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Visiting the Remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace: Exploring Cultural Values in the Batu Tulis Area of Bogor

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Abstract. The Batu Tulis area in Bogor is a historical site that contains traces of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, a large kingdom that once existed among the Sunda Tatars. This research aims to uncover the cultural values that still remain in the area through "blusukan" activities, namely direct exploration in the field. The research method used is a qualitative approach with participant observation techniques, in-depth interviews, and literature study. Observations were carried out at various historical sites in Batu Tulis, including the Batu Tulis Inscription, the Runjungpati Site, and a number of building ruins which are believed to be part of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace. The research results show that the remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace in Batu Tulis not only have high historical value, but also hold various important cultural values. These values include the heritage of traditional Sundanese architecture, mythology, and folklore related to the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, as well as the local community's religious and spiritual practices. Apart from that, the Batu Tulis area is also a symbol of identity and pride for the people of Bogor, who continue to strive to preserve and introduce this cultural heritage to the younger generation and tourists. Blusukan, as an exploration method, has proven to be effective in digging up in-depth and authentic information about historical sites. Direct interaction with site caretakers, community leaders, and visitors provides richer insight into the cultural and historical meaning contained within. This research also found great potential for developing cultural tourism in Batu Tulis, which can increase awareness and appreciation of the cultural heritage of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace. This research recommends the need for collaborative efforts between the government, local communities, and academics to develop educational and sustainable cultural tourism programs. Also, improving facilities and infrastructure in the Batu Tulis area is needed to support tourist comfort and safety. In this way, it is hoped that the cultural values of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace can continue to be preserved and benefit the wider community.

Keywords: batu tulis, pakuan, padjadjaran, palace, cultural

INTRODUCTION

Pakuan Pajajaran Palace was previously known as the Sunda Kingdom or Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom. This kingdom was one of the giant kingdoms that once existed in the area now known as West Java Province in Indonesia. The name "Pajajaran" is often used to refer to the center of his kingdom around Bogor.

The Pakuan Pajajaran kingdom was divided into several smaller parts or regions, each of which was headed by a local ruler. Some important parts of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom include:

1. Pakuan Pajajaran: This was the capital of the kingdom located around present-day Bogor.
2. Galuh: Area that covers the area around Ciamis and Tasikmalaya.
3. Banten: Region that includes the current Banten area.
4. Cirebon: The region that includes the current Cirebon area, although later Cirebon developed into its own sultanate.
5. Sumedang Larang: The area located in Sumedang today.

The Batu Tulis area in Bogor, West Java, is one of the important historical sites in Indonesia. At this location, there are various artifacts and remains from the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, a large kingdom that once ruled the Sunda Tatars in the 14th to 16th centuries. In the midst of rapid modernization, the historical and cultural values contained in this area are often neglected or do not receive proper attention. Therefore, this research was designed to examine and reveal the cultural values stored in the remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace through blusukan activities, namely direct exploration in the field.

Pakuan Pajajaran Palace symbolizes the glory of Sundanese history and culture. Even though it collapsed centuries ago, its cultural heritage remains at several sites, including Batu Tulis. This site has great potential as a source of historical and cultural knowledge and as a cultural tourism attraction. However, a lack of understanding and appreciation of these cultural values can lead to degradation and loss of this cultural heritage. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out in-depth research to explore and document existing cultural values and identify the potential for sustainable cultural tourism development.

The urgency of this research is based on the need to preserve and introduce the cultural heritage of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace to the wider community, especially the younger generation. In addition, the development of cultural tourism in the Batu Tulis area can provide economic benefits for the local community and contribute to cultural preservation.

Blusukan was chosen as a research method because it allows researchers to obtain authentic and in-depth information through direct observation and interaction with local communities.

The main objectives of this research are:

1. Excavate and document the remaining cultural values in the Batu Tulis area.
2. Identify the potential for developing cultural tourism in Batu Tulis, which can increase awareness and appreciation of the cultural heritage of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace.
3. Develop strategic recommendations for the preservation and development of historical sites in Batu Tulis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pajajaran Palace, or Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, is a historical site that exudes the glory of the Sundanese Tatar past. Built-in the 14th century AD in the area now known as West Java, this palace became an important cultural, political, and economic center in Indonesian history. The power of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace not only covered the Sunda region but also spread to several areas in West Java, Banten, and Central Java, making it one of the largest kingdoms in the archipelago at its time.

At the peak of its glory, the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace was led by several famous kings, such as Prabu Siliwangi, who was known as a wise and constructive figure. Under their rule, the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace achieved prosperity and political stability and developed various aspects of culture, such as art, literature,, and architecture. The elegant and majestic typical Sundanese architecture, as seen in the Batu Tulis Inscription, is clear evidence of the greatness of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace.

However, like most kingdoms in the archipelago, the glory of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace did not last forever. In the 16th century AD, the palace's power collapsed due to attacks from the Sultanate of Banten and Portuguese influence. Even though the palace's fall occurred a long time ago, its cultural and historical heritage still lives on in the physical and cultural remains scattered around the former palace area, including in the Batu Tulis area, Bogor.

Considering the importance of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace in Indonesian history, as well as the cultural richness contained therein, research on cultural values in the Batu Tulis area becomes very relevant and urgent. Through blusukan activities, which allow researchers to gain in-depth and authentic insight into this cultural heritage, this research aims to reveal and document the cultural values still stored in the Batu Tulis area. Thus, it

is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to the preservation and reintroduction of the cultural heritage of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace to the broader community.

The Batu Tulis area is located in the South Bogor District, Bogor City, West Java. This site is important in the history of the Sunda Kingdom and is known for its historical remains, especially the Batu Tulis Inscription.

The Batu Tulis area in Bogor is one of the important sites that is a silent witness to the glory of the Sunda Kingdom. Here, there are stone inscriptions containing important inscriptions about Sundanese history and culture. The Batu Tulis inscription, for example, is one of the oldest relics that provides valuable information about life in the Sunda Kingdom.

The Batu Tulis area is located in the highlands of Bogor City, which is known for its cool climate and high rainfall. The exact location is around Jalan Batu Tulis, easily accessible from Bogor city center. Its strategic geographical position makes this area easy for tourists and researchers to reach.

This area is named after the Batu Tulis Inscription,, one of the important relics of the Sunda Kingdom. This inscription was made during the reign of Sri Baduga Maharaja or Prabu Siliwangi, who ruled from the 15th to 16th centuries. It records various important events in the history of the Sunda Kingdom and was used as a tool to legitimize the king's power.

The Batu Tulis historical site, part of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace in Bogor, faces several complex problems. The following are some of the main problems that are often faced:

1. Physical and Environmental Damage: Erosion and Weathering: Slate, as a historical heritage, is susceptible to erosion and weathering due to weather. Rain, wind, and temperature changes can damage the stone's surface. Vandalism: Several historical sites often experience damage due to acts of vandalism, such as graffiti or intentional physical damage by irresponsible visitors. Pollution: The surrounding environment is polluted by air and water pollution, which can also accelerate the deterioration of these historic stones.
2. Lack of Care and Maintenance: Limited Resources: A lack of funding and human resources for routine maintenance means the site does not receive adequate protection. Lack of Skills: Maintaining historical sites requires specialized conservation skills, which are often in short supply.

3. Urbanization and Land Change: City Development: The rapid development of the city of Bogor often threatens the existence of historical sites. The construction of new infrastructure and buildings can damage or reduce the area of historic sites. Land Conversion: Land that was once part of a historical complex is often converted for commercial or residential use.
4. Lack of Awareness and Education: Lack of Public Awareness: Many people are not fully aware of the importance of these historical sites, so it is not uncommon for them to be underappreciated and under-protected. Education: Education regarding the importance of preserving cultural heritage is often lacking in schools and community programs.
5. Legal and Administrative Issues: Protection Regulations: Although regulations exist to protect historical sites, their implementation is often weak. Lack of enforcement of strict laws and policies may result in abandoning this site's protections. Ownership and Management: Conflicts over land ownership and management between government, communities, and private parties can complicate conservation efforts.
6. Limited Research and Documentation: Lack of Research: In-depth archaeological and historical research is limited, so many aspects of the site have not been uncovered or well documented. Documentation: Inadequate documentation can complicate future conservation and restoration efforts.
7. Physical Damage: Factors such as weather, age, vandalism, and lack of maintenance can damage the stone structure and cause the inscription to lose important details.
8. Theft and Destruction: Historical sites are often targets for theft of valuable artifacts or damage carried out by irresponsible parties. Theft of artifacts or slate inscriptions can result in the loss of valuable historical information.
9. Unsustainable Conservation: Lack of attention to the preservation of historical sites such as the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace slate can result in a decline in the site's condition over time. Limited funds, resources, and conservation planning can be obstacles to preserving the site.
10. Lack of Understanding and Education: Lack of understanding and education about the historical and cultural value of the site can also be a problem. Without awareness of the importance of preserving this historical site, the community and related parties may not pay enough attention.

11. Development Conflicts: Historical sites are often in growing urban environments. Conflicts between preserving historical sites and urban development can give rise to conflicting interests that influence preservation and maintenance efforts.

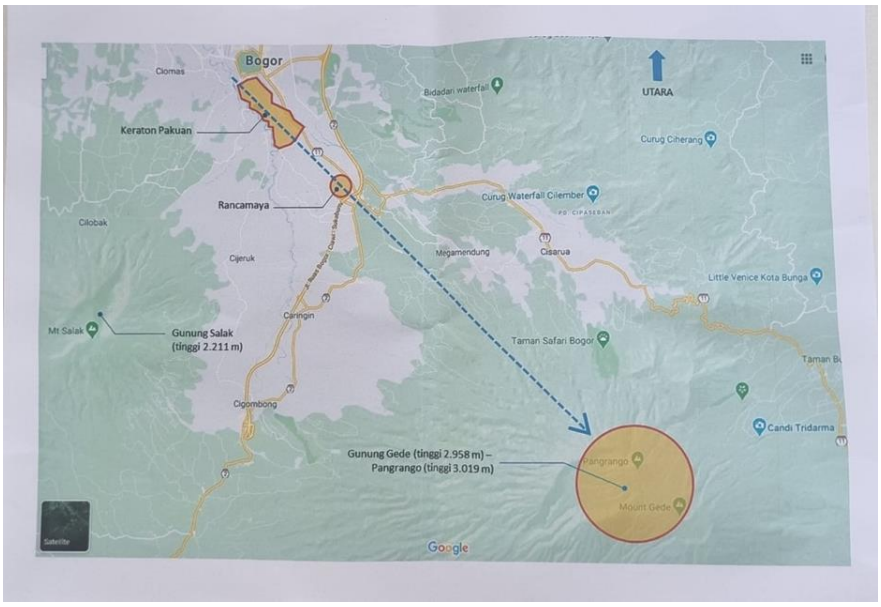

Figure 1. A Trip to Pakuan Padjadjaran Palace (May 2024)

These problems require attention and cooperation from various parties, including the government, cultural preservation institutions, local communities, and various related parties, to ensure that the Batu Tulis historical site and the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace heritage can be preserved and passed on to future generations.

Conservation and Education Efforts

To maintain and utilize the cultural values of the remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, various preservation and educational steps need to be taken:

1. Conservation and Restoration: Appropriate conservation measures must be implemented to protect the stone inscriptions and structures from further damage.
2. Increased Public Awareness: Educational programs and awareness campaigns about the importance of historical sites need to be increased among the public, especially the younger generation.
3. Multistakeholder Collaboration: Government, cultural preservation institutions, local communities, and the private sector need to work together in planning and implementing preservation programs.

4. Research and Documentation: Archaeological and historical research must be increased to dig up more information about the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace. Good documentation will help future conservation efforts.
5. Regulations and Policies: The government needs to strengthen regulations and policies for the protection of historical sites and ensure their implementation in the field.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach to explore and document cultural values related to the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace in the Batu Tulis area. A qualitative approach was chosen because it allows researchers to gain a deep and contextual understanding of the phenomenon under study and facilitates complex interpretation of the data obtained.

Participatory Observation Techniques

Participatory observation was carried out by interacting directly with the environment and community in the Batu Tulis area. Researchers are involved in daily activities in the area, directly observing community activities, religious practices, and other cultural manifestations related to the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace. Through participatory observation, researchers can deeply understand the cultural values contained in the Batu Tulis area.

Deep interview

In addition to participant observation, in-depth interviews were conducted with local community leaders, site guards, and other individuals with knowledge and experience about the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace and the Batu Tulis area. The in-depth interviews aim to obtain individual perspectives and experiences regarding cultural values, history and daily life practices related to the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace. Data obtained from in-depth interviews will provide an essential contribution in enriching understanding of the cultural context in the Batu Tulis area.

Study of literature

Apart from that, literature studies were also carried out to gain a broader understanding of the history, culture, and socio-political context of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace. Data from literature studies are used to strengthen interpretations of field findings and to develop a theoretical framework that supports this research.

Data analysis

Data obtained from participant observation, in-depth interviews, and literature studies will be analyzed thematically. Thematic analysis is carried out by identifying

patterns, themes and concepts that emerge from the data, as well as interpreting the meanings contained therein. Thus, this research will provide a comprehensive understanding of the cultural values stored in the Batu Tulis area, as well as the potential for sustainable cultural tourism development in the region. Suppose the cultural and historical values in the Batu Tulis area can be documented and introduced through the educational cultural tourism program. In that case, there will be increased public awareness and appreciation of the cultural heritage of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, as well as the development of the local economy through sustainable cultural tourism.

DISCUSSION

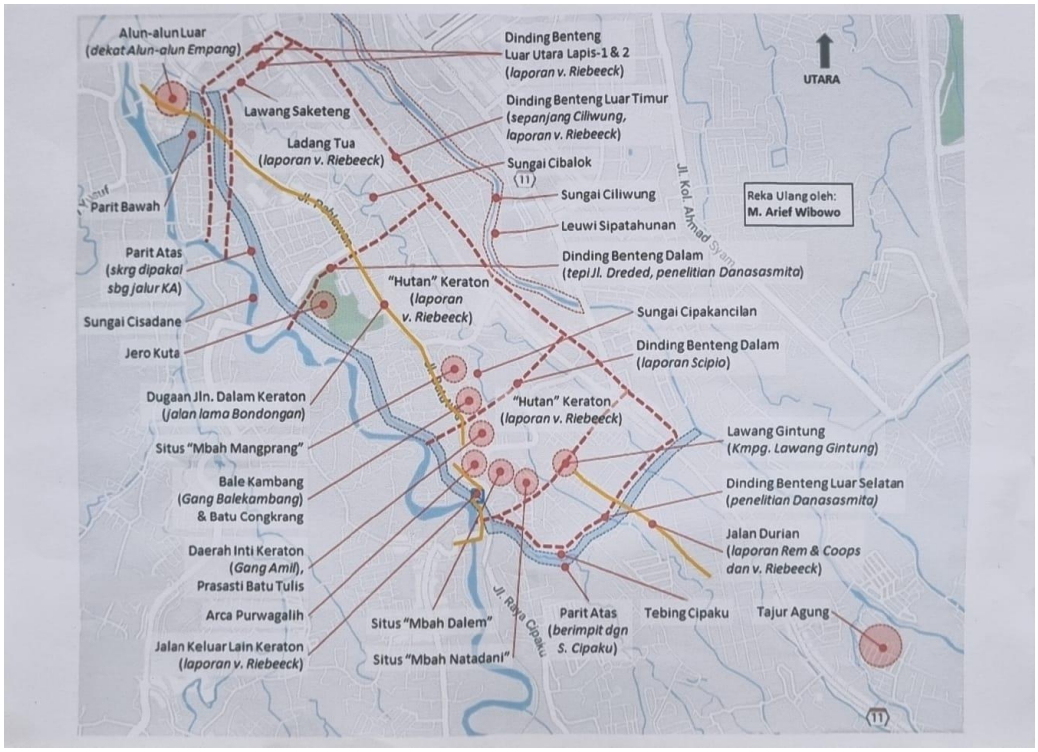

Figure 2. The actual location of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace area

No.	Historic Site	Description
1	Rangpati Site	The Runjungpati site is said to be a ritual and spiritual place
2	Building Ruins	Remains of buildings thought to be part of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace
3	Slate Inscription	The inscribed stone ruins are thought to come from the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace

Rangpati Site

The Runjungpati site is one of the historical remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom which is located in West Java, Indonesia. This site has high historical value

because it was an important place in the life of the kingdom. Rangpati is known as a place for meetings, celebrations of religious ceremonies and other cultural activities.

Figure 3. Situs Ranggapati (May 2024)

The Runjungpati site also has beautiful and unique architecture, which reflects the greatness and beauty of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom in the past. Several buildings and structures on the site have been restored and preserved, so visitors can see and admire the architectural wonders of the past. Apart from that, this site is also an interesting historical tourist destination for visitors who want to learn more about the history and culture of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom.

Figure 4. Batu tulis (May 2024)

The Runjungpati Site, Heritage of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom is an archaeological site that excavates and reveals the historical heritage of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom, a famous Hindu kingdom in West Java in the past. Through in-depth archaeological research, this site takes readers on a journey to explore the cultural and

historical riches of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom, including historical relics, artifacts and historic sites.

The Rangkati Site reveals stories related to the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom, providing deep insight into the life and culture of the people in the past. Presented in easy-to-understand language and supported by attractive visual illustrations, this site is a valuable source of knowledge for anyone interested in digging deeper into Indonesian history, especially the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom.

Building ruins

The building ruins of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace are a historical heritage that presents the architectural wonders and greatness of the former Hindu kingdom in West Java. The remaining buildings from the palace display the grandeur and beauty of traditional Sundanese architecture and depict the life and culture of society at that time.

One of the characteristics of these ruins is the reliefs that decorate the walls of the buildings. These reliefs show epic stories and historical scenes that were important in royal life at that time. The remains of stone structures, pools, and the layout of the buildings also provide an idea of the complexity and grandeur of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace.

Even though it has experienced damage due to various factors such as weather and time, the ruins of this building still exude an aura of amazing beauty and spiritual power. As an important part of West Java's history and culture, preservation efforts continue to be made to ensure that this valuable heritage can still be enjoyed by future generations.

Source: Personal collection May 2024

Figure 6. Cipakancilan River

During the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom in Bogor, the Cipakancilan River was used for various purposes that were vital for people's lives at that time. This river has an important role in supporting daily life and the continuity of the kingdom. Some uses of the Cipakancilan river during the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom could include:

Source of clean water: The Cipakancilan River is the main source of clean water for the residents of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom. The water from this river is used for daily needs, such as drinking, bathing, washing, and agricultural irrigation.

Transportation and trade: The Cipakancilan River is a transportation route that facilitates trade between traders in the surrounding area. Small ships may have been used to transport trade goods and facilitate economic interaction between the kingdom and other regions.

Supporting ritual and religious activities: Rivers are an important element in religious activities, rituals, and traditional ceremonies in Sundanese culture. The Cipakancilan River may have been used to carry out religious ceremonies, cleanse oneself before rituals, or provide a spiritual source for the people of that time.

Thus, the Cipakancilan River plays a diverse and important role in the lives of the people of the Pakuan Pajajaran Kingdom in Bogor, both in daily life and religious and trade activities.

Slate Inscription

The slate inscriptions found around the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace in Bogor are one of the historical relics that provide valuable information about the life, culture and history of the Pakuan Pajajaran kingdom.

Fogure 7. The slate inscriptions around the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace
Source : Personal Collection, May 2024

Detailed slate inscriptions can include information such as royal genealogy, important events, land grants or rights, laws and regulations, and religious ceremonies carried out by the kingdom. This inscription is an important guide for historians and archaeologists in reconstructing the history and life of society during the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace period.

Slate inscriptions and footprints are two historical remains that have important value in historical and archaeological studies. Slate inscriptions are a medium for writing historical records, rules, and important information about the past. Usually made from stone carved with script or handwriting, slate inscriptions provide valuable clues about the life and culture of the people of that time.

Meanwhile, the soles of the feet engraved on stones or certain objects are often considered important signs or symbols in various beliefs and cultures. The soles of the feet can symbolize traces of the existence of a person, leader, or spiritual being, and can have certain magical or symbolic meanings in the cultural context of certain societies.

Figure 8. The Picture of Life and Culture Community Pakuan Padjadjaran
Source: Arif Wibowo

When slate inscriptions and footprints are found in the same location or in the same context, they can provide important clues in the reconstruction of history, community life and religious beliefs in the past. The combination of slate inscriptions containing written information and footprints containing certain symbolism can help archaeologists and historians understand more deeply aspects of people's life and culture in the past.

Figure 9. The Picture of Cultural Life of Society Pakuan Padjadjaran
Source: Arif Wibowo

Apart from historical information, slate inscriptions are also often decorated with artistic carvings that show the beauty of relief art at that time. The decorative motifs used may depict religious symbols, nature, gods, animals, or historical scenes related to royal life.

By studying and analyzing slate inscriptions from the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, we can more deeply understand the complexity of society's social, political, and cultural life at that time. These inscriptions are a valuable window that opens our insight into the rich and colorful past of the royal civilization that once triumphed in the Bogor region.

DISCUSSION

Several previous studies have studied the history and culture of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, but are still limited to certain aspects. For example, research by Sukardi (2015) which focuses on traditional Sundanese architecture, and a study by Rahman (2017) which examines mythology and folklore related to the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace. However, there has not been much research that specifically examines cultural values in the Batu Tulis area using the blusukan approach. It is hoped that this research can fill this gap and make a significant contribution to the development of science and cultural preservation.

Structure and Remains of the Batu Tulis Area

Slate Inscription

The Batu Tulis inscription is the main and most famous relic in this area. This inscription was written during the reign of Sri Baduga Maharaja (Prabu Siliwangi) and has inscriptions using Old Sundanese script. These inscriptions immortalize various important aspects of the life of the Sunda Kingdom, such as infrastructure development, religious rituals, and the legitimacy of the king's power. Inscription details on this inscription include the name of the king, which mentions Sri Baduga Maharaja and his achievements. Infrastructure Development: Documentation of irrigation projects and roads built by the king.Religious Rituals: Describe the kingdom's religious practices and customs.

Megalithic Stones

In the Batu Tulis area, several large stone structures are known as megalithic stones. These stones were usually used in ceremonies or religious activities in the past.

Figure 10. Megalithic Stone

Some may also have served as markers or altars in Ancient Sundanese religious rituals. These stones have high archaeological value and provide insight into the religious beliefs and practices of the Sundanese people.

The megalithic stones in the Batu Tulis area are important relics that provide insight into the life and culture of the Sundanese people in the past. In ancient societies, these large stones usually had religious, social, and symbolic functions.

Physical Characteristics. Size and Shape: Megalithic stones in this area are generally large, with various shapes, such as menhirs (upright stones), dolmens (table stones), or daikon stones (curved stones). The shape is not always symmetrical, following the natural contour of the rock.

Material: It is made from andesite rock, a type of hard volcanic rock often found in the West Java region. Depending on the work process and natural weathering, the surface can be smooth or rough.

Inscriptions and Engravings: Some megalithic stones have certain carvings or symbols related to local beliefs and customs. These carvings may include geometric images, religious symbols, or writing in ancient script.

Function and Meaning

Religious Rituals: Megalithic stones are often used in various religious ceremonies, such as worshiping ancestral spirits, fertility ceremonies, or other rituals related to animist and dynamism beliefs. Menhirs, for example, are often considered a symbol of the connection between the human world and the spirit world.

Symbols of Power: These large stones can also function as a sign of power or social status in society. Menhirs placed in strategic locations could mark territorial boundaries or represent a leader's power.

A gathering place: Dolmens or stone tables are used as gathering places or seating for tribal leaders or community figures during deliberations.

Equipment and Games: Dakon stones with small depressions on their surfaces are often used in traditional games or certain ritual ceremonies.

Remains of Foundations and Buildings

Apart from inscriptions and megalithic stones, this area also has the remains of foundations and ruins of buildings that are considered part of the palace complex or other important buildings. These structures include building foundations, which provide clues about the architecture and layout of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace complex.

Wall Ruins: The remaining parts of the walls show the construction techniques used at that time.

Other Artifacts

Several minor artifacts were also found in the Batu Tulis area, which helps provide a more detailed picture of the daily life and material culture of Sundanese people in the past. These artifacts include Ceramic Fragments, which show the lifestyle and trade of that time, and Stone Tools, Which Were used in everyday life or religious ceremonies.

Other Important Locations Around the Batu Tulis Inscription

Pajajaran King's Tomb: Close to the Batu Tulis area is a tomb believed to be the final resting place of several Pajajaran kings. This tomb is also a place of pilgrimage for people who honor their ancestors. Dakon Stone Site: This stone has small depressions on its surface, which are thought to have been used in traditional games or ritual ceremonies.

According to Sukardi (2015), Traditional Sundanese architecture in the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace is an important example of this architecture, full of the Sundanese people's historical, cultural, and local wisdom values . The palace was once the center of government of the Sunda Kingdom in the 15th to 16th centuries.

Several important characteristics of traditional Sundanese architecture at the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace can be identified. First, the spatial layout of the palace complex was built taking into account the concept of harmony between humans, nature, and God. The palace buildings are placed symmetrically around a central courtyard, which is used for religious ceremonies and cultural activities.

Second, the dominant building materials are wood and natural stone. Wood is the main material for building construction, while natural stone is used as foundations or building walls. These two materials were chosen because they are available around the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace area and have good strength and durability.

Third, the ornaments and decorations on the palace buildings depict the beauty and richness of Sundanese fine arts. Sundanese geometric motifs, flora, and fauna, are often displayed in wood or stone carvings that decorate the walls, doors, roofs, and pillars of buildings. These ornaments have deep philosophical and symbolic meaning, often depicting closeness and respect for nature and ancestral traditions.

Fourth, traditional construction techniques, such as wood connection systems without nails, are often found in palace buildings. These connection systems not only provide visual beauty to the building but also allow it to be flexible and resistant to earthquakes and climate change.

Thus, traditional Sundanese architecture in the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace is a manifestation of architectural beauty and a cultural heritage that contains historical, spiritual, and sustainable values that are important to be preserved and studied by future generations.

In general, research on mythology and folklore related to the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace will usually discuss many aspects related to the beliefs, myths, and folklore that developed in the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace in the past.

This research may include analyzing various myths and folk tales believed or told by the community around Pakuan Pajajaran Palace and how these stories relate to history, culture, and the values held by that community.

This kind of research can help understand more deeply the oral traditions, beliefs, and cultural heritage passed down from generation to generation in the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace area. Thus, the research can provide valuable insight into how folklore and mythology can be an important part of the identity and life of people in the region.

Meanwhile, Arief Wibowo explained that the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, which is currently in Bogor City, was the center of government of the Sunda Kingdom in the past. According to Arief Wibowo, a history and archeology expert, the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace

has several distinctive characteristics that depict the splendor and uniqueness of Sundanese culture at that time. The following is a detailed explanation of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace according to Arief Wibowo:

Location and Layout:

Pakuan Pajajaran Palace is located in the area now known as Bogor City. Its location is strategic because it is on a plateau surrounded by mountains and rivers, which provides natural protection. The palace's well-structured layout indicates mature urban planning.

Pakuan Pajajaran Palace is strongly connected to its natural surroundings. The location was chosen based on natural and spiritual considerations, thereby creating a sacred and peaceful atmosphere.

Architecture and Buildings:

Arief Wibowo explained that the architecture of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace was strongly influenced by rich Sundanese culture. The buildings in this palace are built from natural materials such as wood and stone, with roofs made from palm fiber or coconut leaves. The building structure shows high carpentry skills with beautiful carvings.

Pakuan Pajajaran Palace has a unique structure that reflects natural elements. It was built in harmony with its natural surroundings, thereby creating a harmonious and peaceful atmosphere.

Functions and Uses:

This palace was not only the residence of the king and his family but also the center of administration and political activities. Inside are rooms for important meetings, storage for royal items, and areas for religious rituals and traditional ceremonies.

Social and Cultural Life:

Pakuan Pajajaran Palace was the center of social and cultural life for Sundanese people then. Here, various cultural activities such as performing arts, traditional dances, and gamelan music are often held. This palace is also a center for education and learning about the customs and laws of the kingdom.

Pakuan Pajajaran Palace also reflects the rich and diverse influence of Sundanese culture. This culture is reflected in the architecture, traditions, and customs that are applied in the palace.

Legacy and Influence:

The King of Pajajaran was considered a priest-king who had executive and spiritual power. This position reflects the combination of political and spiritual power in Sundanese society.

Even though the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace has long since collapsed, its legacy lives on in the culture and traditions of the Sundanese people. Several relics, such as artifacts, ancient manuscripts, and archaeological sites, can still be found around Bogor. Arief Wibowo emphasized the importance of preserving these sites to understand Sundanese history and culture more deeply.

Arief Wibowo's explanation provides a comprehensive picture of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace as an important cultural and government center in Indonesian history. His research and studies helped reveal various aspects of life during the Sunda Kingdom, thus enriching our knowledge about the past.

Cultural and Historical Values

The Batu Tulis area has high cultural and historical value because Cultural Heritage: The Batu Tulis inscription is written in Sundanese Wiwitan script, and contains important information about the Sundanese kingdom at that time, including territorial boundaries, government regulations, and possibly also historical records and religious activities. Unfortunately, most of the contents of this inscription are still difficult to understand because some parts have been eroded by time.

Cultural Significance: Historical Marker: Batu Tulis is an important historical marker in the development of civilization in the West Java region.Importance of Information: Although not yet completely understood, these inscriptions provide valuable information about the social, political and religious structures of the time.

Connection with the Palace: As part of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace complex, Batu Tulis strengthens the connection between the inscription and the center of royal government at that time.

National Identity: The national identity of the Batu Tulis area in Pakuan Pajajaran Palace includes various aspects that enrich our understanding of the history, culture and heritage of the Indonesian nation. The following are several detailed points regarding the national identity of the Batu Tulis area:Rich History, Traces of the Sunda Kingdom: Batu Tulis and the surrounding area are silent witnesses to the glory of the Sunda Kingdom which once existed in the West Java region. National identity is closely linked to the history of the Indonesian nation, reflecting its cultural diversity and historical richness.

Valuable Cultural Heritage: Symbol of Power: As part of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace complex, Batu Tulis was a symbol of power and the center of government in the past. This national identity linked to cultural heritage underscores the importance of understanding and appreciating the heritage of our ancestors.

Works of Art: The Batu Tulis inscriptions and the relief art contained therein also reflect the artistic skills and expertise of the craftsmen of that time, which are part of the creative and cultural identity of the Indonesian people.

Education: Education programs in the Batu Tulis area at the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace can effectively expand people's knowledge about history, culture, and the values contained therein. Here are some details about education in the Batu Tulis area:

Educational Goals:

1. Introduction to History: Educational programs in the Batu Tulis area aim to introduce the public, especially the younger generation, to the history and cultural richness contained in this historic site.
2. Increased Cultural Awareness: This program hopes to develop the community's sense of pride and awareness of local and national cultural values.
3. Understanding the Importance of Preservation: Education in the Batu Tulis area also aims to increase understanding of the importance of preserving cultural heritage for current and future generations.
4. Educational Materials: History of the Sunda Kingdom: Educational materials include knowledge about the history of the Sunda Kingdom, including political, social and cultural developments at that time.
5. The meaning of the Batu Tulis inscription: This program also provides an understanding of the meaning and contents of the Batu Tulis inscription, as well as its context in the history of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace.
6. Arts and Culture: Educational material also covers Sundanese art and culture in the past, including relief art and classical architecture found in the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace complex.
7. Learning methods: Educational Tours and Visits: Educational programs may include tours and visits to the Batu Tulis area, where participants can see inscriptions and other historical artifacts firsthand and listen to explanations from historians or tour guides.

8. Exhibitions and Presentations: Artifact exhibitions and presentations about the history and culture of Pakuan Pajajaran Palace can be an effective learning method for introducing knowledge to the public.
9. Discussions and Workshops: This educational program can also include discussions and workshops on history, culture, and cultural heritage preservation.
10. Collaboration with Schools and Educational Institutions Collaboration with Schools: Education programs can collaborate with local schools to organize student visits and learning activities in the Batu Tulis area.
11. Curriculum Development: Collaboration with educational institutions can include developing learning materials about local history and culture in the school curriculum.

    Evaluation and Development:
12. Feedback: Educational programs can continue to be evaluated through feedback from participants and related parties, to continuously improve their quality and effectiveness.
13. Program Development: Based on the evaluation, educational programs can continue to be developed by adding new materials, more interactive learning methods, and wider collaboration with various parties.

Tourism Potential

The Batu Tulis area also has great tourism potential. With good management, this site can become an attractive historical tourist destination, providing economic benefits for the surrounding community and increasing awareness and appreciation for cultural heritage.

The remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, located in the Batu Tulis area, Bogor, have very interesting tourism potential because they are rich in Sundanese history and culture. The following are details of the tourism potential of the remains of the palace:

1. Historical Value: The remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace are silent witnesses to the glory of the Sunda Kingdom, which was founded in the 16th century. The history of this kingdom and its sites offer tourists opportunities to learn more about the past of Bogor and the surrounding area.
2. Educational Tourism: The sites in this area can be attractive educational tourism destinations for tourists who want to understand the history, architecture, and cultural life of the Sundanese people in the past.
3. Historical Architecture: The palace's surviving buildings and architectural remains provide an idea of how the kingdom was once built and governed. It interests

architecture and history lovers who want to observe the beauty and uniqueness of traditional Sundanese architecture.

4. Potential for Cultural Center Development: This area can be developed into a cultural center that promotes Sundanese arts and culture through traditional art performances, historical artifact exhibitions and local craft workshops.
5. Ecotourism: Batu Tulis also offers pristine natural beauty. Ecotourism development that combines historical tourism with natural adventures, such as trekking, camping and birdwatching, can attract the interest of tourists who are looking for different experiences.
6. Archaeological Heritage: The Batu Tulis area also has high archaeological value. With further excavations and in-depth research, new discoveries can increase our insight into Sundanese civilization and its development.
7. Cultural Activities: The development of cultural festivals, art performances and traditional events around the palace can attract tourists who want to experience and understand local life and culture.
8. Shopping and Culinary Centers: The development of souvenir shops selling locally crafted goods and culinary centers offering traditional Sundanese cuisine can be an additional attraction for tourists who want to take home souvenirs or try regional specialties.
9. Collaboration with Local Communities: Involving local communities in tourism management and promotion can provide dual benefits, namely strengthening the local economy while maintaining the area's authenticity and sustainability.

CONCLUSION

Visiting the Remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace: Exploring Cultural Values in the Batu Tulis Area of Bogor shows the importance of preserving and appreciating cultural heritage as an integral part of a society's identity. Through exploration of the remains of the palace and the historical area of Batu Tulis Bogor, we can understand the rich culture that has existed since the days of the Pajajaran Kingdom. On this trip, we can absorb the historical values, architecture and social life of past communities. More than just a tourist attraction, a visit to the remains of this palace and historical area also provides lessons about the importance of environmental conservation and preserving cultural heritage for future generations. By understanding and appreciating the cultural values embedded in every stone and ruin, we can build an awareness of our identity as part of history that

continues to live and develop. Apart from that, this blusukan is also a momentum to promote local cultural tourism, which can provide economic benefits for the surrounding community. By encouraging sustainable economic growth around cultural heritage areas, we not only preserve our heritage, but also have a positive impact on the development of local communities.

Pakuan Pajajaran Palace, located in the Batu Tulis area of Bogor, has a rich and varied history. In exploring this site, we can find various historical relics that reflect Sundanese cultural values. This palace was once the center of government for the Pajajaran Kingdom, which was led by a king and had a hereditary system of government.However, after the attack on Banten, this palace was abandoned and no longer functioned as a capital. The palace guards and local residents tried to defend the palace, but in the end they also fled to various areas. Some residents fled to the South coast area and created new settlements in the Cisolok and Bayah areas. On this site, we can find various historical relics such as inscriptions, menhirs and punden terraces which reflect megalithic culture. Apart from that, there is also a legend about Uga Wangsit Siliwangi which is believed to have been mandated by King Siliwangi in that area.

In an effort to explore the cultural values of the Batu Tulis area of Bogor, we need to understand the history and meaning of this site. We need to do better conservation and preservation so that this site can be maintained and remain a source of inspiration for future generations. In this way, we can understand and appreciate the rich and diverse values of Sundanese culture. Thus, Blusukan to the Remains of the Pakuan Pajajaran Palace: Exploring Cultural Values in the Batu Tulis Area of Bogor invites us to be actively involved in efforts to preserve and appreciate our cultural heritage, while celebrating the cultural riches that have become an inseparable part of our identity. as a nation.

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