

Chapter 1 : Why do they ask me to take photos with them? - Yogyakarta Forum - TripAdvisor

*Guide to Yogyakarta and environs [Glen Williams] on theinnatdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Top 5 Reasons to Visit Yogyakarta 1. Stunning Historical Attractions Yogya dates back centuries, and was once a royal capital. Sign up for courses at workshops like Winotosastro and take home a unique self-painted t-shirt. What to do in Yogyakarta 1. This 9th century Hindu temple compound was built in several different groupings including Vahana, Apit, and Kelir. However, the main temples remain dedicated to the Hindu gods of Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma. Prambanan also relates the epic Indian story of Ramayana, whereby a prince must rescue his wife from the demon king. The complex consists of temples and is a protected archaeological park in Indonesia due to its historical and religious significance. Seat Of Javanese Power The Kraton complex is the official residence of the Sultan of Yogyakarta and also acts as a cultural center displaying and supporting the cultural traditions of the Javanese. The original structure was built in the mid 18th century in the traditional Javanese style with lots of exposed wood and religious motifs, as well as traces of Dutch, Portugese, and Chinese architectural influences. During the week there are several puppet and dance performances. These are free with the entrance ticket and give visitors a greater appreciation of local traditions. The Local Marketplace Stop by Pasar Beringharjo, the largest traditional marketplace in Yogyakarta, and pick up some traditional handicrafts for souvenirs to take home. The marketplace also sells fresh local produce and everyday household items for those looking to try their hand at making local dishes in an authentic way. Pasar Beringharjo is located on the main Malioboro thoroughfare, close to many other attractions and restaurants. Make sure to haggle before agreeing on the price! The art of haggling is a welcomed and encouraged local practice. These works include his early impressionist paintings, as well as his pure expressionist pieces like "Mother" and "Kartika Affandi. Treetop Jungle Vistas Just 1. From trekking paths to rock climbing, hanging bridges to stunning tropical sunsets--the possibilities are endless. The flying fox zipline is also a unique experience for adventure enthusiasts, a fast-paced tour through the park which ends at a tree top platform overlooking Lake Sermo. Travelers should take note however that the park and its tree top photo-ops are very busy on the weekends, so it is advised that you visit Kalibiru National Park on weekdays. Top activities in Yogyakarta Private Tour: Borobudur and Prambanan Temple from Yogyakarta Duration:

Chapter 2 : Yogyakarta - Wikitravel

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JOG , 8km east of town, is a small but busy mostly-domestic hub. There are frequent every two hour connections on Garuda, the national airline, to Jakarta 50 minutes and times a day 60min to Denpasar , while other domestic airlines service both Jakarta and Denpasar, as well as major cities in Java , Sumatra , Kalimantan and Sulawesi. Silkair also flies from Singapore. There is a tourist information desk, ATM and taxi stand in the arrival hall. Official airport taxis are available for around IDR, depending on your destination before haggling, pay at the taxi desk in arrival terminal and then head for the official taxi rank. Give the receipt to your driver, there is no need for any additional payment. Taking a regular taxi in to town from the dropping off point at the departure terminal will cost around IDR25, to IDR35, on the meter, do expect to pay the IDR2, airport entrance fee, even though this has already been paid by the previous passenger on the way in. A departure tax of IDR35, as of Jan is charged for domestic flights and IDR, for international flights Feb , at least for international AirAsia flight there is no departure tax anymore is included in the ticket price, Jun . There is a travel agent at the arrival hall in the airport called Arga Tour or other tour services in Yogyakarta like the competitive one Java Bali Trips. Good service and English speaking driver. Be sure to haggle, though the price will not drop much, any savings could go toward a more luxurious meal. The station at the airport is just a few minutes walk from the terminal, with an air-conditioned underpass leading all the way to the platform for trains into Yogyakarta. There are regular services throughout the island, including Jakarta 12 hours , Bandung 10 hours , and Surabaya 8 hours. From there you can get to any one of the many bus stations in their system. It costs IDR3, for a ticket. If you are going north, to Borobudur temple or Semarang for example, head to Jombor terminal located just above the northern Ringroad. If you are planning to come to Yogyakarta from Bandung then you need to go to Cicaheum Terminal in Bandung to get bus. If direct bus is not available then take bus to Purwokerto h, IDR45, Tour packages, Transport service, Guide service The Argo-class trains Argo Lawu and Argo Dwipangga are the best of the lot being the most comfortable and fastest c. Taksaka is almost as good at Rp ,, These express services connect Yogyakarta and Jakarta in hours, either at daytime or overnight. Price and schedules are available online. The line between Kroya and Prupuk, where the railway crosses the main backbone mountains of Java, is scenic. The fare is IDR, including mineral water and food or more like snacks. Passengers to Surabaya are served by the twice-daily Sancaka service departing in the morning and afternoon. Yogyakarta and Solo are connected by several Prambanan Ekspres trains. Despite the name, the train does not stop at Prambanan station, and even if it does make an unscheduled stop, the station is rather far from the temple complex of Prambanan. The Prambanan Ekspres does stop at Maguwo station for the airport making it easy for travellers to change modes. The main central station, serves big city destinations such as Jakarta , Bandung , Surabaya , and Solo. To buy tickets, enter on Jl. Pasar Kembang and get a queue number from the stand facing the ticket windows. Then go to the opposite side of the room and fill out a ticket request slip, consulting the timetables on the wall to your left. You will be called to the appropriate ticket window, the announcement will be called in Indonesian only and displayed on the electronic sign on the wall. You can also buy tickets for up to 90 days prior to departure from many offline channels, and two online channels [33]. By car[edit] Yogyakarta is immediately accessible by car. The city lies approximately kms east of Bandung and kms southwest of Surabaya. From Jakarta however, through journey via South Line is possible and common, visitors usually prefer traveling through Jalur Pantura Jalur Pantai Utara, i. From Semarang , km away, go south, and you will enter Yogyakarta from the north. Traveling through the north cuts the distance by a few tens of kilometers, the roads are wider, and there are more facilities eateries, accommodations, gas stations along the way compared to the South Line. However, Jalur Pantura is more crowded since there are plenty of trucks and long distance buses along the way, and particularly in the peak seasons long holiday , it is usually heavily congested. When arrived in Yogyakarta there are many car rental companies and tour operators in this city, there are many options of cars that can be

rented, mostly are MPVs, city cars, vans and even luxury cars. Most of the companies prefer to offer transportation service car with driver service which you may customize your tours and activities. If you are on foot, note that a street sign facing you at a corner indicates the name of the street you are entering, not the cross street. Malioboro, at the airport and the train station. Beware that these maps are not to scale. Apart of traveling by yourself independently, there are many tour operators who will offer you an affordable various tour packages. Just find a reliable tour company like Java Bali Trips who is patiently organize your trips based on the budget. If by chance you find a taxi driver that you feel comfortable with and trustworthy, ask for his cellular phone number so that next time you need to travel you can call directly to his cell phone and arrange your travel needs. Most taxi drivers will be more than happy to do this. Virtually everyone has a cell phone which is called a "hp" hand phone throughout Indonesia, and everyone including all adults use text messaging sms extensively. It is best to use text messaging to communicate with drivers e. Taxi in Yogyakarta could be reserved directly in the airport or every tourism center. Besides, you may also book the taxi from on-line organized by bluetaksi or SayTaxi phone application before you arrive. Uber is operating in Yogya and works well, in particular at night when regular taxis are fewer. Fares are marginally cheaper than regular taxis For trips out of Yogya to Borobudor or elsewhere, do not get a taxi one way and hope that you can pick up a taxi or Uber back in to town - there is a taxi mafia that ensures that regular taxis keep away from big tourist attractions. It is more reliable to organise out-of-town trips in advance through a tour agency or your hotel. By Motorcycle Taxi[edit] As other city in Indonesia, motorcycle taxi is one of the most used public transportation here. Indonesian called them "ojek", and you can find them in every terminals, station and even airport. It is good to use if you come alone, and the fare is negotiable. A simple ride from the airport to city center should be no more than IDR60,, and you may able to negotiate it down to IDR 30, There is an ongoing trend of "online motorcycle taxi" in Indonesia, where you can order them through an apps in your smartphone, pick your destination, and see the total fare based on kilometers which is usually cheaper than "traditonal ojek". It is a good way to avoid scam and time-wasting fare negotiation as you can see how much you need to pay before you order a ride. You can also order a ride from almost anywhere in the city, especially when you are tired of waiting the almost-extinct public bus. This service is run by some company who built up the system and the app, and some part-time driver who get the order through their smartphone. Right now there are two major companies in Yogyakarta, Gojek and UberMotor, and you can get their apps in playstore or appstore for free. Both apps have english mode, so it will be easy to use. However there is still some major drawback from this "ojek online". There is also a conflict between "online ojek" and "traditional ojek" driver, which resulted the banning of "ojek online" from taking passanger from some station, airport and terminal. You can still order a ride from that place, but you may need to walk to a couple hundred meters from the gates to meet up with your driver without resulting any conflict usually, the driver would tell you about it when you order from the conflict area. By trishaw[edit] Traditional three-wheeled and pedal-powered cart, known as becak pronounced beh-chak , which can be found in most part of Yogyakarta. Haggle furiously before getting into the becak. Be sure to determine whether the price is for a one-way or return pulang trip and if you want the driver to wait whilst you conduct your shopping or business. A ride from within the city to the Malioboro shopping precinct should not cost more than IDR10, There is also an ongoing trend where the motor-powered trishaw started to replacing the man-powered one. Likewise, there is an ongoing debate about its safetiness and legality. The fare might be more expensive, but it is surely faster and covering more areas By horse cart[edit] Traditional horse-pulled carts, known as andong, or dokar, wait for tourists outside hotspots like the train station, the Kraton and Mal Malioboro. The traditional route is from Jl. Usually, andong opt to take you to shop for fake Dagadu t-shirt in Ngasem area with hefty prices. Then, andong will take you back to your initial journey. The cost for one round trip for andong is IDR20, Usually they ask for IDR30, but they may settle for less. Andong can accommodate up to 5 adult passengers. Medium and small size buses are the main public transport in Yogyakarta. TransJogja Bus Stop There are two kind of bus: Unlike regular buses, TransJogja is air-conditioned and generally safer. Tickets can be purchased directly at the shelters and cost for single trip is Rp 3, Passengers may purchase regular trip cards which cuts per tip cost to Rp 2,, and allows transit to other shelter. There are six routes, and route maps can be downloaded [34]. Be aware that the bus stops are quite far

apart, kms and not very numerous, and often the bus stops for opposite directions are not opposite each other. If you are planning on travelling this way, expect to still do a fair amount of walking to and from the stops to your destination. You also need to aware that the bus only operates up to 9 PM. Please never bring anything valuable on public buses, pickpockets in buses are now more common than ever before. Cost for single trip is Rp 2, regardless of distance within the city. Usually on a bus there will be one driver and one helper who will hang from the side of the bus and handle money and try to get passengers. The helper will usually tap you on the shoulder to indicate you should pay him. If there is no helper you can pay the driver directly. When you are ready to get off a bus, tell the driver or helper "Kiri," which means left.

Chapter 3 : The 30 best hotels & places to stay in Yogyakarta, Indonesia - Yogyakarta hotels

Yogyakarta Travel Guide - View the KAYAK Yogyakarta city guide for the best Yogyakarta travel tips. To help you organize your Yogyakarta trip ideas, this Yogyakarta visitors guide provides travel information and trip tips about how to get there, where to stay, what to do, where to eat and more.

Gamelan player, Yogyakarta Indonesia is home to with those from the islands of Java , Sumatra and Bali being frequently recorded. The traditional music of central and East Java and Bali is the gamelan. On 29 June , Koes Plus , a leading Indonesian pop group in the s, s and s, was imprisoned in Glodok , West Jakarta , for playing Western-style music. After the resignation of President Sukarno, the law was rescinded, and in the s the Glodok prison was dismantled and replaced with a large shopping mall. Kroncong is a musical genre that uses guitars and ukulele as the main musical instruments. This genre had its roots in Portugal and was introduced by Portuguese traders in the 15th century. There is a traditional Keroncong Tugu music group in North Jakarta and other traditional Keroncong music groups in Maluku, with strong Portuguese influences. This music genre was popular in the first half of the 20th century; a contemporary form of Kroncong is called Pop Kroncong. Angklung musical orchestra, native of West Java , received international recognition as UNESCO has listed the traditional West Java musical instrument made from bamboo in the list of intangible cultural heritage. Sasando uses an instrument made from a split leaf of the Lontar palm *Borassus flabellifer* , which bears some resemblance to a harp. Dance in Indonesia Minangkabau Tari Piring plate dance Indonesian dance reflects the diversity of culture from ethnic groups that composed the nation of Indonesia. Austronesian roots and Melanesian tribal dance forms are visible, and influences ranging from neighbouring Asian countries; such as India , China , and Middle East to European western styles through colonisation. Each ethnic group has their own distinct dances; makes total dances in Indonesia are more than Indonesian original dances. There is a continuum in the traditional dances depicting episodes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata from India, ranging through Thailand , all the way to Bali. There is a marked difference, though, between the highly stylised dances of the courts of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and their popular variations. While the court dances are promoted and even performed internationally, the popular forms of dance art and drama must largely be discovered locally. During the last few years, Saman from Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam has become rather popular and is often portrayed on TV. Reog Ponorogo is also a dance that originated from the district Ponorogo , East Java, which is a visualisation of the legendary story Wengker kingdom and the kingdom of Kediri. A popular line dance called Poco-poco was originated in Indonesia and also popular in Malaysia , but at early April Malaysian Islamic clerics banned the poco-poco dance for Muslims due to them believing it is traditionally a Christian dance and that its steps make the sign of the cross. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Pandava and Krishna in an act of the wayang wong performance. Wayang , the Javanese, Sundanese, and Balinese shadow puppet theatre shows display several mythological legends such as Ramayana and Mahabharata , and many more. Wayang Orang is Javanese traditional dance drama based on wayang stories. Various Balinese dance drama also can be included within traditional form of Indonesian drama. All of these drama incorporated humor and jest, often involving audiences in their performance. Randai is a folk theatre tradition of the Minangkabau people of West Sumatra , usually performed for traditional ceremonies and festivals. It incorporates music, singing, dance, drama and the silat martial art, with performances often based on semi-historical Minangkabau legends and love story. Bangsawan is a Malay folk theatre found in the province of Riau. Modern performing art also developed in Indonesia with their distinct style of drama. Notable theatre, dance, and drama troupe such as Teater Koma are gain popularity in Indonesia as their drama often portray social and political satire of Indonesian society. This section does not cite any sources. April Main articles: Indonesian martial arts and Pencak Silat A demonstration of Pencak Silat , a form of martial arts, takes place in Jakarta The art of Pencak Silat was created and firstly developed in the islands of Java and Sumatra. It is an art for survival and practised throughout Indonesian archipelago. Centuries of tribal wars in Indonesian history had shaped silat as it was

used by the ancient warriors of Indonesia. Silat was used to determine the rank and position of warriors in old Indonesian kingdoms. Contacts with Indians and Chinese has further enriched silat. Silat reached areas beyond Indonesia mainly through diaspora of Indonesian people. They brought silat and passed it down to their descendants. The Indonesian of half-Dutch descent are also credited as the first to have brought the art into Europe. Silat was used by Indonesian independence fighters during their struggle against the Dutch colonial rule. Unfortunately after Indonesia achieving their independence, silat became less popular among Indonesian youth compare to foreign martial arts like Karate and Taekwondo. This probably because silat was not taught openly and only passed down among blood relatives, the other reason is the lack of media portrayal of the art. Efforts have been made to introduce and reintroduce the beauty of silat to Indonesian youth and the world. Indonesian Silat movie Merantau is one of Indonesian efforts to introduce silat to international scene. Another martial art from Indonesia is Tarung Derajat. It is a modern combat system created by Haji Ahmad Drajat based on his experience as a street fighter. Tarung Drajat has been acknowledge as a national sport by KONI in and is now used by Indonesian Army as part of their basic training. Traditional visual arts[edit].

Chapter 4 : Guide to Yogyakarta and environs / by Glen Williams | National Library of Australia

The different itineraries cover the best Yogyakarta tourism attractions (an essential part of any Yogyakarta Travel Guide). We've got 9 different one day tours and eight custom travel plans ranging from 2-Day 1-Night through to 5-Day 4-Night.

Largest Buddhist Monument In The Entire World At the time, we had been gradually traversing the island of Java, Indonesia from west to east and had reached the city of Yogyakarta, the cultural centre of Java. While staying in Yogyakarta, we heard tales of a colossal, ancient Buddhist monument, constructed from over 2 million stone building blocks, perched upon a small hilltop and surrounded by a lush, fertile plain. The monument had been abandoned and lost in the jungle for hundreds of years but following its rediscovery in , it had been gradually restored to much of its former glory. This sounded to us like a very mysterious and fascinating place to visit. It piqued our curiosity. From the moment we learned of its existence, it seemed that we were inexorably destined to set foot upon this ancient monument and experience its raw energy and magnificence for ourselves. So it was that we came to discover the wonders of Borobudur, the largest Buddhist monument in the entire world. Its original purpose is not clearly known, but today it fulfills several important functions; acting as a shrine to Lord Buddha, a place of pilgrimage for devout Buddhist worshippers and as a major tourist attraction and source of revenue for the Indonesian government. The monument was built on a slightly elevated area and lies at m above sea level. The entire area is off-limits in theory to those without a valid ticket. The park also features several administrative buildings and two interesting museums for those who are seeking additional information and interpretation. You have to first reach Java of course. The most convenient is probably by hiring a taxi. These airports are well connected domestically but international connections are more limited. You can still fly in from Singapore or Kuala Lumpur. You can easily get to Borobudur from Yogyakarta by public bus. Buses depart from the Jombor Bus terminal in Yogyakarta on a fairly regular basis. The bus terminal can be reached either by taxi or by taking the Trans-Jogja buses 2A or 2B from central Yogyakarta. Once you reach Jombor terminal, you can jump on a bus for Borobudur. Ask around to find the correct bus. The bus to Borobudur should take around minutes depending on traffic and should cost around 25, rupiah. Some operators combine a tour of Borobudur and Prambanan in a single day. Prices for the tours vary wildly so ask around and bargain. You also have no possibility of avoiding the entrance fees if you do it this way. The nearest train station to Borobudur is the Yogyakarta railway station formerly known at Tugu , located in central Yogyakarta. This station is well connected with other cities in Java like Jakarta and Surabaya. From the station in Yogya, you can transfer to Borobudur by bus or taxi. We found several small rental businesses around the Malioboro St. If you have plenty of money to blow, you can always take a taxi from central Yogyakarta to Borobudur. The journey takes around minutes depending on traffic. Price should be around , rupiah. From the Yogyakarta airport, you can also take a fixed price taxi to Borobudur for , rupiah. The monument itself can only be explored on foot. Sometimes the better rooms can be scarce however and you may prefer to book online instead. A smaller number of visitors stay in nearby Magelang , which is only There are several guesthouses losmen and basic hotels in Borobudur village, although the prices are predictably somewhat inflated here compared to normal Indonesian standards. When to visit Borobudur Borobudur is at its most atmospheric during sunrise or sunset. However, busloads of tourists like to arrive at sunset for their selfie snaps so the best way to beat the crowds is to arrive before dawn. The Manohara Hotel can arrange pre-dawn entry into the monument for you and it offers greatly discounted rates to those who stay at the hotel. Entrance Fees Unfortunately, the entrance fee to Borobudur for foreign tourists is distastefully high, as is the case with many high-profile UNESCO world heritage sites. Well, it is possible to avoid the entrance fee if you follow our directions. The method that follows requires a little bit of luck to pull off but we know it works: You should see a green spiked fence running along the edge of the compound on your right hand side. As soon as the green fence ends, there should be a very discrete, narrow little laneway and a little stream on your right hand side. Keep heading west through this field for some time and keep looking at the fence on your right hand side for openings. After a few hundred metres, there is a concrete

culvert that you can crawl through to get under the fence and into the compound. Once inside the compound, there is a road with some occasional traffic in front of you. Try to wait for a quiet period and then dash across the road casually towards the monument, which will be straight ahead to the North. Climb over the gate and carefully ascend the steps, watching out for guards on patrol above. Most good guides will charge 75,000 Rp per hour for their expertise. You can just turn up and find a guide at the park on any busy day or you can organize one beforehand. Guides may in fact approach you if you turn up without one. Ask your guesthouse or any of the local tour agencies about arranging guides in advance. A brief history of Borobudur

The history of Borobudur can be summarized by four main stages; the construction, the abandonment, the rediscovery, the restoration. Nobody can be sure exactly who commissioned the construction of Borobudur and why. Its origin is shrouded in mystery. What is known is that Hinduism and Buddhism seemed to co-exist peacefully during that time period the Hindu temples of Prambanan were built around the same time. The construction is estimated to have taken approximately 75 years and to have been finally completed around CE. Undoubtedly, a large number of men, both skilled and unskilled were involved in the project. A lot of heavy physical labour was required to source and transport the heavy stone blocks from nearby riverbeds to the top of the hill that Borobudur was built on. Detailed bas-relief carvings and other stone sculptures required skilled craftsmen. The abandonment Borobudur was at some point abandoned to the jungle but nobody knows exactly when or why this happened. Various theories have of course been suggested to explain the abandonment. One of the most likely explanations is that the abandonment was caused by a series of volcanic eruptions that forced the then capital of the Medang Kingdom to relocate to East Java. Another popular explanation is that it was abandoned when the local people converted to Islam in the 15th century. The rediscovery From 1811, Java was under British administration. He soon sent a Dutch engineer called H. C Cornelius and a team of men to investigate. With much toil and hard work over a period of 2 months, they hacked at the thick jungle undergrowth and dug away much of the Earth and volcanic ash covering the monument. The Dutch continued the task of unearthing the monument and in 1836 it was finally fully unearthed. Detailed studies were then made of the monument and reports were published during the late 19th century. Unfortunately, appreciation of the monument was slow to develop and many valuable Buddha images and other treasures were looted from the monument in the years following its rediscovery. Some important figures were even permitted by the colonial government to take as many items as they pleased from the monument. Some of these artifacts have now ended up in the National Museum in Bangkok. Also, because the protection of the jungle had been removed, the monument was now exposed to the elements and it began to face problems caused by poor drainage. A restoration effort was badly needed. The restoration The first restoration project took place under the leadership of Van Erp, over a five-year period from 1891 to 1896. However, the project only addressed the less important issues like reuniting buddha heads with their statues and cleaning the sculptures. Despite the efforts, unsolved drainage problem began to threaten the monument with collapse. During the 7-year period, all the terraced levels of the monument were disassembled block by block. The blocks were all then specially cleaned and treated and the drainage problems afflicting the monument were finally addressed before the blocks were meticulously put back together like a jigsaw puzzle. In 1991, Borobudur was finally declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site and since then, its popularity with international tourists has increased dramatically, with all the attendant upsides and downsides of mass tourism. Recent events The two most significant recent events that affected the monument were the eruption of the explosive Mount Merapi and the Muslim bombings in 2002. An earthquake in 2006 did not affect Borobudur. Mount Merapi is only 28km north-west of Borobudur and it erupts every years. The layer of ash that coated the monument was over 1 inch thick and it also found its way into cracks between the blocks and clogged the drainage system. Experts feared the acidity of the ash would damage the andesite stonework. The surrounding vegetation was also killed or damaged by the heavy ash fall, which destabilized the local climate. Blocks had to first be disassembled and later put back together to remove the ash that had penetrated deep into the monument. The Muslim bombings In January 2002, radical Muslims sneaked into the monument and hid 11 bombs inside several of the perforated stupas on the upper levels of the monument. Since then, security has been tightened with 14 monitored CCTV cameras now operating round the clock. The steps or platforms are not shaped as perfect squares due to the numerous indentations at each of the four

corners. The monument attains a maximum height of 35m, measured from the ground to the top of the central stupa on the uppermost tier. The pattern is that of a Mandala, a symbolic representation of the cosmos used by Tantric Tibetan Buddhists. Indeed, Borobudur is often referred to as the Mandala in stone. The four sides of the monument face the cardinal directions and there are 4 stairways leading to the top of monument, one in the centre of each side of the monument. Each stairway passes through several ornate archways on the way to the upper levels of the monument. Taman Lumbini, the main avenue leading to the eastern entrance of Borobudur. The main entrance is on the Eastern side of the monument and this is the entrance virtually all the tourist visitors enter through.

Chapter 5 : Malaria Concerns for Borobudur - Yogyakarta Forum - TripAdvisor

An incomplete travel guide to Yogyakarta, Indonesia by Violette | Oct 7, Centrally located on the island of Java in Indonesia, Yogyakarta is used by many travellers as a base to visit Borobudur and Prambanan Temples.

Kudus General View Yogyakarta is a bustling town of some , people and the most popular tourist destination on Java, largely thanks to its proximity to the temples of Borobudur and Prambanan. The city is a centre of art and education, offers some good shopping and has a wide range of tourist facilities.. Strictly speaking, the city kota of Yogyakarta is only one of five districts kabupaten within the semi autonomous province of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta DIY , literally the " Yogyakarta Special Region ". The other districts are;. Sleman on the slopes of fiery Mount Merapi to the north. Bantul all the way to the sea to the south. The hills of Gunungkidul to the east. The low lands of Kulon Progo to the West. This special status is thanks to the Sultanate of Hamengkubuwono, which has ruled the area since and steered the state through difficult times of occupation and revolution.. During the Indonesian war of independence, Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX offered the fledgling Indonesian government his enclave as capital city, Yogyakarta became the revolutionary capital city of the republic from to when Jakarta was still occupied by the Dutch.. As a result, the central government recognized the Sultan of Yogyakarta as the appointed governor of the province of DIY " the only one in Indonesia that is not elected directly by the people.. The present sultan, Hamengkubuwono X, was chosen by an overwhelming majority.. Yogyakarta lies in one of the most seismically active parts of Java and has thus repeatedly been struck by earthquakes and volcano eruptions. The worst in recent times was the earthquake of 27 May , which killed over 6, people and flattened over , houses.. However, the epicentre was 25 km north of the city, which avoided the worst of the quake, and a surprisingly effective disaster recovery effort saw most of the physical damage repaired quickly.. Only four years later, in October , the nearby volcano of Mount Merapi erupted, spewing lava over nearby villages and killing people. After rumbling on and off for two months amid fears of another Krakatoa devastating the entire island, the volcano quieted down by December Yogyakarta is full of domestic tourists during school holiday seasons with most buses on Malioboro street and around North Central Park trapped in heavy traffic jams, sometimes for up to one hour. Vehicles, parking, pedestrians and vendors contribute to the traffic jams.. It is renowned as a center of education, classical Javanese fine art and culture such as batik, ballet, drama, music, poetry, and puppet shows.. Yogyakarta was the Indonesian capital during the Indonesian National Revolution from to One of the districts in Yogyakarta, Kotagede, was the capital of the Mataram Sultanate between and The city is named after the Indian city of Ayodhya from the Ramayana epic. Yogya means " suitable, fit, proper ", and karta, " prosperous, flourishing ". The Dutch name of the city is Djokjakarta.. What To See Being one of the oldest cities in Indonesia, Yogyakarta has many heritage buildings and monuments. Other notable landmarks and attractions are;. A well known landmark located in the center of downtown Yogyakarta. Built by Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono VI, the top spire was originally a round sphere which represents the universe. During the colonial era, the spire was replaced with a golden cylinder.. A great example of the Dutch colonial architecture.. A few warfare items are still preserved, including a twin cannon.. The capital of ancient Islamic Mataram kingdom. Before independence, Kotagede was the central economic district of Yogyakarta, as it held the largest marketplace and was home to many wealthy batik merchants.. Although some ancient buildings have been modernised or replaced with newer buildings, Kotagede remains a prime example of ancient Javanese architecture and city structure. Be sure to check out the local silver handicrafts.. Graveyard of the Yogyakarta and Surakarta royal families. Suffered damage during earthquake but has reopened.. Kotabaru, which used to be Dutch officials residential area, has few heritage homes as well as a colonial style church and monastery Gereja Kotabaru and a stadium Stadion Kridosono.. Now, alun alun utara is the venue for the quarterly parade known as Garebeg, which is held in the month of Maulud, Besar and Sawal. After the parade, attendees scramble to get a scrap of this offering, as it is believed to bring good luck. Prior to the month of Maulud, a public fair is held in alun alun utara for 30 days.. This fair is very popular and offers many kinds of goods ranging from traditional handicrafts to dishes from China. A unique snack sold at this event is galundeng, deep fried dough similar to a

doughnut.. There are music and dance shows within the palace regularly, free with the ticket, try to check out the times when you arrive in Yogyakarta.. The Sultan maintains three gamelans in the palace, and the pavilion nearest the entrance houses one of them. While the guide is part of the entrance fee, they might expect tips. Rp 12, foreign tourist price or Rp 5, Indonesian tourist price , Rp 1, extra for a photo.. Water Castle Taman Sari , Jl. This is a partly ruined complex built as a pleasure garden by the first Sultan in Towards the back of the complex is the original entrance to the pools, which used to be a small dock connected to a long since vanished river; a bit of snooping beyond this entrance will get you to a back street, where one can freely visit a fascinating network of tunnels and rooms, including an Escher like series of interlacing staircases over what looks like a disused well.. Rp 7, for entrance, Rp 1, for a photo permit. Entrance fee does not cover the guide, who will expect tips This somehow muted palace is rarely used for formal occasion. You can catch a shadow puppet performance during weekend mornings and nights.. There is no admission charge for the show and you can come and go as you please, which you may well want to do as the show is long and somewhat difficult to follow if you do not speak bahasa Indonesian.. Masjid Gede Kauman, one of the oldest and largest mosque in Yogyakarta. Located on the west of Alun alun Utara, this mosque was where the Sultan performs his religious rites and ceremonies.. Non Muslim visitors should wear decent clothing. It may be a good idea to ask the mosque authorities prior to entering the mosque due to some rules that must be abide.. Yogyakarta city was built with deep philosophy; the city was designed so that the main elements of the city forms an imaginary line. The artist designed some of the buildings the central complex was originally his home and offices himself, and the grounds themselves are worth the admission price.. Helpful staff to show you around. Rp 20, includes a drink Museum Dirgantara Aircraft museum , Jl. M Th 08; ; 00, Sa 08; ; The museum is not signposted; to get there either take a taxi or use a Satnav and get to the eastern end of Jl. The museum is inside the Air Force base.. The guard at the entrance will require you to deposit your passport while you are inside the museum. A Javanese archeology museum, has many Javanese artefacts like wayang puppets, masks, statues, textiles, weapons, as well as a full set of Javanese gamelan instruments.. Worth a visit if you have some extra time in Yogya, or you are interested in Javanese culture study. A wayang puppet museum with a lush Javanese style garden. It is divided into 10 sectors, where each holds a vast amount of wayang puppets from various places in Indonesia.. Candi is ancient archeological structure constructed during 7th 9th century aimed for a specific religion Budha or Hindu. It was constructed from hundreds of volcanic or river stone blocks and assembled solely by human labor.. Candi walls is often carved with reliefs depicting stories, and a stone God or Goddess statue usually sits at the center.. Borobudur, one of famous candi is in Magelang, not far from Yogyakarta. Prambanan, also a well known candi is in the Yogyakarta Central Java border area.. Candi Sambisari is very unique. Unlike other candi, it sits at estimated 6m below the ground line. It is easy to reach because it is located close to Adisucipto International Airport.. You can go there by taxi. Candi Sambisari consists of one main candi and three supporting candis perwara. You can see lingga and yoni, symbol of male and female sex, inside the main candi.. From the lingga, yoni, and the statues, it has been concluded that the Sambisari was built to adore Siva Gods.. There is no fixed reference about when and who built this candi. Candi Kalasan is located not far from Prambanan, around 2km to the west from Prambanan or 14km to the east from Yogyakarta. This candi is on the south side of the Prambanan Yogyakarta main road.. It is the oldest Buddhist temple in Yogyakarta. He was Hindu but he built a Buddhist temple, thus it reflects peacefully religion life during that time.. The relief carved in this candi are known to be the most beautiful. The wall is covered by ancient white cement called bajralepa. A Boddhisatva bronze statue used to be placed inside the candi, but this statue is not there anymore.. This candi was built as an ancient Buddhist monk dormitory. Inside the candi, there are two floors with three rooms on each floor.. The unique rooftop consists of 9 stupas in grid. The holes in some areas shows that woods was used to complete the construction. This candi is predicted to have been built in the same era with Candi Kalasan.. Suroto 2, Kota Baru.

Chapter 6 : Private tour guide Yogyakarta â€“ Experience Yogyakarta with a real local

This is the ultimate guide to visiting Borobudur, which is the largest Buddhist monument in the entire world. Borobudur is located about 43 km northwest of the city of Yogyakarta in Java Island, Indonesia.

We created a separate guide that covers the best hotels around Malioboro , which is the backpacking area as well. For hotels around Malioboro, which is the tourist heart of Yogya, you should check out this article. Lastly we wrote an article on the best hotels near Borobudur. Yogyakarta Tourism Attractions Yogyakarta has a lot of tourism attractions. Of course most people come to Yogya to visit Borobudur Temple. Find out what to expect and how to make a booking for Borobudur Manohara here. I would recommend in taking a cycling tour in Yogyakarta or in Borobudur area we can help to arrange that for you. It is one of the best ways to see local daily activities. If you like being artsy during your holiday, go join a Batik Workshop. My two favourites are Goa Jomblang and Mount Merapi. Goa Jomblang is a natural cave located in Gunung Kidul Regency. The caves are quite incredible. You can read about them here and book a day tour to the caves through this link. For some of the best views around Yogyakarta I highly recommend hiking Merapi Volcano. You can climb Merapi Volcano for sunrise and it offers beautiful views over the surrounding countryside. Getting further afield you can also do day tours to Dieng , which are in the highlands a few hours drive from the city. Yogyakarta Restaurants Yogyakarta has a great restaurant scene and the food here is very cheap so cheap that I used to eat out every day. I used to live in the South of the city, the area has some of the best restaurants in town. The different itineraries cover the best Yogyakarta tourism attractions an essential part of any Yogyakarta Travel Guide. Make sure to check the individual itineraries to double check what is and is not included in the cost of the tour. We are happy to offer assistance adapting any itinerary to fit your needs. As you can see, with over 60 articles on Discover Your Indonesia there are plenty of helpful resources on the site you can access when planning your holiday. What do you think of this Yogyakarta Travel Guide? Let me know in the comments below. She likes to explore places, meet new people and improve her photography skills.

Chapter 7 : Things to do in Yogyakarta - Travel S Helper

Yogyakarta guides who are eager to show you around their city will be presenting themselves to you. The locals at Withlocals know all about Yogyakarta. How amazing would it be to meet a real expert who can tell you everything about the best way to prepare Sego Pecel, to the famous wayang kulit shadow puppet theatre shows.

ISIC or university card is required. Rp 30, for Indonesian adults or foreign holders of an Indonesian work permit. These tickets are valid for two days, including your day of purchase. These rates have increased as of May. The site is open to public entrance from 6AM-5PM. However, the Manohara Hotel see Sleep runs a daily Borobudur Sunrise Tour] [18] for Rp , for foreigners Rp , if you are a hotel guest and Rp , for Indonesians, which gets you a flashlight and an escort to the temple gate at 4: This is in time to see the sunrise, and to explore for an hour and a half before the hordes arrive. This is well worth the money if the sky is clear; otherwise arriving around 5: The sun rises in the same direction as the entrance you used to gain access to the temple. The top few levels offer a great view wherever you position yourself. Hiring a guide at the gate who can explain the reliefs in some detail costs Rp 75., per hour. Some guides may insist on a minimum time of two hours. You should ask for a guide in the evening before going to tour in the morning. It is also perfectly possible to roll up and find a guide available, it all depends on how busy the site is. Guides speaking European languages other than English may be available. For the sunrise tour, the Manohara will arrange a guide for Rp , although the guide might try and charge , In April it was announced that to assist in the ongoing preservation of the temple, future visitors would be required to view the temple in groups of no more than 30 persons and must be accompanied by Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur TWCB staff members. If you do not bring your own, then one is provided free with the entrance ticket. These are available at a post located at the bottom of the temple entrance stairs, and should be returned before leaving at an exit post. The main site is approached through a large open and pleasant park inside the complex. The monument[edit] Half cross section of Borobudur Borobudur consists of six square platforms topped by three circular platforms, and is decorated with no less than 2, relief panels and Buddha statues of various types. The main dome, located at the centre of the top platform, is surrounded by 72 Buddha statues seated inside perforated stupas. The square base is m ft long on each side, and the highest point 35 m ft above ground level. The whole monument is constructed from dark grey andesite stone, and so synonymous has this become with Borobudur and other temples on the Kedu Plain, that Indonesian for the material is simply batu candi temple stone. If you have but modest stamina or heat tolerance, you should start as early in the day as possible, and take plenty of water with you. Some free bottled water and coffee usually comes with the ticket for international visitors. The single stupendously large structure can be divided into layers as follows: The platform or foot at the base of the structure, which was clearly post the original construction and hides some reliefs, is of uncertain provenance and function. The main theories are that the platform was added to censor reliefs depicting earthly desires or â€” rather more likely â€” to buttress the subsiding structure and prevent it from collapsing. A section of the platform has been excavated at the southeast corner, showcasing some of the hidden reliefs underneath. The bulk of the structure consists of six square terraces connected by steep staircases. The correct way to view the reliefs is to start from the east gate the main entrance and circulate clockwise. The distinctive stupas of the upper levels of Borobudur Above the square terraces, the structure suddenly opens up to reveal the final three circular terraces. Comparatively plain and unadorned, there are no more reliefs here just seventy two lattice work stupas â€” domes housing half-hidden Buddha statues many headless, some lost entirely. A bombing some years ago destroyed nine of them, but they have been well restored. The peak of the structure is a central stupa. The two chambers inside the stupa are empty, and it is unclear whether they were empty from the beginning as a representation of nirvana, or whether they originally contained statues which were looted or lost. The site museum contains what might be a missing statue. These are contact with earth, giving and helping, meditation, fearlessness, teach and learn, and finally turning the wheel of dharma. The wall reliefs[edit] You can think of Borobudur as a very large teaching graphic recounting the life story of the Buddha, his teachings and his progress towards Nirvana. If you want to truly understand the reliefs, it is best to employ a guide to explain the

stories to you. In summary, the 2, reliefs tell four key sets of stories in the form of carved illustrations and Sanskrit inscriptions: The law of karma or Karmavibhanga. These are mostly hidden by the post-original construction masking at the foot of the monument. The reliefs tell stories and give examples of the nature of karma with depictions of both praiseworthy including co-operative working practices and planned parenthood and blameworthy including torture, rape and theft activities. The masking was disassembled in before being painstakingly rebuilt, and photographs were taken of the reliefs at this time. These photographs are displayed in the Borobudur Museum. The birth of Buddha or Lalitavistara. Before the story starts, there are 27 panels showing preparations for the final earthly incarnation. The story then begins with the descent of the Lord Buddha from heaven, and continues until his first earthly sermon as Prince Siddhartha. The Jatakas and avadanas. Jatakas are stories about the Buddha before he was born as Prince Siddhartha. Avadanas are similar to jatakas, but the main figure is not Buddha himself. Both are depicted in the same series of reliefs. The journeys of Sudhana searching for ultimate truth or Gandavyuha. These museums are housed inside the park just a few hundred metres to the north of the temple. These museum ticket are already included within the Borobudur entrance ticket, so visitor are free to enter the museum. The Samudraraksa Museum display the actual size replica of Borobudur Ship. It also display the maritime technology and trade network of 8th century Asia and Africa, especially the maritime trade of Indian Ocean. In a British naval history scholar called Philip Beale was visiting Borobudur when he noticed 10 panels depicting ocean-going ships. He surmised that these ships may have been a part of a famous shipping route – the Cinnamon Route – that linked Indonesia to Africa many centuries earlier. This led Beale to build a model ship based on those depictions, and that is now housed in its own dedicated space within the museum. The Karmawibhanga Museum display archaeological findings around Borobudur, the restoration process, as well as the photographs of Karmawibhanga relief on hidden foot of Borobudur. It does a sometimes haphazard job of presenting the restoration process. Perhaps the most interesting exhibitions about this are those of the law of karma reliefs, with explanatory comments, and the photo gallery of late 19th-century shots of the complex before it was restored. This was clearly an important area in preth century Javanese history as it contains a whole host of ruins both Buddhist and Hindu dating from the same era as Borobudur, and easily reached from there. If you have a car, the most accessible of these together make an interesting use of the late part of the day on the way back to Yogyakarta after you have seen Borobudur. Alternatively, if you are staying in the Borobudur area, rent a bicycle and explore these temples together with the verdant local countryside. You should be able to visit any of these in the hours of daylight. Candi Mendut – a Buddhist temple that is thought to have acted as a way-point on the road to Borobudur. It was first discovered in and holds the distinction of being the first ancient monument in the whole of Indonesia to be restored from Some of the statues and reliefs here are of the highest quality, and it is well worth a visit. Mendut is notable as the start of the modern day Waisak procession. From Borobudur head back towards Muntilan on the main road for 3 km 1. Candi Pawon Branjolan – is only 2 km 1. It is on a direct line with Borobudur and Mendut and is again thought to have been an ancient way-point. This temple was restored in the early 20th century. Candi Pawon near Borobudur Candi Ngawen – is in Ngawen village just to the south of Muntilan on the main road heading towards Yogyakarta, about 15 km 9 mi from Borobudur. This Buddhist temple dates from AD, and has some interesting wall reliefs. Candi Canggal – dates from the 8th century, and is at Gunung Wukir on the main road heading back towards Yogyakarta from Muntilan. The best landmark is the Chinese cemetery which you should look for on the right after leaving Muntilan. A road leads west right just after you pass this cemetery. Follow this until the end and walk the last few minutes to Candi Canggal. This temple has been speculated to bless the rice farms, agriculture community and Hindu villages in this remote part of Java. The temple roof is shaped like a Amalaka made of linga and yoni signifying male and female sexual energy that recombine, recreate and recycle life. Do[edit][add listing] If you are still at Borobudur in the late afternoon, return to the top level for sunset. It is often very quiet at this time, and the sunset behind the mountains to the west is quite magical. Please note that you must purchase a sunset ticket from the Manohara Hotel at the park entrance Rp , , if you have the regular ticket the guards will ask you to leave at around 5 PM. If you are lucky enough to be visiting at this time, the procession is magical event to witness. At other times, just walking the Waisak procession route from Borobudur to Candi

Mendut or vice versa is an excellent experience. The Mahakarya being performed at Borobudur for the Trail of Civilisations Symposium in Every June, the park authority arranges a performance of the Mahakarya Borobudur [19]. This ballet uses traditional Javanese dance to tell the story of the conception and construction of the temple. The event takes place at the Aksobya open theatre against the backdrop of Borobudur, and is a lavish production. Buy[edit][add listing] Persistent touts hassle tourists on the approaches to the temple but are usually kept away from the temple itself. Be firm and polite about your intentions and they will soon get the message. Be careful when you exit the temple as there are confusing signs pointing to exit gates which lead you through a maze of stalls. If you want to avoid the maze of handycraft stall, do not turn left and follow the nearest exit sign, just move straight forward to the exit located nearest to the entrance. If you do intend to buy some souvenirs here then make sure your bargaining skills are at their best. Pedlars sell small statues that they claim are carved from lava stone, but most are cast coloured cement.

Chapter 8 : Borobudur and Yogyakarta - How long? - Fodor's Travel Talk Forums

When you land in the city of Yogyakarta, your guide will meet you at the airport and take you on a sightseeing tour of the city, during which you'll experience the hustle and bustle of Javanese theinnatdunvilla.com, drive hours north to Magelang to visit must-see UNESCO World Heritage-listed Borobudur Temple, a 9th-century Mahayana Buddhist temple.

Chapter 9 : Publisher: Yayasan Kanisius | Open Library

City Guide. Africa City Guide; Yogyakarta where you can enjoy the scenic view of the mountains and its environs while playing golf. The course was.