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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 16TH REGIONAL
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SIMPORA XVI: 2025**

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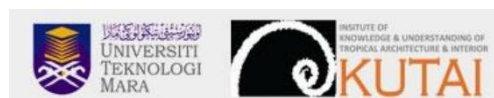
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PRESERVATION OF TRADITION AND CULTURE TO DEVELOP CULTURAL TOURISM IN SADE VILLAGE, CENTRAL LOMBOK

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Abstract: The safeguarding of local traditions represents a crucial approach in fostering sustainable cultural tourism amid globalization. This research explores how the Sasak community in Sade Village, Central Lombok, preserves its cultural heritage and traditions to strengthen cultural tourism development. The study highlights four primary aspects: local wisdom, handicrafts, rituals, and performing arts. A qualitative method was employed through direct observation, interviews, and visual documentation. The findings indicate that the Bale Tani traditional house serves as both a symbol of local wisdom and a core tourism attraction, embodying profound philosophical values. Songket weaving not only contributes economically but also represents the identity and social role of Sasak women. Traditional practices such as Memari and Peresean reveal cultural adaptation while retaining their sacred essence, even as they evolve into tourist performances. Likewise, the Gendang Beleg art form expresses communal solidarity while functioning as cultural entertainment. These results demonstrate that cultural tourism in Sade Village thrives through a reciprocal relationship between tradition preservation and economic advantage. Preservation efforts involve the routine upkeep of traditional dwellings, transmission of weaving expertise, organization of cultural festivals, documentation of local arts, and youth involvement. Consequently, Sade Village emerges not only as a tourist destination but also as a cultural hub that safeguards Sasak traditions while aligning heritage preservation with tourism development.

Keywords: cultural heritage preservation, cultural tourism, Sade Village, Sasak traditions

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as an archipelagic nation, possesses vast cultural diversity encompassing languages, customs, and traditional arts. This diversity not only shapes national identity but also serves as an essential asset in the growth of culture-based tourism. Cultural tourism is widely acknowledged for its strong appeal, as it provides visitors, both domestic and international, with authentic experiences of local life (Hasanah, 2019).

Nevertheless, the accelerating pace of globalization and modernization poses significant challenges to the preservation of traditional culture. Many traditions, once regarded as sacred, are at risk of losing their original meaning when performed merely as commercial attractions. Such circumstances raise concerns over the potential erosion of cultural values if not supported by proper preservation strategies (Nahak, 2019). Cultural safeguarding, therefore, is not only about protecting ancestral heritage but also about ensuring its resilience and continuity in the face of contemporary changes.

Cultural tourism has proven to be an effective means of harmonizing heritage conservation with economic growth. Studies on heritage tourism reveal that this sector sustains cultural existence while simultaneously improving community welfare through employment opportunities and the revitalization of cultural values. Thus, developing cultural tourism requires a sustainability oriented, approach that balances economic benefits with cultural preservation (Geçikli et al., 2024).

Sade Village, located in Rembitan District, Central Lombok, is a traditional Sasak settlement that continues to uphold ancestral customs. Its cultural authenticity is reflected in the Bale Tani traditional houses, songket weaving, the *Memari* and *Peresean* rituals, and the *Gendang Beleq* art form. These elements function not only as cultural markers of the Sasak people but also as attractions that draw visitors from across Indonesia and abroad (Raehanah et al., 2023).

The daily life of the Sade community demonstrates the deep interconnection between culture, environment, and social practices. For instance, the use of bamboo, clay, and straw in constructing traditional houses is not only functional but also represents ecological wisdom passed down through generations (A. R. Saputra et al., 2024). This reliance on local resources aligns with the principles of vernacular architecture, which emphasize harmony between people, their environment, and spiritual values (Tanggela & Bawole, 2024).

However, tourism development also introduces risks. The *Peresean* ritual, originally a test of bravery and a rain-seeking ceremony, is now frequently showcased as entertainment for tourists. Such functional transformation creates a dilemma: while the tradition remains alive, its sacred meaning may diminish due to commercialization (Caesar et al., 2025). For this reason, cultural preservation policies must strive to maintain authenticity while accommodating tourism (Rukiah et al., 2023).

Another pressing issue concerns cultural transmission. Younger generations are increasingly drawn to modern lifestyles, showing less interest in traditional practices such as weaving or playing traditional instruments (Hidayani, 2024). Yet their involvement is vital to sustain these traditions (Fahmi et al., 2025). Initiatives such as community based cultural festivals provide participatory spaces for cultural learning and successfully engage youth as conservation agents (Jeon et al., 2024).

Given these conditions, cultural preservation in Sade Village carries a dual strategic role: safeguarding Sasak cultural identity and reinforcing the local economy through tourism. This interdependence illustrates that cultural tourism extends beyond recreational purposes, acting as a means of community empowerment. Accordingly, examining the preservation of traditions, crafts, rituals, and arts in Sade Village is crucial to understanding how such practices sustain cultural tourism in Central Lombok.

1.1 Physical Local Wisdom and Its Influence on Cultural Tourism

Physical manifestations of local wisdom can be understood as tangible cultural heritage, encompassing traditional dwellings, settlement layouts, and the application of locally

available materials that reflect the ecological intelligence of indigenous communities. In Sade Village, Central Lombok, such wisdom is embodied in the Bale Tani and the village rice barns. These structures serve not only practical purposes but also represent the cultural identity and spiritual philosophy of the Sasak people (Arizona et al., 2023). Their uniqueness has positioned physical heritage as a primary magnet for cultural tourism, offering visitors an authentic encounter with traditional life (Pratiwi et al., 2019).

Cultural tourism rooted in such heritage provides a dual advantage: preserving local values while simultaneously generating economic opportunities for the community. As (Huibin & Marzuki, 2012) note, culture-based tourism can improve community welfare by fostering both economic and social empowerment. Nevertheless, this appeal is not free from challenges. (Talawanich et al., 2024) caution that when tangible heritage and traditions are reduced merely to tourist commodities, their symbolic depth and authenticity are threatened.

Accordingly, physical local wisdom must be regarded not solely as a commercial asset but also as a repository of historical, social, and spiritual significance. Safeguarding these values is critical to ensuring that cultural heritage remains meaningful and continues to play a vital role in the sustainable development of cultural tourism.

1.2 Strategies for Preserving Physical Local Wisdom in the Development of Cultural Tourism

Efforts to preserve physical local wisdom require strategies that can safeguard authenticity while accommodating the growing needs of tourism. (Arslan & Akkus, 2023) emphasize the significance of community-based governance, where residents actively participate in determining the forms of preservation and destination development that reflect their cultural values. Such participatory management ensures that conservation is not imposed externally but grows organically within the community itself.

Another essential approach lies in the use of indigenous building materials. As highlighted by (Nabilunnuha et al., 2024), incorporating bamboo, clay, timber, and other natural resources in construction not only supports ecological sustainability but also sustains traditional knowledge systems. In this way, the preservation of tangible heritage extends beyond maintaining physical structures to revitalizing the cultural wisdom embedded in them.

Therefore, safeguarding physical local wisdom should not be limited to conserving cultural objects as static relics. Instead, it should be understood as a continuous process of value transmission and cultural regeneration. This approach ensures that cultural tourism in places such as Sade Village can grow in a sustainable manner one that protects authenticity, strengthens community identity, and at the same time enhances the tourism experience without diminishing its cultural essence.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, with the fieldwork conducted in Sade Traditional Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. The

investigation focused on exploring local wisdom expressed through the Bale Tani traditional houses, songket weaving practices, the Memari and Peresean rituals, and the Gendang Beleg art form, particularly in their relation to the advancement of cultural tourism. The study participants comprised traditional leaders, craftspersons, cultural performers, and visiting tourists who were directly engaged in cultural activities within the village. Data collection was undertaken through on-site observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation complemented by relevant literature and archival sources. The analysis process followed qualitative descriptive procedures, encompassing data reduction, systematic presentation, and the drawing of conclusions. To secure the credibility and reliability of the findings, data validation was conducted using triangulation of sources and methods, whereby the outcomes of observations, interviews, and documentation were compared and cross-verified to maintain consistency and accuracy.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to examine the preservation efforts of traditions and culture that contribute to the development of cultural tourism in Sade Village, the findings of this study are organized into three core themes: (1) the role of local wisdom as a cultural tourism attraction; (2) the contribution of tourism in driving local development; and (3) strategies for sustaining cultural tourism through long-term preservation practices.

3.1 Local Wisdom of Sade Village as a Cultural Tourism Attraction Traditional House

One of the most prominent expressions of local wisdom in Sade Village is embodied in the Bale Tani, the traditional residence of the Sasak community, whose livelihood is predominantly farming. The word bale refers to a house, while tani signifies a farmer in the Sasak language (Rohviana & Pardi, 2024). Beyond functioning as a family dwelling, Bale Tani reflects philosophical values and cultural identity that have been passed down for generations.

The physical characteristics of Bale Tani can be recognized from its small and low entrance door without windows. This design symbolizes humility and respect for the homeowner, as illustrated in **Figure 1**. At the front of the house, three steps represent the stages of human life, namely birth, growth, and death, as shown in **Figure 2**. The roof covering is made from straw, as can be seen in **Figure 3**, while the walls are built from woven bamboo or bedek, as presented in **Figure 4**. The floor is created using a mixture of clay, straw, and buffalo dung, resulting in a solid surface similar to cement, as depicted in **Figure 5**. Fresh buffalo dung is traditionally believed to reduce dust and repel mosquitoes. These elements reflect how Sasak traditional architecture integrates practical functions with ecological knowledge and symbolic values (R. Saputra et al., 2016).



Figure 1: Bale Tani house door design (2025)



Figure 2: Steps in Bale Tani's house (2025)



Figure 3: The thatched roof of Bale Tani's house (2025)



Figure 4: Straw wall of Bale Tani's house (2025).



Figure 5: Floor of Bale Tani's house (2025)

Inside the Bale Tani, or dalem bale, there are two main sections. The daughter's room is considered sacred because it represents female honor and purity within the family. The kitchen is not only a place for preparing food but also symbolizes the center of domestic life, where everyday activities occur and where family resilience is maintained. Structurally, Bale Tani is supported by wooden beams connected without nails, instead bound with bamboo and rattan. The roof structure uses bamboo frames that are usually arranged in odd numbers as a symbol of balance, although in some cases even numbers may also be found. A unique feature lies in the use of special bamboo beams that clamp the reed roofing along the ridge. This method ensures durability while reflecting environmentally conscious knowledge systems. A detailed representation of the floor plan and construction details can be seen in **Figure 6**.

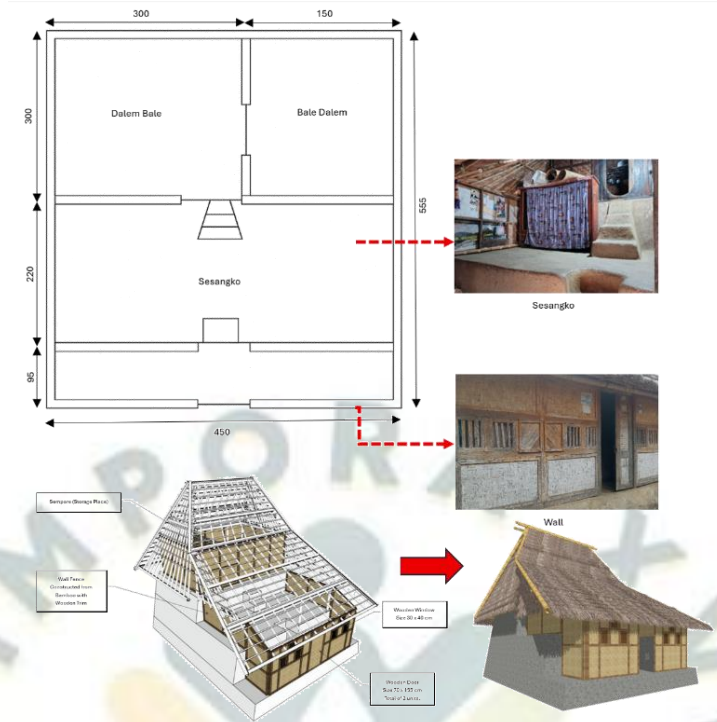


Figure 6: Plans, construction details, and visualizations of Bale Tani's house (2025)

3.2 Craft (Songket Weaving and Handicrafts)

Craftsmanship in Sade Village is a cultural expression that grows from manual skills inherited across generations. Among the most prominent is the production of songket, a woven fabric created by intertwining gold or silver threads with cotton and silk yarns. This art form, illustrated in **Figure 7**, is traditionally carried out by Sasak women using simple handlooms. The process requires precision, patience, and perseverance, producing fabrics that hold both aesthetic beauty and cultural meaning.



Figure 7: Weaving crafts (2025)

Within the Sasak tradition, weaving is considered a fundamental skill that symbolizes maturity and social readiness. A woman is expected to master weaving before entering marriage, as the ability is seen as a reflection of responsibility in domestic life and participation in community culture.

The weaving process begins with spinning cotton into thread, followed by dyeing with natural pigments derived from plants, roots, and tree bark. After this stage, threads are carefully woven using wooden and bamboo looms that have been preserved within families for generations. The creation of one piece of songket fabric can take from two weeks to three months, depending on the complexity of the motif. Initially, the motifs were simple with striped patterns, but over time, they evolved into more intricate designs with ornamental details.

Today, songket fabrics from Sade Village are widely available in shops surrounding the settlement, making them accessible to visitors. In addition to textiles, local residents also produce handmade accessories such as bracelets, necklaces, and earrings from beads, threads, and metal. The crafting process is often demonstrated in front of traditional houses, allowing tourists to observe directly and gain cultural insight while purchasing souvenirs. Various examples of these handicrafts are presented in **Figure 8**.

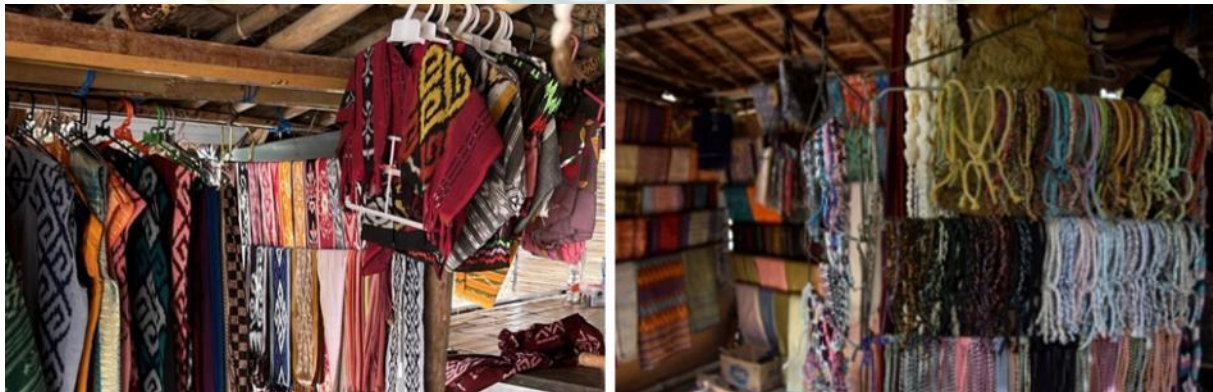


Figure 8: Various handicrafts in Sade Village (2025)

3.3 Tradition (Memari and Peresean)

Sade Village still preserves several traditions that remain a central part of the Sasak cultural identity. Among them are the Memari tradition and the Peresean tradition, both of which continue to be practiced today. The Memari tradition is closely related to the marriage customs of the Sasak community. In this practice, a woman who is about to be married is taken by the man, often secretly, to meet at a symbolic location in the middle of the village known as the Tree of Love, as shown in **Figure 9**. After this meeting, the woman is brought to the man's house and stays there for three days and two nights. During this period, representatives from the man's family visit the woman's relatives to negotiate and arrange the marriage formally. More than just a ritual, Memari reflects the values of togetherness, family honor, and social order that are highly respected within Sasak society.



Figure 9: Love tree in Sade Village (2025)

The Peresean tradition, illustrated in **Figure 10**, is a ritual performance in which two men, known as pepadu, face each other in a battle using rattan sticks called penjalin and shields made of buffalo hide known as ende. The contest takes place in a sandy arena called ajengan and is accompanied by lively Sasak traditional music that includes gamelan, gong, and flute, creating both excitement and tension. Historically, Peresean functioned as a test of male courage, agility, and maturity, and it also carried spiritual meaning as a ritual for invoking rain during extended droughts. It was believed that drops of blood spilled during the fight could nourish the earth and restore balance to nature.

In contemporary practice, Peresean has taken on a wider meaning. While it remains a way to preserve ancestral tradition, it is also performed to promote brotherhood, strengthen Sasak cultural identity, and serve as a cultural attraction for visitors. Tourists are drawn not only by the dramatic performance but also by the symbolic values it conveys, making Peresean an important medium through which Lombok's local wisdom is introduced to both national and international audiences (Solikatun et al., 2019).



Figure 10: Tradisi Peresean. Author's Documentation (2025)

3.4 Art (*Gendang Beleq*)

In earlier times, the art of *Gendang Beleq* held an important role as both accompaniment and encouragement for Sasak warriors departing for battle. This tradition was closely linked to the martial spirit of the community, where young men were required to demonstrate their courage and physical ability before joining the ranks of soldiers. Alongside this, traditional martial practices such as Peresean also functioned as a rite of passage for young Sasak men (Pratiwi et al., 2019).

The name *Gendang Beleq* is derived from the word *beleq*, which in the Sasak language means large, referring to the distinctive oversized drum used in the performance. The instrument produces a loud, resonant sound and is crafted from meranti wood that has been hollowed out, with the drumhead covered in cow, goat, or buffalo skin. It is played either by striking directly with the hands or by using wooden beaters. Although physically large, the instrument remains portable, as it is supported by straps that allow the player to carry it over the shoulder or around the neck.

A *Gendang Beleq* performance typically involves a group of 15 to 20 participants. Two players serve as the main drummers while others accompany them with additional instruments or dance movements that follow the rhythm. Besides the *Gendang Beleq* itself, performances are enriched with other traditional Sasak instruments such as gongs, flutes, and *terompong*. The visual identity of the performance is strengthened by the traditional attire worn by the players, including Sasak clothing and a headcloth known as *sapuk*.

Philosophically, the *Gendang Beleq* represents enthusiasm, unity, and collective joy, values that are symbolized through the intensity of the drumbeats. In the past, its function was ceremonial, particularly to motivate soldiers leaving or returning from war, serving both as moral support and as an expression of communal respect. Today, the tradition continues to

thrive not only because of its historical role but also due to its relevance in cultural ceremonies and social gatherings such as weddings, circumcision rituals, and the welcoming of honored guests.

Currently, *Gendang Beleq* has become a symbol of Sasak identity as well as a major cultural tourism attraction. The performances, often staged at the entrance of Sade Village, offer visitors a festive and authentic experience while at the same time ensuring the preservation of traditional arts. Its endurance highlights how the Sasak people have been able to adapt traditional practices into a modern tourism context without losing their cultural essence (Suryadmaja, 2025). **Figure 10** presents the entrance gate of Sade Village along with a *Gendang Beleq* performance.



Figure 10: (i) The entrance of Sade Village, and (ii) The Art of Beleq Drums. Author's Documentation (2025).

3.5 The Role of Cultural Tourism as a Driver of Tourism

Cultural tourism in Sade Village does not merely serve as entertainment for visitors but also functions as a medium for maintaining and transmitting Sasak cultural values. The existence of traditional houses, weaving activities, the rituals of *Memari* and *Peresean*, along with the art of *Gendang Beleq*, shows that cultural identity inherited from past generations is still preserved today. Through interaction with tourists, these traditions and artistic expressions acquire renewed meaning and recognition, ensuring their continuity as both intangible heritage and cultural commodities with economic value.

However, the development of tourism also brings challenges. Among these are the risk of over-commercialization, potential shifts in symbolic meaning, and limited institutional and government support. Such dynamics highlight the need for careful management of cultural tourism so that its role in economic growth does not compromise the authenticity and philosophical essence of local traditions. Understanding how tourism contributes to each

aspect of culture is therefore essential for achieving a balance between preservation and development.

To provide a clearer overview, the link between cultural tourism and the diverse forms of local wisdom in Sade Village is systematically outlined in **Table 1**. This table demonstrates how traditional houses, weaving, rituals, and performing arts contribute simultaneously to cultural preservation and to the economic vitality of the community, while also highlighting the potential risks that need to be managed.

Table 1: The Role of Cultural Tourism with Local Wisdom in Sade Village

No	Cultural Aspects	Description of Local Wisdom	The Role of Tourism
1	Traditional House	The traditional Bale Tani house is traditional in shape with clay floors, reed roofs, and typical village patterns. It is a symbol of the identity of traditional Sasak architecture which is full of philosophy.	• It is the main attraction because of its unique traditional architectural forms, the use of clay floors, and the typical Sasak settlement patterns that provide an authentic experience for tourists. • Bale Tani introduces the value of traditional Sasak architecture while increasing the interest of tourist visits. • The existence of traditions, arts, and cultural activities such as memari, peresean, and Gendang Beleg performances strengthens the image of Sade Village as a Lombok cultural tourism destination. • Traditional houses also support tourism economic activities with links with crafts and cultural attractions that are worth selling.
2	Craft	Songket is woven with gold/silver thread combined with cotton or silk, done manually by Sasak women with simple tools. Weaving is considered a mandatory skill for	• It is a magnet for shopping tourism, where tourists can witness the traditional weaving process while buying handicrafts as souvenirs. • Tourism encourages the sustainability of songket weaving traditions by providing space for people to maintain hereditary skills. • The presence of tourists increases the selling value of songket and opens up opportunities for

No	Cultural Aspects	Description of Local Wisdom	The Role of Tourism
		women before marriage.	traditional handicraft-based businesses. • Tourism activities expand songket marketing to be known nationally and internationally, thereby strengthening the cultural identity of Sasak.
3	Tradition	Traditions such as Memari (welcoming guests), Peresean (rattan fighting), and other traditional rituals are an important part of the life of the Sasak people.	• Providing a living cultural experience for tourists as well as a means of getting to know the identity of the Sasak people. • The Memari and Peresean traditions are the main attractions that strengthen the image of Sade Village as a cultural tourism destination. • Tourism helps maintain and introduce traditions so that they remain sustainable and not lost to modernization. • Tradition provides economic value through cultural performances, although it still requires careful management so that the sacred aspect is not lost due to commercialization.
4	Art	The Beleq drum as a typical Sasak musical art, is played at traditional events and performances. Contains sacred values as well as community entertainment.	• Increase tourist attraction through traditional music and dance performances that enrich the visiting experience. • The art of Gendang Beleq has become an icon of a special performance that attracts tourists and strengthens the cultural image of Sade Village. • The presence of tourists encourages the preservation of traditional arts, especially the Beleq Drum, as a Sasak cultural heritage. • Providing economic opportunities for local artists through cultural performances, welcoming guests,

No	Cultural Aspects	Description of Local Wisdom	The Role of Tourism
			and traditional activities that are integrated with tourism. • High intensity of performances for potential tourism needs reduce the sacred meaning of the Beleq Drum, so that a balanced management is needed between the cultural function and the function of tourist attractions.

3.6 Cultural Tourism Preservation Strategy in Sade Village

The preservation of cultural heritage in Sade Village holds a crucial role in safeguarding the authenticity of Sasak identity while at the same time strengthening its position as a cultural tourism destination. One of the main elements being preserved is the traditional house, which continues to be built using natural materials such as bamboo, straw, and clay. Bale Tani, for instance, retains its characteristic low entrance as a sign of respect, along with three steps that symbolize the human life cycle. The compacted floor, made from clay and buffalo dung, not only serves a structural function but also conveys ecological and philosophical meaning (Hasanah, 2019). Efforts to preserve traditional houses are carried out through routine maintenance, detailed documentation, and the transfer of construction knowledge to younger generations, ensuring that these dwellings remain central to an authentic tourism experience (Nurhikmah et al., 2024).

Another important component is the songket weaving tradition, which represents both cultural identity and economic value. Women weaving on the terraces of their homes create an atmosphere of cultural continuity, while also providing a live experience for visiting tourists. Preservation strategies include training programs for young people, introducing new motifs without losing traditional meaning, and strengthening village galleries as centers for education, exhibition, and marketing. These initiatives not only sustain weaving skills but also extend their market reach to national and international levels (Karjaya et al., 2024).

Community traditions such as Memari and Peresean also remain powerful attractions in reinforcing the cultural identity of Sade Village. Preservation of these practices is carried out through annual cultural festivals, early cultural education, and active involvement of youth as performers, guides, and cultural ambassadors both offline and through social media. These traditions not only entertain visitors but also convey philosophical values of honor, brotherhood, and respect for ancestors (Caesar et al., 2025). Although financial and institutional support remains limited, tourism has enabled these traditions to become more widely recognized and to generate tangible benefits for the community (Rukiah et al., 2023).

The last cultural aspect is performing arts, particularly Gendang Beleg, which has become one of the village's signature performances during weddings, welcoming ceremonies, and special cultural events. Preservation strategies include the establishment of art studios, regular training for younger generations, detailed documentation, and the organization of workshops that also involve tourists. These efforts ensure continuity of artistic expression while providing economic opportunities for local artists. However, the increasing frequency of performances for tourism purposes carries the risk of diminishing the sacred essence of this tradition (Abidin & Suprpto, 2024). Therefore, a balanced management approach is needed so that the cultural meaning is preserved while the art continues to serve as a tourism attraction (Nipriansyah et al., 2023).

Overall, preservation strategies in Sade Village demonstrate a strong interconnection between cultural sustainability and tourism development. Traditional houses, crafts, rituals, and arts not only act as identity markers of the Sasak people but also serve as drivers of economic growth and cultural education. For clarity, these strategies are summarized in **Table 2**, which outlines the different aspects of cultural heritage, the approaches taken to preserve them, and their role in strengthening the position of Sade Village as an authentic and sustainable cultural tourism destination.

Table 2: Preservation Strategies of Cultural Tourism in Sade Village

No	Cultural Aspects	Preservation Strategy	Illustration
1	Traditional House	Carry out routine maintenance of traditional houses, barns, and traditional infrastructure using original materials such as bamboo, straw, and clay.	 Routine maintenance
		Documenting traditional architecture in detail so that cultural knowledge and values can be passed on sustainably.	 Documentation
		Involve the younger generation in traditional construction training so that skills are not lost to modernization.	 Roof construction roof

No	Cultural Aspects	Preservation Strategy	Illustration
2	Craft	Limiting renovation with modern materials that have the potential to damage the authenticity of the form and function of traditional buildings.	 Renovation without losing the originality
		Organizing training and mentoring for women and youth related to weaving and souvenir-making skills.	 Weaving works
		Encouraging motif innovation without eliminating traditional patterns so that it remains relevant to modern market tastes.	 Songket woven motifs
		Building a gallery or village handicraft center as a space for exhibition, education, and promotion of local products.	 Art and craft centers

No	Cultural Aspects	Preservation Strategy	Illustration
3	Tradition	Organizing annual cultural festivals featuring local traditions such as <i>Peresean</i>, <i>Merari</i>, and other traditional ceremonies.	 Cultural festival
		Providing early education to children about the importance of tradition, both through school and social environment.	 Early education
		Packaging tradition into a tourist attraction while maintaining its sacred value, for example, <i>peresean</i> as a means of sportsmanship education.	 Teaching sportsmanship
		Involving the younger generation as cultural tour guides or traditional actors to ensure sustainability.	Tour guide education
4	Art	Forming a village art studio that routinely trains dance, music, and traditional performances of the Sasak community.	 Gendang Beleq art studio
		Documenting art for the purposes of archives and next-generation learning media.	

No	Cultural Aspects	Preservation Strategy	Illustration
		Engage tourists in traditional art workshops, such as learning to play the Beleq Drum or participating in traditional dances.	 Musical arts
		Providing support for the regeneration of young artists through scholarships or incentives from the government and non-governmental organizations.	 Creative workshop
			 Art exhibition

4. CONCLUSIONS

The cultural heritage of the Sasak community in Sade Village continues to endure and serves as a distinctive attraction for cultural tourism in Central Lombok. The Bale Tani, as a traditional dwelling, functions not only as a place to live but also as a reflection of life philosophy, modesty, and reverence for tradition. Its clay floor mixed with buffalo dung embodies ecological wisdom, while the presence of three steps and a small entrance conveys symbolic values inherited through generations. Meanwhile, the art of weaving songket demonstrates the central role of Sasak women in safeguarding tradition, while simultaneously contributing to the household economy through handicrafts favored by visitors. Local practices such as *Memari*, *Peresean*, and the *Gendang Beleq* performance further enrich the cultural identity of Sade, offering tourists an authentic cultural experience and at the same time illustrating the community's ability to adapt without losing the essence of their philosophy.

Tourism development has significantly influenced the continuity of culture in Sade Village, creating an interdependent relationship between economic progress and tradition preservation. To ensure cultural sustainability, the local community actively applies various strategies: maintaining traditional houses with indigenous materials, passing down weaving skills to the younger generation, holding cultural festivals, forming art groups, and documenting traditions as a cultural archive. These efforts demonstrate that culture in Sade is not regarded merely as a relic of the past, but as living capital for the future. Consequently, Sade Traditional Village stands not only as a destination of cultural tourism but also as a hub of Sasak local wisdom preservation, maintaining a balance between cultural authenticity, economic value, and the continuity of ancestral heritage.

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