INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ON TOPONYMY

MODULES

DAY 1

19 - 23 JUNE 2023
BALI, INDONESIA
National Agencies, Models, And Procedures

Geographical Names Standardization in Indonesia

ADE KOMARA MULYANA
Geospatial Information Agency
History of Geographical Names Standardization in Indonesia

TIMELINE
The History of National Names Authority In Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>The National Committee on Toponymy, Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No.119.05-274/1993</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>Committee on Geographical Naming, Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No.125.05-1179/1997</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>Committee on Inventorization of Geographical Names, Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs No.5/2000</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>National Team for Standardization of Geographical Names, Presidential Regulation No. 112/2006</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>Facilitating Team on Geographical Naming and Standardization, Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No.100-99/2001</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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Training Course on Toponymy in Indonesia

TIMELINE
UNEGGN Training Course on Toponymy in Indonesia

1982
UNEGGN - Pilot Course in Toponymy
1st UNEGNN Training Course on Toponymy in Indonesia
Cisarua, Bogor

1989
2nd UNEGNN Training Course on Toponymy
2nd UNEGNN Training Course on Toponymy in Indonesia
Cipanas, Bogor

2005
3rd UNEGNN Training Course on Toponymy
3rd UNEGNN Training Course on Toponymy in Indonesia
Batu, Malang

2012
4th UNEGNN Training Course on Toponymy
4th UNEGNN Training Course on Toponymy in Indonesia
Yogyakarta

Figure 1. First training course held by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, hosted by Bakosurtanal (National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping) in Cisarua, Indonesia, 1982
Principles of Geographical Naming in Indonesia
Principles of Geographical Naming in Indonesia

Government Regulation Number 2 of 2021 “Standardization of Geographical Names”:

1. The use of the Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia) is mandatory
2. Local or foreign languages may be utilized if a geographical feature possesses historical, cultural, customary, or religious significance
3. The Roman script must be employed
4. Each geographical feature must be assigned a single official name
5. Respect for the diversity of ethnicity, religion, race, and social class is essential
6. Geographical names should be limited to a maximum of three words
7. The names of living individuals or deceased individuals should not be used for a minimum of five years following their passing
8. The names of agencies or institutions should be avoided
9. Names that contradict national and/or regional interests should not be used
10. Compliance with the prescribed writing and spatial rules for geographical names is required
Principles of Geographical Naming in Indonesia

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS:

- The Regulation of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Number 39 of 2015, provides **guidelines for naming man-made features**.
- The Regulation of the Governor of West Kalimantan, Number 111 of 2020, focuses on the **standardization of geographical names**.
- The Regulation of the Mayor of Probolinggo, Number 59 of 2018, specifically addresses **geographical naming**.
- The Regulation of the Regent of Sidoarjo, Number 14 of 2020, outlines **guidelines for naming roads, tourism places, parks, housing areas, buildings, and building numbering** within Sidoarjo Regency.
Policies of Geographical Naming in Indonesia
Policy - Language

- Each geographical name should be determined in the Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia).
- Indonesia also recognizes the utilization of local languages and foreign languages.
- The inclusion of foreign languages is permissible only when the geographical feature holds historical, cultural, customary, or religious significance.
- All geographical names must be rendered in the Roman script, also known as the Latin script. Scripts other than Latin, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, and Balinese, should be transliterated into the Roman script.
- Regarding the use of public signs, facilities, banners, or other information tools employed in public services, it is recommended to display the original scripts alongside the romanized geographical names.
Policy - Variant Names

- "One Feature, One Name": a geographical feature within an administrative unit is assigned only one official name.

- In cases where a geographical feature has multiple names, one official name must be selected and standardized as the preferred name among various allonyms (variant names) for that particular feature.

- If a single name is used for multiple geographical features, the naming must be reorganized by incorporating articles and/or other linguistic elements as distinguishing factors. For instance, several train stations in the Pasarminggu area are differentiated as Pasarminggu Station and Pasarminggu Baru Station.

Sejarah Jakarta Museum, also known as Fatahillah Museum.
Policy - Limitation on the Number of Words

● A geographical name is composed of two elements: a generic element and a specific element.

● The limitation of three words applies only to the specific element.

● Imposing this limitation offers the advantage of enhancing the memorability of geographical names and ensuring their practicality for map usage, as they occupy less space.

● If the specific element exceeds three words, there is no requirement to abbreviate or combine the words if these actions alter the intended meaning of the geographical name. For instance, Hok Tek Ceng Sin Temple

● In cases where the specific element originates from a person's name, it should be written following the established spelling and writing conventions that accurately represent the individual's identity.
Policy - Commemorative Names

- The consideration of commemorative names is possible when a minimum of five years has elapsed since the individual's date of death and when such names do not contradict other principles governing geographical naming.

- The person being commemorated should have made noteworthy contributions to the nation's culture and development, or have had a long-term association with the particular feature or location. Furthermore, these contributions must be widely recognized and acknowledged by the general public.
Policy - Use of Agency/Institution Names

- The term "agency/institution" encompasses both governmental and private entities.
- It is discouraged to incorporate the name of an agency or institution into a geographical name in order to avoid the potential commodification or commercialization associated with naming rights.
- Agencies/Institutions are prone to changes, mergers, or dissolution.
- Instead of employing the name of an agency or institution, it is recommended to prioritize the use of the local language that accurately reflects the specific geographical feature.
Actors in Geographical Names Standardization in Indonesia
Actors in Geographical Names Standardization

**Government Agency (BIG)**
- coordinating the standardization of geographical names that span across **multiple provinces** and possess national strategic importance.

**Ministries/Agencies**
- coordinating the standardization of geographical names that encompass **multiple districts** and hold strategic significance within the respective province.

**Provincial Governments**
- coordinating the standardization of geographical names within their **district area**, considering the strategic value associated with them.

**Regencies/Cities Governments**

Indonesia encourages the active participation of **non-governmental entities** in the data collection of geographical names.
Procedures of Standardization Process in Indonesia
The Gazetteer of the Republic of Indonesia
The Gazetteer of the Republic of Indonesia

The gazetteer of Indonesia is made accessible in both printed and online formats.

The printed version of the gazetteer provides:
- standardized geographical names;
- variant names (if applicable);
- feature types;
- geographical coordinates;
- administrative units; and
- map sheets.

The online gazetteer is accessible via the designated link: [https://sinar.big.go.id/gazeter](https://sinar.big.go.id/gazeter).

The online version offers a comprehensive compilation of attribute data.

- Published at least once a year or more frequently if necessary.
- Subsequently reported to the President of Indonesia on an annual basis or as required.
- Notified to the UNGEGN.
Thank You
Terima Kasih