INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ON TOPONYMY

MODULES

DAY 2

19 - 23 JUNE 2023

BALI, INDONESIA

United Nations
Group of Experts on
Geographical Names

BADAN INFORMASI
GEOSPASIAL

CULTURAL HERITAGE IN BALI

Ni Komang Aniek Purniti

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that consists of ~17,000 islands and a home for ~270 millions people that makes Indonesia rich in cultural heritage diversity

Introduction

- One of heritage diversity in Indonesia is shown by ~2,500 regional languages that used as daily language by 79.4% of Indonesian population.
- Those regional languages have several functions related to identity, cultural, and tradition that belong to ~1,300 ethnic groups.
- Cultural heritage diversity in Indonesia is also shown by the presence of cultural heritage sites that became a witness of cultural development in various historical periods in Indonesia.

Samples of Tangible Cultural Heritage

Liang Bua
(heritage site from prehistoric period)

Artifact of megalithic tradition from prehistoric period

Artifact from prehistoric period

Samples of Tangible Cultural Heritage

Gunung Kawi Cliff Temple Compound (heritage site from classic period)

Artifact from classic period

Heritage site from colonial period

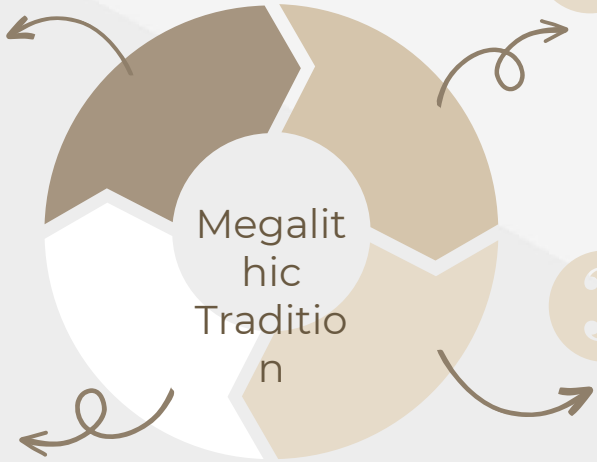
Bali - Its Uniqueness and How Cultural Heritage Ties to its Past and Present

PREHISTORIC	CLASSIC	COLONIAL	MODERN
Belief system	Religion	Colonization	Modernization
Animism Dynamism	Hindu Buddha Islam	Starts of colonization and massive spread of religion	Modern era with the development of increasingly complex beliefs

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BALI

1 **Prehistoric**
The starts of animism & dynamism that developed to Megalithic Tradition

2 **Ancient Bali**
Ancient Balinese Kingdoms were influenced by Hindu and Buddha until present time with continuous Megalithic Tradition



3 **Middle Ages/ Bali Madya**
Colonization influences, including religious aspect, came to Bali.
Hindu is still become majority and Megalithic Tradition inspired the rituals.

4 **Modern Bali**
Civilization developed into modern, while Hinduism rituals with Megalithic Tradition are still exist

Cosmological Concepts in Bali

- Balinese people inherits the three concepts that always consider & respect the harmony of nature in their daily activities

Tri Hita Karana (*THK*)

- an universal basic concept held by traditional Balinese society
  - Harmony with God (*parahyangan*)
  - Harmony with humans (*pawongan*)
  - Harmony with the environment (*palemahan*)

THK Concept in spatial division of settlement

- THK Concept is applied by Balinese traditional society to set the settlement pattern and village

Hulu-Teben

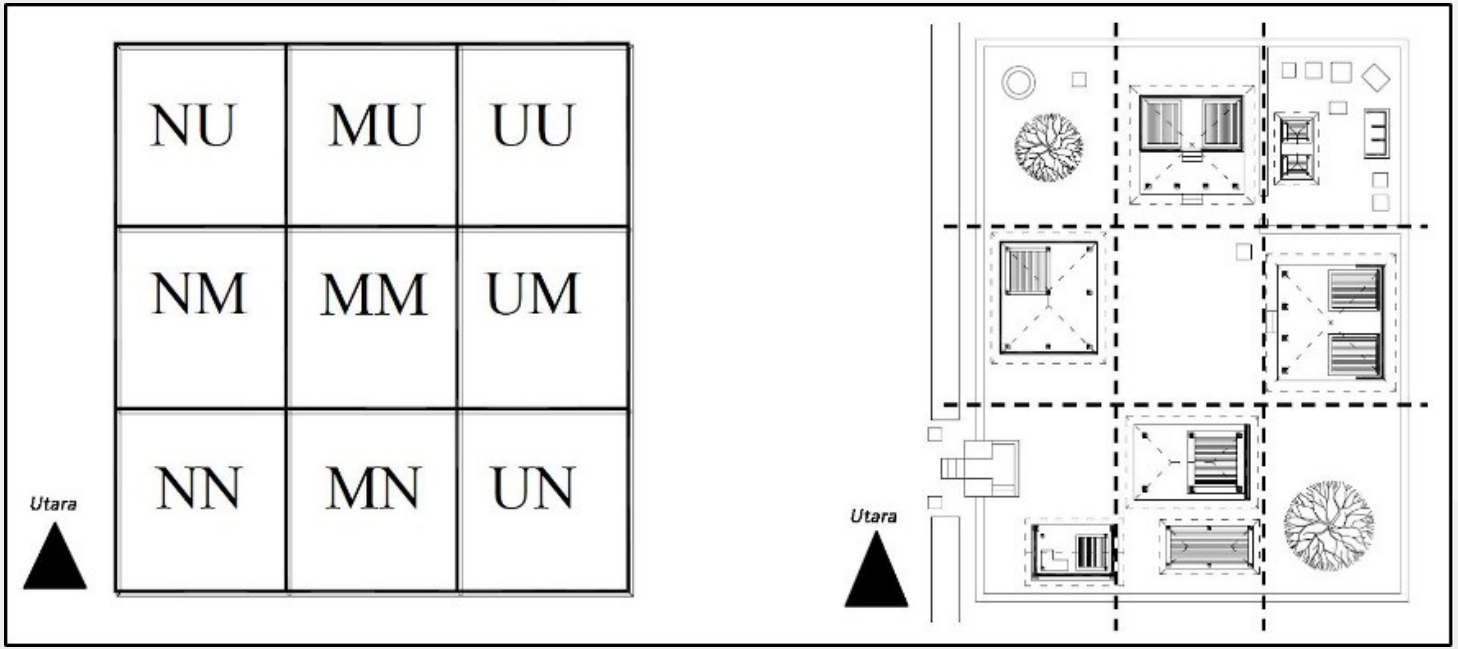
- The highest area is the most sacred place
- The lowest area is the least sacred place

THK Concept in spatial division of settlement

- Planned settlement pattern that divides the zone into 3 parts
  - *Parahyangan*
    The highest area (*hulu*) as the location of the most sacred place
  - *Pawongan*
    Middle area (*madya*) for the location of settlement
  - *Palemahan*
    The lowest area (*nista*) is the least sacred and identical with the burial place

THK Concept in spatial division

- *Sanga Mandala* Concept

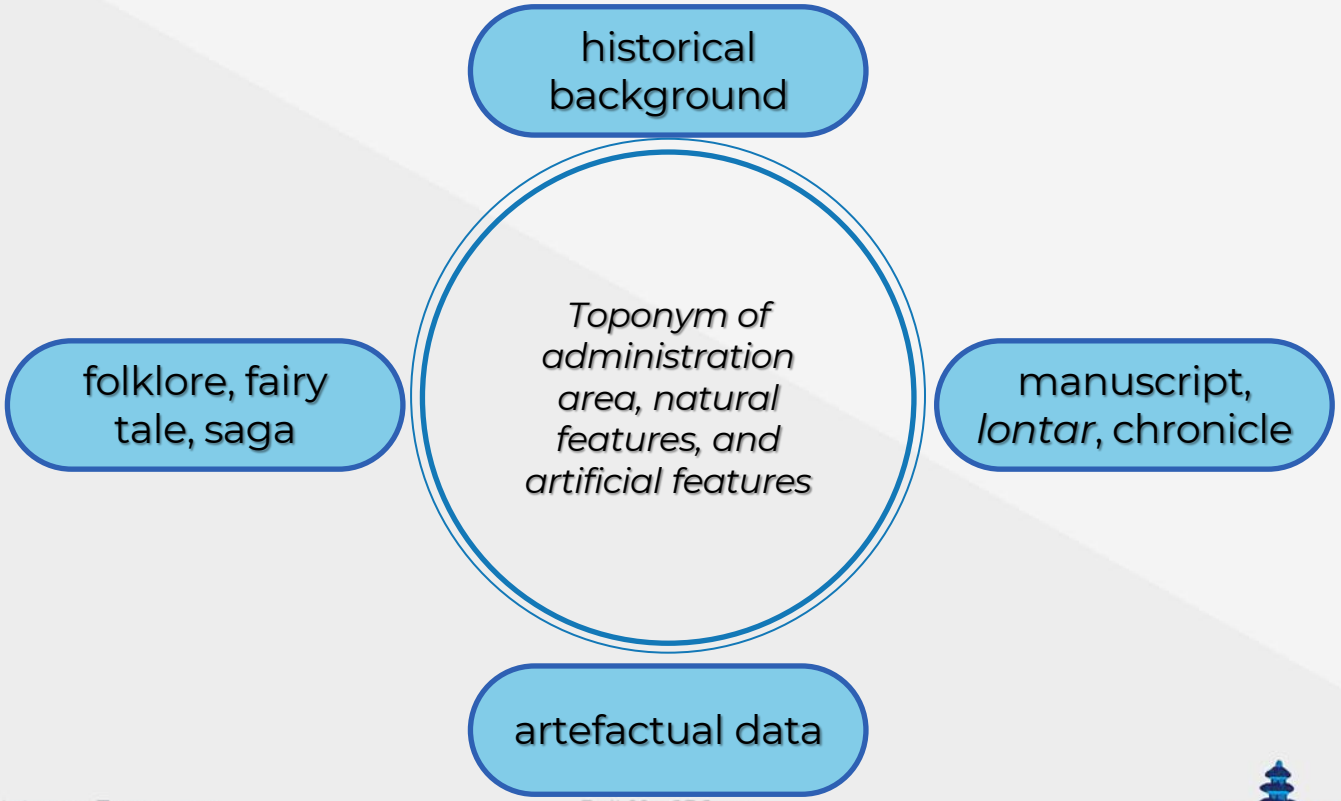


UU : Utamaning Utama
UM : Utamaning Madya
UN : Utamaning Nista

MU : Madyaning Utama
MM : Madyaning Madya
MN : Madyaning Nista

NU : Nistaning Utama
NM : Nistaning Madya
NN : Nistaning Nista

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES IN BALI



Toponym of Administration Area

Geographical place naming on administrative area could be found in most of administrative area in Bali.

In this example will be discussed about Bedulu, Tampaksiring, and Manukaya Villages.

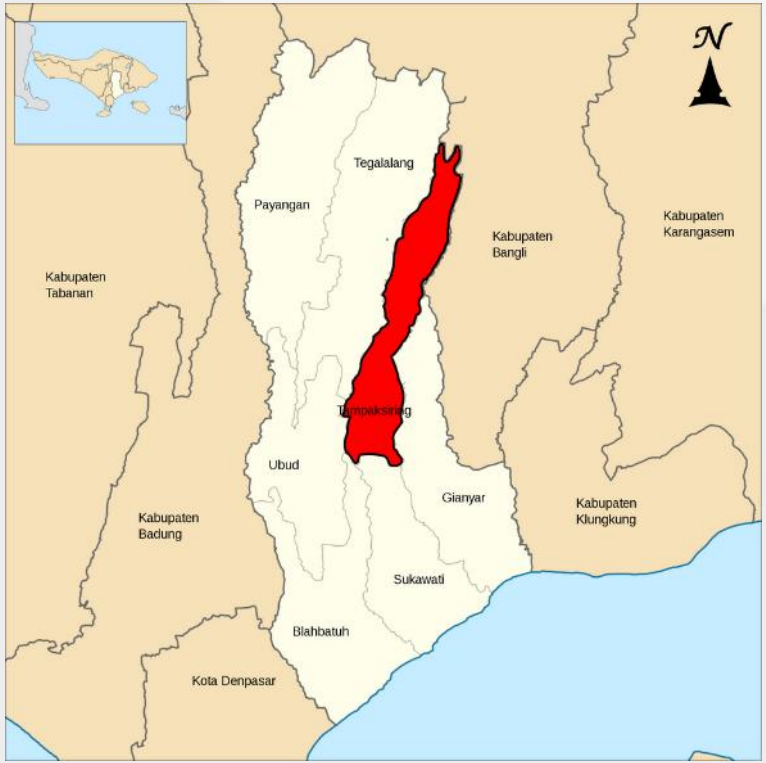
The origin of the Bedulu's name is predicted from the word *Bedahulu*, found in the Book of Negarakertagama, written by Mpu Prapanca in 1365 AD.

In Chapter XIV Verse 3, it is mentioned that there were sub-nations located eastward of Java, one of which is Bali with Bedahulu and Lwa Gajah as its important locations.

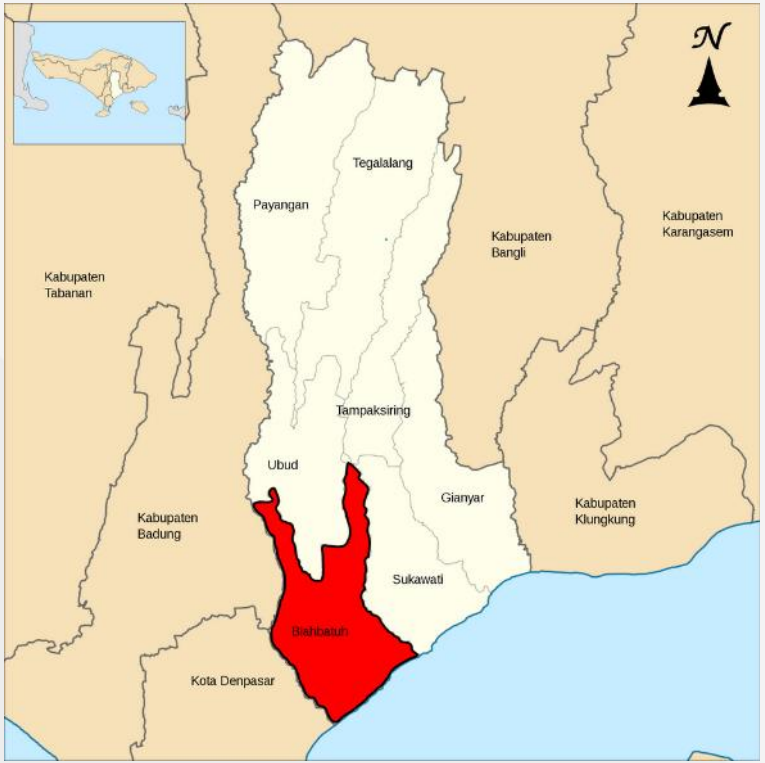
Aside from that, Bedulu, along with Tampaksiring and Manukaya were mentioned in the folklore of *Babad Danawantaka* and *Lontar Usana Bali* that are very famous in Bali, particularly in Gianyar Regency.

manuscript, *lontar*, chronicle

folklore, fairy tale, saga



Administrative area of Tampaksiring Village in Tampaksiring District



Administrative area of Bedulu Village in Blahbatuh District

Toponym of Natural Features

Other examples of geographical naming in Bali also can be found in natural features, namely Pakerisan and Petanu Rivers.

Pakerisan River is part of Subak Landscape of Pakerisan Watershed, one of five sites listed as World Heritage Property of Subak Landscape.

It is indicated that the naming of Pakerisan River and Petanu River were originated from the folklore of Mayadanawa.

Aside from that, the name of Pakerisan can be found in artefactual data in the form of inscription called Tengkulak A, that written as follows:

"... *mangawaya ri sanghyang katyagan ing pakrisan* ..."
("... already enter the hermitage in Pakerisan...")

folklore, fairy tale, saga

artefactual data

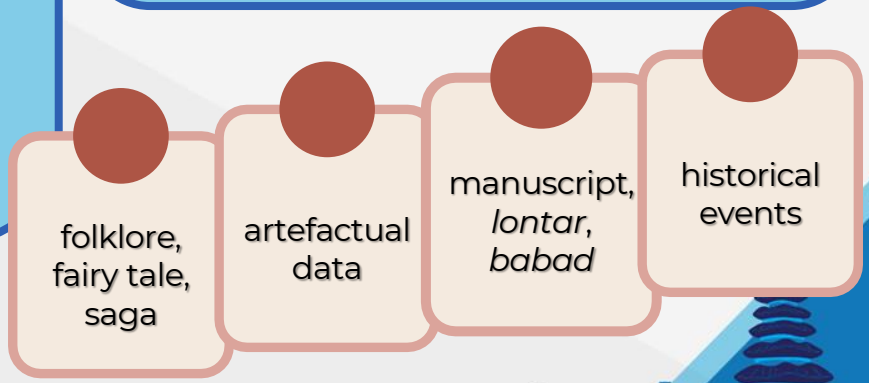
Pakerisan River

Toponym of Artificial Features

- The origin of Tirta Empul's name was based on the folklore of Mayadenawa with the artefactual data from Manukaya inscription that stored in Sakenan Temple in Manukaya Village.
- The name of Gunung Kawi Cliif Temple Compound is originated based on the folklore related to the build of the temple by Kebo Iwa using his nails with the artefactual data from Tengkulak A inscription.
- The origin of Goa Gajah's name is based on manuscript and artefactual data.
- Aside from those things, historical events in the past were also could be the basis of the objects naming.

The origin of artificial features in Bali can be identified in the form of tangible cultural heritage.

Some of the objects are found around Pakerisan River that closely related to one of cosmological concepts in Bali, namely *Hulu-Teben*.



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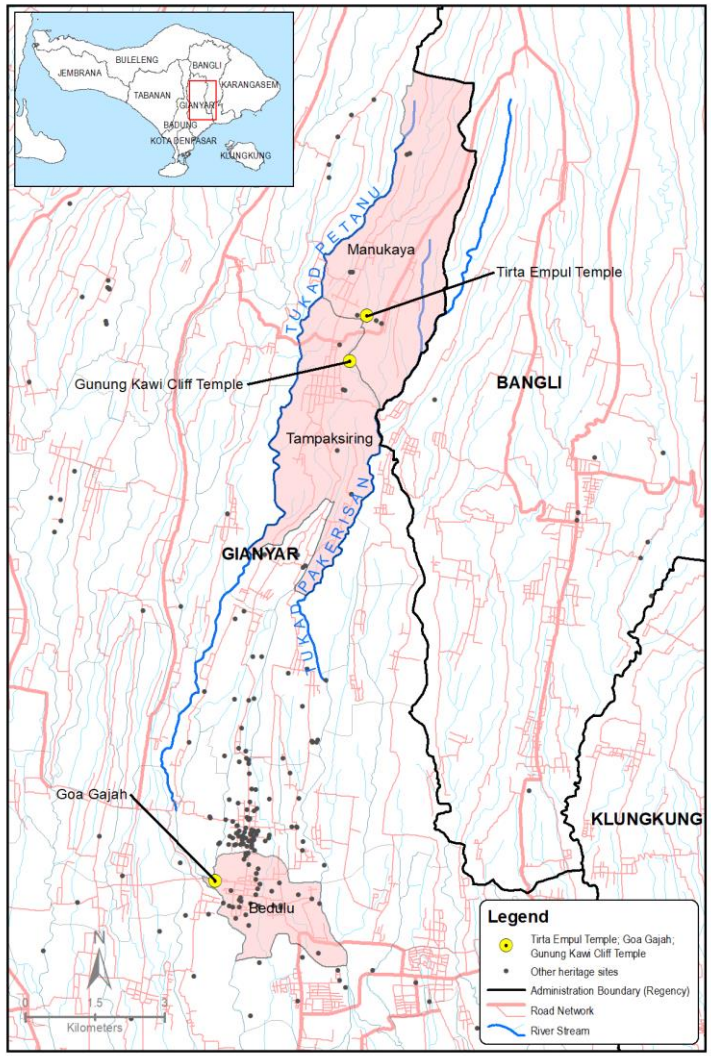

PROGRAMS TO PRESERVE TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

PROTECTION

- RESCUE
- SAFE-GUARDING
- ZONING SYSTEM
- MAINTENANCE
- RESTORATION

DEVELOPMENT

- RESEARCH
- REVITALIZATION
- ADAPTATION

UTILIZATION

The acts of utilizing tangible cultural heritage for the benefit of religion, social, science, technology, culture, and tourism

PROGRAMS TO PRESERVE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

PROTECTION

- INVENTORY
- RESCUE
- SAFE-GUARDING
- ZONING SYSTEM
- MAINTENANCE
- PUBLICATION

DEVELOPMENT

- DISSEMINATION
- ASSESSMENT
- DIVERSITY ENRICHMENT

UTILIZATION

- INTERNALIZATION OF CULTURAL VALUES
- INNOVATION
- INCREASED ADAPTATION TO CHANGE
- CROSS-CULTURE COMMUNICATION
- INTER-CULTURAL COLLABORATION

CAGAR BUDAYA
PURA TIRTA EMPUL
CAGAR BUDAYA
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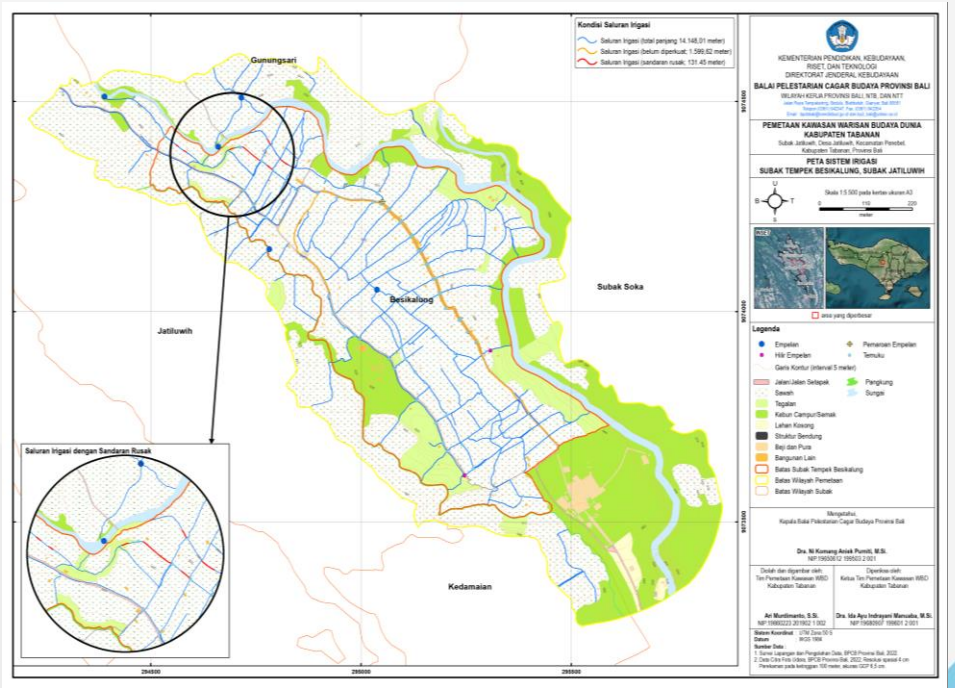
PURA TIRTA EMPUL


Kondisi Saluran Irigasi
Gunungsari
Besikalong
Subak Soka
Jatiluwih
Kedamaian
Saluran Irigasi dengan Sandaran Rusak
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL KEBUDAYAAN
BALAI PELESTARIAN CAGAR BUDAYA PROVINSI BALI
PEMETAAN KAWASAN WARISAN BUDAYA DUNIA KABUPATEN TABANAN
PETA SISTEM IRIGASI
SUBAK TEMPEK BESIKALUNG, SUBAK JATILUWIH
Legenda

THANK YOU

TERIMA KASIH

MATUR SUKSMA