

7 DAYS & 6 NIGHTS DIVINE YOGYAKARTA & BALI



HINDUISM IN INDONESIA

Hinduism was the dominant religion in the country before the arrival of Islam and is one of the six official religions of Indonesia today. Hinduism came to Indonesia in the 1st-century through Indian traders, sailors, scholars and priests. It is the third-largest religion in Indonesia. Currently, around 1.7 percent of the Indonesian population adheres to Hinduism, which in absolute terms constitutes approximately four million individuals out a total of almost 250 million Indonesians. Today, the majority of the Indonesian Hindu community lives on the island of Bali, famous for its Hindu culture (and natural scenery). Contrary to other parts of Indonesia - and for reasons not really known - Islamic forces were not powerful enough to break through the high Balinese cultural barriers, causing this island to have a majority Hindu population up to the present day.

Prior to the arrival of Hinduism, the indigenous population of the archipelago practiced forms of animism. But when Hinduism arrived in the western part of the archipelago through a trade network stretching from China to India in the first century of the Common Era, local rulers regarded this new religion as an asset to their power as they could start to represent themselves as Hindu deities, thereby increasing their status. The pre-existing animistic beliefs are thought to have become blended with Hinduism, resulting in the forming of new hybrid-types of Hinduism which contained specific features of its own, thus making it rather different from Indian Hinduism. The caste system, for example, was never rigidly applied throughout the history of the archipelago.

A number of important Hindu empires were established in Kalimantan, Sumatra and Java between the 5th and the 13th century; some of which had also absorbed Buddhist influences. But after Islam had established itself in the archipelago as a socio-political force starting from the 13th century, Hinduism gradually lost ground to this quickly expanding religion, The only exception being Bali, where the ruler of Majapahit (originating from East Java) sought refuge from the conquest of Islamic forces.

Indonesians, who had been accustomed to constructing terraced temples—symbolizing holy mountains—for honouring and burying the dead, would not have been perplexed by the Brahmans’ doctrine that Shiva also dwelt on a holy mountain. Megaliths that had already been placed on mountain terraces for ritual purposes would easily have been identified with Shiva’s natural stone linga, the most prestigious of all lingas. Indonesians, who were already concerned with funerary rites and welfare of the dead and who considered the elaborate rituals of metalworking as a metaphor for spiritual transmutation and liberation of the soul, would have paid particular attention to Hindu devotional techniques for achieving immortality in Shiva’s abode. The meditative ascetic of Hinduism may have been preceded in Indonesia by the entranced shaman (priest-healer). In addition, the notion that water was a purifying agent because it had been cleansed by Shiva’s creative energy on his mountaintop would have been intelligible to mountain-venerating Indonesians, especially if they already endowed the water flowing from their own gods’ mountain peaks with divinely fertilizing qualities.

Nevertheless, Indonesian circumstances and motivation underlay the adoption of Indian forms. The use of Hindu terminology in the inscriptions represents no more than Indonesian attempts to find suitable metaphoric expressions from the sacred Sanskrit literature for describing their own realities. Sanskrit literature, imported from India on manuscripts or as oral tradition, would have been drawn from especially when courtly literati were seeking to describe those rulers who had achieved an intense personal relationship with Shiva. The Indonesians, like other early Southeast Asian peoples, had no difficulty in identifying themselves with the universal values of Hindu civilization as represented by the sacred literature. While Indian literary and legal works provided useful guidelines for Indonesian creative writing, they did not bring about a thoroughgoing Hinduization of the archipelago any more than Indian Brahmans were responsible for the formation of the early kingdoms of the archipelago.

08 NOV | FRI: SINGAPORE - DENPASAR BALI (D)

Departure from Singapore Changi International airport by Scoot Airlines flight TR 280 for Denpasar Bali at 0715 Hrs, Arrive at I Gusti Ngurah Bali International Airport at 0955 Hrs, Upon arrival clear immigration and collect baggage. Pick up and transfer to Being Sattva, Ubud Bali. Experience Dance performance at Ubud. Later transfer to Being Sattva. Check in, Dinner and **Overnight stay at Being Sattva.**

Being Sattva, is an integrated retreat that focuses on just one thing - you. An exclusive setting of Balinese garden villas in different configurations, where you can reconnect with yourself, nature, or a group of intimate friends, A refreshing healing routine of sunrise, yoga, meditation, spa, nature walks, swims and treks to hidden canyons, rivers, valleys, waterfalls, villages and temples... it certainly won't feel like routine. A feast for your senses, our menus feature nutritionally balanced Asian and Western vegetarian and vegan cuisine delicately flavored with fresh produce from our garden.

09 NOV | SAT: BALI (B/L/D)

Morning yoga and meditation prior to breakfast, after breakfast Village tour, Later free and easy - relax, rejuvenate and reconnect with your inner self at **Being Sattva**, Lunch at **Being Sattva**, Evening free for leisure. Dinner and **Overnight stay in Bali.**

10 NOV | SUN: BALI (B/D)

Breakfast at Hotel, **Full day North Bali or Kintamani tour (as per your choice)**, Later return back to hotel and free time for leisure. Dinner and **Overnight stay in Bali.**

11 NOV | MON: DENPASAR BALI - YOGYAKARTA (B/D)

Morning breakfast at hotel, Transfer to Denpasar Bali Airport and board **Lion Air flight JT 567 to Yogyakarta at 1705 Hrs. Arrive Yogyakarta International Airport at 1735 Hrs.** Upon arrival clear immigration and collect baggage. Transfer to hotel and check in, Dinner and **overnight stay at Yogyakarta.**

12 NOV | TUE: BOROBUDUR - SAMBISARI TEMPLE - PRAMBANAN & SEWU TEMPLE - IJO TEMPLE (B/L/D)

Morning breakfast at Hotel, Transfer to Magelang to visit Borobudur a UNESCO World Heritage site, Continue to visit Mendut the Monastery temple. Drive back to Yogyakarta, visit to Sambisari Temple, the one of the Hindu temple in Yogyakarta that is unique temple and really special because it is located under the ground, Have lunch at local restaurant (vegetarian local menu). Visit to Prambanan Temple - the biggest Hindu's temple complex and sewu temple. Enjoy sunset at Ijo temple (based on weather) - this is the highest Hindu's temple in Yogyakarta, Dinner at Indian restaurant (vegetarian meals), Shopping at Malioboro Town then back to hotel, **Overnight stay in Yogyakarta.**

Borobudur, it is the world's largest Buddhist monument and the largest human-made structure in the southern hemisphere. It predates Angkor Wat by 300 years and Notre Dame by 200 years. Rediscovered in 1815, it has been excavated and returned to its original glory. The stone relief panels offer a clear glimpse into Buddhist doctrine and Javanese life 1,000 years ago. You will have plenty of time to amble about this fabulous monument.

Mendut Temple, This exquisite temple, around 3.5km east of Borobudur, may look insignificant compared with its mighty neighbour, but it houses the most outstanding statue in its original setting of any temple in Java. The magnificent 3m-high figure of the Buddha is flanked by Bodhisattvas: Lokesvara on the left and Vairapana on the right. The Buddha is also notable for his posture: he sits Western-style with both feet on the ground. Admission includes entry to Candi Pawon, a Buddhist temple, 2km west.

Prambanan Temple, Built in the 10th century, this is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. Rising above the centre of the last of these concentric squares are three temples decorated with reliefs illustrating the epic of the Ramayana, dedicated to the three great Hindu divinities (Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma) and three temples dedicated to the animals who serve them.

Candi Sambisari, This Shiva temple, possibly the latest temple at Prambanan to be erected by the Mataram dynasty, was discovered by a farmer in 1966. Excavated from under ancient layers of protective volcanic ash and dust, it lies almost 6m below the level of the surrounding fields and is remarkable for its perfectly preserved condition. The inner sanctum of the temple is dominated by a large lingam and yoni (stylised penis and vagina), typical of Shiva temples.

Ijo Temple Sunset, also known as *The Sunset Temple*, is a temple with highest location in Yogyakarta, for a sunset view. It's located from Ratu Boko temple location. The temple compound is located in Groyokan hamlet, Sambirejo village, Kecamatan Prambanan, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. The temple's name derived from its location, the Gumuk Ijo hill. The temple compound stood on western slope of the hill, in a quiet region east of Yogyakarta, around 4 kilometers southeast from Ratu Boko archaeological compound. The temple elevation is 410 meters above the sea level.

13 NOV | WED: MUSEUM KERIS - CETHO - SUKUH TEMPLE (B/L/D)

Breakfast at hotel, Drive to Solo Town (it needs around 1.5 hours one way). Visit to Keris Museum which collects more than 400 Keris with varieties model. Transfer to Karanganyar and have lunch at local restaurant with Vegetarian menu. Visit to Cetho Temple - the Hindu's Temple has 13 leveling terraces depict the human's journey from sinful creatures to the holy ones (moksa). Continue to Sukuh Temple, a Hindu temple which built in 15th century. Have dinner at local restaurant, Back to Yogyakarta, Free program and **Overnight stay in Yogyakarta**.

Museum Keris, A new museum in Surakarta, Central Java, aims to reconnect contemporary Indonesians with the original values and philosophy of the keris (kris), an ancient serpentine weapon often associated with the mystical realm.

Candi Sukuh, In a magnificent position 900m above the Solo plain with fine views of Gunung Lawu, Candi Sukuh is one of Java's most enigmatic and striking temples. It's not a large site, but it's beautifully proportioned with a truncated pyramid of rough-hewn stone. Fascinating reliefs and Barong statues decorate the facade. It's clear that a fertility cult was practised here: several explicit carvings have led to Sukuh being dubbed the 'erotic' temple. It's a quiet, isolated place with a potent atmosphere.

Cetho Temples, (Indonesian: Candi Ceto) is a fifteenth-century Javanese-Hindu temple that is located on the western slope of Mount Lawu (elev. 1495 m above sea level) on the border between Central and East Java provinces.

Cetho is one of several temples built on the northwest slopes of Mount Lawu in the fifteenth century. By this time, Javanese religion and art had diverged from Indian precepts that had been so influential on temples styles during the 8-10th century. This area was the last significant area of temple building in Java before the island's courts were converted to Islam in the 16th century.

14 NOV | THU: YOGYAKARTA - SINGAPORE (B)

Early Morning breakfast or packed breakfast from hotel, **Check out and leave for Yogyakarta International Airport to board Scoot Airlines departure flight TR 207 for Singapore at 0950 Hrs. Arrive Singapore Changi International Airport at 1320 Hrs, Return home with memories to cherish forever..**

~~HAPPY TOUR ENDS*~*~*

TOUR COST (PER PERSON IN SGD) & HOTEL ENVISAGED or SIMILAR:

CITY	DATE	NO OF NIGHTS	DELUXE CATEGORY	PREMIUM CATEGORY
Bali	08 Nov - 11 Nov	03	<u>BEING SATTVA</u>	
Yogyakarta	11 Nov - 14 Nov	03	<u>THE 101 TUGU</u>	<u>MELIA PUROSANI</u>
COST PER PERSON ON DOUBLE/TWIN/TRIPLE SHARING BASIS			SGD 1480 PER ADULT	SGD 1640 PER ADULT
COST PER PERSON ON SINGLE OCCUPANCY BASIS			SGD 1905 PER ADULT	SGD 2105 PER ADULT
<p><u>TRAVEL INSURANCE</u> NTUC Travel Insurance (NORMAL): Classic: SGD 35 per person Deluxe: SGD 42 per person Preferred: SGD 55 per person Coverage Details: https://www.income.com.sg/travel-insurance/standard-plan-coverage-table</p> <p>Note: The standard plans, Classic, Deluxe and Preferred plans do not cover pre-existing medical conditions.</p> <p>NTUC Travel Insurance (ENHANCED PREX PLANS) Enhanced PreX Basic: SGD 95 per person Enhanced PreX Superior: SGD 115 per person Enhanced PreX Prestige: SGD 135 per person Coverage Details: https://www.income.com.sg/travel-insurance/enhanced-prex-plan-coverage-table#enhanced-prex-plans</p>				

COST INCLUDES:

- Return Economy class airfare (Singapore - Denpasar // Yogyakarta - Singapore) by Scoot
- One way Economy class airfare (Denpasar - Yogyakarta) by Lion Air / Indonesia Air Asia
- Baggage allowance: Check-in: 20 Kilos per person & Hand carry: 7 Kilos per person
- Accommodation at above mentioned hotels on Double/twin share basis at all places
- Daily breakfast at Hotel
- **BALI -**
 - Return Airport transfers
 - Private Tour - North Bali or Kintamani (Based on your choice)
 - Dance performance in Ubud & Village Tour
 - All entrance tickets
- **YOGYAKARTA -**
 - Transport by Micro Bus 30 Seater AC vehicle
 - Parking fee
 - Mineral water during tour 600ml/day
 - English speaking Tour guide
 - All Entrance fee tour as program include Borobudur ticket until to the Monument except on Monday
 - Meals as program
 - Mineral water: 1 bottle of 350ml/ tour day/pax
 - One-way elevator to visit Marble Mountain

COST EXCLUDES:

- **Travel Insurance (highly recommended)**
- Early Check in or check out
- Visa-on-arrival fee (if required)
- **Tips to Guide and Driver**
- Any services other than mentioned in the itinerary & "Cost Includes".
- Any expenses of personal nature like beverages, tips, laundry, telephone calls etc



REMARKS:

- Rates are subject to change.
- **Please check COVID protocols prior to 14 days of departure.**
- **Airfare, Room & Tours is subject to availability**
- Validity of passport should be min of 6 Months from the date of travel.
- Terms & conditions apply.
- Check in time AT HOTEL at 15.00 and check out time at 11.00 in local time.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Unforeseen escalation in fuel prices, COVID rules & regulations, new taxes/levies on hotels and transportation services or any hikes in entrance fees. Any large tax hikes and new levies shall be payable extra and shall be billed accordingly with reasonable prior notice

ATTIRE:

Visitors of both genders have to wear decent clothing to cover the body appropriately when visiting religious places and shorts and sleeveless tops are not acceptable. This rule is strictly adhered to at all religious sites

**For more information about this dream holiday is just phone call or click away;
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LIABILITIES:

Incredible Voyages Pte Ltd and/or any of its agents will not claim any responsibility for injury, damage, loss, additional expenses, accidental delay or other irregularities which may be caused either through willful or negligent acts or omissions on the part of companies or individuals providing or engaged in transportation, accommodations or other services related to the execution of the tour, or through natural calamities and other factors beyond its control. Prices are subject to adjustment in the event of any change, without notice. Incredible Voyages Pte Ltd reserves the right to change any tour if considered necessary in order to render better service to its clients.