Brunei Malays

- The seven indigenous group of Brunei as stated in the Brunei Constitution 1959 of which consists of:
  - Brunei Malays,
  - the Belait,
  - the Dusun,
  - the Kedayan,
  - the Murut,
  - the Tutong,
  - the Biya

Intangible heritage

Only few traditions survive or being practiced among the seven ethnic groups of Brunei Darussalam nowadays, such as:

- wedding ceremonies (to name a few examples, *bebasuh kaki* ['foot cleansing ceremony'] for the Tutong ethnic group and, *malam masuk berbedak* ['powdering the bride ceremony'] for the Brunei Malay)
- some traditional celebrations (for examples, *temarok* [after rice harvest rituals] for the Brunei Dusun, and, *makan tahun* [annual rice festival] for the Kedayan).

Measures to promote and protect the cultural heritage

- **Cultural Enthusiasts**
  1. Some of them have made an effort to document and record their cultural heritage into C.D (Compact Disc).
  2. Writing up the collection of oral traditions in form of publication.
  3. Co-operation with Brunei Government (as a sponsoring agency) by organizing cultural activities.

- **Cultural Association**
  - There are several cultural Associations in Brunei currently promoting stage presentation and cultural shows for public entertainment and tourism. Some of these performances are organized during Brunei Sultan’s birthday celebrations, National Day celebration, Exchange programmes (multi ethnic), harvest festival, government departments joint project, documentary programmes and Muslim fasting month celebration.
Current Challenges

- Modern Development on means of communications
- Improvement in national education system
- Contemporary forms of entertainment
- Modern medicine

Conclusion

- It is our duty and responsibility for the people of the country to be together in efforts to preserve and restore the country’s cultural heritage. To achieve this important task we need a good system of policy so that we can monitor and safeguarding our natural cultural heritage. Apart from a good system support from various government agencies, NGOs and community as a whole is necessary to enhance our appreciation of our cultural heritage. In order to safeguarding the intangible heritage, the community especially those who practice the culture itself played an important role in achieving the goals.