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**
  - Belief system
  - Animism
  - Dynamism

- **CLASSIC**
  - Religion
  - Hindu
  - Buddha
  - Islam

- **COLONIAL**
  - Colonization
  - Starts of colonization and massive spread of religion

- **MODERN**
  - Modernization
  - 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**

  ![Diagram of 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, natural features, and artificial features

Historical background

Folklore, fairy tale, saga

Manuscript, lontar, chronicle

Artefactual data
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.
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...")
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.

- 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 Cliff 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.

folklore, fairy tale, saga artefactual data manuscript, lontar, babad historical events
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
THANK YOU
TERIMA KASIH
MATUR SUKSMA