on the historical, architectural, and spiritual values of Borobudur Temple can raise public awareness of their responsibility to preserve this heritage.

Government and non-government institutions have implemented various educational programs, such as seminars, workshops, and educational tours involving local communities. For example, the "Borobudur Heritage Education" program initiated by the Borobudur Conservation Center aims to provide a deeper understanding of the history and preservation techniques to the surrounding community (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2020). With a better understanding, the community is expected to be more active in maintaining and caring for this site. This effort strengthens the community's sense of ownership of Borobudur Temple and encourages their participation in sustainable and collaborative preservation activities. Community involvement in preserving this cultural heritage can also create broader awareness of the importance of maintaining local identity and values and increasing sustainable tourism in the area.

2. Community Activities in Preservation

Community participation in Borobudur Temple preservation activities is also essential. The local community has carried out various activities, such as mutual cooperation to clean the area around the temple, tree planting activities, and waste management. For example, the "Borobudur Care" community, consisting of local residents, routinely holds cleaning activities and introduces local flora and fauna around the temple (Yulianto, 2022). This activity not only improves the cleanliness and beauty of the environment but also strengthens the community's sense of ownership of the cultural heritage.

In addition, the community also plays a role in promoting Borobudur Temple through local arts and culture. Traditional art performances, such as wayang kulit and regional dances, are often held around the temple to attract tourists and raise awareness of the importance of preservation. According to research by Supriyanto (2021), active community participation in these cultural activities can increase love and concern for Borobudur Temple as a world heritage.

E. Collaboration between Government and Community

1. Existing Collaborative Programs

Collaboration between government and community is one of the keys to the success of preserving Borobudur Temple. Through the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Indonesian government has launched various programs involving the community in preservation efforts. One such program is the "Culture-Based Community Empowerment Program," which aims to

increase the capacity of the community in managing and preserving cultural heritage (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2021).

This program includes training for local communities on conservation, sustainable tourism management, and marketing of local products. By providing the necessary knowledge and skills, the community can contribute directly to the preservation of Borobudur Temple and improve its economic welfare. According to data released by the Central Statistics Agency, community participation in this program has increased residents' income by 30% in the last two years (BPS, 2022).

2. Case Study of Successful Collaboration

One example of successful collaboration between the government and the community in preserving Borobudur Temple is the restoration project carried out in 2018. This project involved the Borobudur Conservation Center, the local government, and the local community. In this project, the community was involved in the restoration process, from data collection to the implementation of physical restoration. According to a report from the Borobudur Conservation Center, this collaboration not only succeeded in restoring the physical condition of the temple but also increased the community's sense of ownership of their cultural heritage (Borobudur Conservation Center, 2019).

The success of this project was also recognized internationally, as it received an award from the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) for best practices in preserving cultural heritage. This shows that good collaboration between the government and the community can have a significant positive impact on preserving Borobudur Temple as a world cultural heritage site.

F. Challenges Faced

1. Physical and Environmental Damage

As one of the world's cultural heritage sites, Borobudur Temple is recognized by UNESCO as facing various serious challenges related to physical and environmental damage. According to a report from the Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, physical damage to the temple structure was caused by natural factors such as earthquakes, rain, and extreme temperature changes (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2020). In addition, air pollution and environmental pollution due to industrial activities around the temple also accelerate the degradation process of building materials made of andesite stone.

A research team from Gadjah Mada University study showed that almost 70% of the temple structures experienced damage that could be categorized as moderate to severe (Sari et al., 2021). This damage not only threatens the temple's physical integrity but also reduces its aesthetic and spiritual value. Therefore, better environmental monitoring and management are very important to maintain Borobudur Temple's sustainability as a world cultural heritage site.

2. Commercialization and Unsustainable Tourism

Excessive commercialization and unsustainable tourism practices are another significant challenge in preserving Borobudur Temple. Although tourism contributes significantly to the economy, an increase in the number of visitors that are not appropriately managed can hurt the site. Data from the Central Statistics Agency shows that the number of visitors to Borobudur Temple reaches more than 4 million people each year, which has the potential to cause damage due to visitor density (BPS, 2022).

This condition is exacerbated by visitors' lack of awareness of the importance of preserving historical sites. Many visitors do not comply with the established rules, such as prohibiting touching or climbing certain temple parts. In addition, excessive commercialization practices, such as selling souvenirs unrelated to local culture, distort cultural values that should be preserved. Therefore, strict regulations and a more sustainable approach are needed to manage tourism around Borobudur Temple. These regulations must involve collaboration between the government, local communities, and visitors to create awareness and shared responsibility for preserving this valuable cultural heritage. Education and awareness campaigns must also be improved to educate visitors about the history and meaning of Borobudur Temple so that they can better appreciate and preserve the site.

G. Strategic Solutions

1. Community-Based Approach

One strategic solution for preserving Borobudur Temple is to implement a community-based approach. Involving local communities in the preservation process gives them a sense of ownership of the site and raises awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage. Training and education programs on cultural preservation can be carried out to empower local communities to play an active role in preserving the site.

For example, the "Borobudur Heritage Community" program launched by the local government and supported by various non-governmental organizations has successfully involved the community in preservation activities. In this program, the community is trained to become tour guides who educate visitors about the history and culture of Borobudur Temple and how to maintain and care for the site (Prasetyo, 2023). In this way, the community not only gets economic benefits from tourism but also contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage.

2. Innovation in Conservation Management and Promotion

Innovation in conservation management and promotion is also key to facing existing challenges. Modern technology can be utilized to improve the effectiveness of site management. For example, the use of drones for mapping and monitoring the physical condition of Borobudur Temple can provide more accurate and faster data on the damage that has occurred (Kusumawati, 2022). In addition, mobile applications that provide information about the history and how to maintain the site can help visitors understand the importance of preservation.

Preservation promotion can also be done through interesting social media campaigns, which invite the wider community to participate in preservation activities. By utilizing digital platforms, information about preservation activities and the importance of maintaining Borobudur Temple

can reach a wider audience, including the younger generation. This is expected to increase awareness and concern for cultural heritage and encourage real action in preserving Borobudur Temple (Setiawan, 2023).

Conclusion

1. Summary of Main Findings

The preservation of Borobudur Temple as a world cultural heritage is not only the government's responsibility but also of all levels of society. This temple, which has been recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage site since 1991, has very high historical, architectural, and spiritual values. The main findings of this study indicate that despite various preservation efforts, the challenges faced remain significant, including damage due to environmental factors, urbanization, and lack of public awareness of the importance of preservation. Data from the Cultural Heritage Conservation Agency shows that around 40% of the Borobudur Temple structure has been damaged due to erosion and pollution (BPCB, 2021).

2. The Importance of Borobudur Temple Preservation

The preservation of Borobudur Temple is important not only to maintain Indonesia's cultural heritage but also to strengthen national identity and increase tourism appeal. This temple attracts more than 2.5 million visitors annually, contributing significantly to the local economy (BPS, 2022). In addition, the Borobudur Temple also functions as a symbol of tolerance and harmony between religious communities, which needs to be maintained amidst the growing social dynamics. Thus, preserving Borobudur Temple is integral to sustainable development and must be considered by all parties.

B. Recommendations

1. Recommendations for the Government

The government must increase the budget allocation to preserve Borobudur Temple, including routine maintenance and necessary restoration. The application of modern technology in monitoring the temple's condition, such as using drones and digital mapping, can help detect damage earlier (Smith, 2020). In addition, collaboration with international institutions, such as UNESCO and ICCROM, can provide access to better resources and knowledge in preserving historical sites. The government must also strengthen regulations protecting the Borobudur Temple area from destructive development.

2. Recommendations for the Community and Other Stakeholders

The community and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, must actively participate in awareness campaigns to preserve Borobudur Temple. Education at the school and community levels about the temple's historical and cultural value must be improved. In addition, involving local communities in conservation programs can increase a sense of ownership and responsibility for the site. Training programs for local tour guides are also important to ensure accurate information and respect for the cultural values contained in

Borobudur Temple (Harrison, 2019).

C. Suggestions

1. For Future Sustainability

A holistic approach involving all stakeholders is needed to ensure the sustainability of Borobudur Temple conservation. Given the increasing threat of natural disasters, further research on the impact of climate change on the temple structure should be conducted. In addition, the development of sustainable tourism programs that focus on economic benefits and environmental and cultural preservation should be a priority. International cooperation in research and preservation should also be strengthened to utilize existing knowledge and technology worldwide (Jones, 2021).

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