

**UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

**Asia South East Division (UNGEGN ASE Division) SEMINAR**

“THE POWER OF PLACE NAMES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DISASTER RESPONSE, AND GLOBAL MEDIA”

Bandung Indonesia, 1 April 2014

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**Session 1: Essential Policy of Place Naming Towards Regional Economic Development**

**Naming Geographic Names (Toponymy) towards Regional Economic Development in Indonesia**

Submitted by Prof.Dr.Ir. Bangun Muljo Sukojo,DEA,DESS (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

A good progress has being made, with the emergence of consciousness of governments and related agencies that will raise the importance of official institutions responsible for issues of administration and standardization of geographical names in Indonesia elements, so that the hope of the realization of the National Gasetir Book, which is a book that lists the names of geography formally used as a reference in all official documents the government, the public, the media, school books, all official maps of both how to write and spell, will become a reality in the near time. Naming and standardization of geographical elements of topographic names is a very important work to be carried out, especially since the map functioned as a medium for communication both nationally and internationally, so it is necessary to write uniform geographic name.

For the development of other toponymy activities, the Ministry of Home Affairs is preparing a Presidential Decree on Naming Geography Elements whose contents include the mechanism of load, alteration and deletion of geography elements name in the governance with reference to Act 32 of 2004. The importance of standardization topographic features names in Indonesia's territory is quite extensive. And the number of geographic objects such as mountains, rivers, lakes and others are scattered in different islands, plus the names of geographical objects in different languages and dialects, making its own difficulties to inventory those geographical names.

Local name is a cultural heritage that must be preserved so that the inventory of the names must rediscover the original names of the places to be its real name. Not just the original name or the specific name that must be maintained but also the generic name. Generic name in Indonesia is

quite a lot, not only because of the many generic elements but also because of differences in the generic name for each element in each region. It is very important and urgent to conduct an inventory of geographical names which are the wealth of the nation to be collected in a database well organized.

In addition, no less important are the data and information (geographical elements) which should be clearly appointed, means must be named by default (standard) so that when described in any forum by anyone can be still using the same name (standardized).

The purpose of standardization of elements of topographic names is to realize the orderly administration in the areas of administration and standardization of elements of topographic names in Indonesia, to ensure the orderly administration of the region within the framework of the Republic and to realize the national gasetir, so there is a common understanding of the elements of topographic in Indonesia and realizing and accurate data and information on all elements of topographic name form the Homeland, both for national and international development interests.

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**Session 1: Essential Policy of Place Naming Towards Regional Economic Development**

**Pembakuan Nama Rupabumi dalam Mendorong Pembangunan Ekonomi Regional**

Submitted by Agung Mulyana (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

Nama sangat diperlukan untuk berkoordinasi, berkomunikasi, dan menyampaikan informasi. Nama rupabumi memiliki nilai tinggi karena nama-nama berperan dalam meningkatkan efisiensi kehidupan masyarakat perkotaan modern. Mengingat pentingnya toponimi, maka Pemerintah mendorong terbentuknya lembaga yang menangani toponimi secara nasional dengan terbitnya Peraturan Presiden No. 112 Tahun 2006 tentang Tim Nasional Pembakuan Nama Rupabumi.

Adapun hasil kegiatan Tim Nasional Pembakuan Nama Rupabumi meliputi: Gasetir nama pulau, jumlah pulau di Indonesia sebanyak 17.504 pulau, yang telah dibakukan sebanyak 13.466 pulau; Gasetir nama wilayah administrasi, telah dibakukan sebanyak 33 provinsi, 377 kabupaten 97 kota, dan 6.458 kecamatan; Gasetir nama unsur alami, telah dibakukan di 19 provinsi sebanyak 100.672 unsur alami (gunung, pegunungan, bukit, perbukitan, dataran tinggi, sungai, goa, mata air, air terjun, teluk, tanjung, rawa, danau, lembah, selat, semenanjung); Bimtek aparatur Pemda sebanyak 180 aparatur dari 18 provinsi, 51 kabupaten, 7 kota, dan perwira pertama sebanyak 25 orang di lingkungan Dishidros TNI AL; Pembentukan PPNR di 33 Provinsi, 117 Kabupaten, dan 24 Kota; dan telah terbangun SIM Toponimi dan Data Wilayah.

Manfaat kajian toponimi ialah sumber informasi dan komunikasi untuk pengambilan keputusan serta membantu kerjasama di antara organisasi lokal, nasional dan internasional; kenyamanan dan ketertiban sosial; tertib administrasi pemerintahan; membangun karakter bangsa; melestarikan warisan budaya; membangun jatidiri bangsa.

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**Session 1: Essential Policy of Place Naming Towards Regional Economic Development**

**Membina Kesepakatan Penamaan Tempat dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi:  
Satu Tinjauan Awal dari Prespektif Sejarah**

Submitted by Pengiran Hajah Mahani Binti Pengiran Haji Ahmad (Brunei Darussalam)

**Abstract**

Segala peristiwa sejarah disesuatu tempat itu, masyarakat tidak akan berupaya untuk melupakannya samada ianya bersifat positif ataupun negatif. Ingatan yang berkekalan itu telah menjadi ristaan sejarah sehingga dihubungkait dengan penamaan tempat. Dalam penamaan tempat memerlukan penyelidikan atau penyiasatan agar mampu membina kesepakatan di kalangan masyarakat setempat. Disini memperlihatkan kepentingan pengkajian sejarah itu terhadap perkara yang benar-benar pernah terjadi. Oleh yang demikian, kertas kerja ini akan membincangkan dan menyentuh beberapa tempat yang diberi nama sempena pembangunan ekonomi ditempat itu yang dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan pada zaman pemerintahan Residen British di Brunei. Disamping itu, kertas kerja ini juga akan memfokus beberapa tempat yang menjadi lokasi penamaan tempat berdasarkan penghasilan ekonomi masyarakat dan kepentingannya dalam penamaan tempat dan sumbangannya kepada pembangunan ekonomi negara.

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**Session 1: Essential Policy of Place Naming Towards Regional Economic Development**

**Toponimi Kabupaten Merauke Dan Papua Nugini Serta Pengembangan Ekonominya**

Submitted by Drs. Helman, M.Si (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

Wilayah perbatasan antar negara merupakan wilayah yang sangat strategis karena sangat berpengaruh terhadap kedulatan negara, pertahanan dan keamanan negara, ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya. Karakteristik wilayah perbatasan adalah kepadatan penduduknya lebih rendah dari wilayah sekitarnya, digunakan dua bahasa, berlaku dua jenis mata uang, dan kota-kota di wilayah perbatasan melayani penduduk dari dua Negara yang berbatasan.

Di wilayah perbatasan Indonesia (Kabupaten Merauke) dan Papua Nugini terdapat suku-suku asli yang mempunyai kesamaan suku, adat, bahasa, agama, hak ulayat, dan kekerabatan. Di Kabupaten Merauke terdapat suku-suku asli dan suku-suku pendatang. Diantara suku- asli sebagian berprofesi sebagai nelayan tradisional. Nelayan-nelayan tradisional baik nelayan Merauke maupun nelayan Papua Nugini sudah terbiasa saling melintasi batas negara jauh sebelum tempat tinggal mereka dibagi dua. Pada saat sekarang melintasi negara lain menjadi masalah apabila tidak ada perjanjian antar Negara mengenai pelintas batas.

Hasil penelitian adalah sebagai berikut: Desa-desa nelayan tradisional di Kabupaten Merauke adalah Kampung Lampu Satu, Kampung Mbuti dan Kampung Kumbe. Nama Lampu Satu berasal dari keberadaan mercu suar untuk membantu navigasi dalam pelayaran. Lampu Satu berasal dari bahasa Indonesia. Mbuti berasal dari pygmy yaitu orang-orang yang tingginya kurang dari 150 cm. Orang pygmy terdapat di banyak tempat antara lain di Kongo, Brazilia, Thailand. Kumbe berasal dari bahasa Marind. Kota-kota yang dekat dengan desa-desa nelayan tradisional di Kabupaten Merauke adalah Merauke dan Sota. Merauke berasal dari kata maro dan ke artinya Sungai Maro. Berasal dari bahasa Marind. Kampung-kampung nelayan tradisional di Papua Nugini adalah: Parama, Kadawa, Katatai, Ture-ture, Mawatta, Mabudauan, Kunini, Masainge,

Waldoro, Buzi, Ber, dan Sigabaduru. Parama, Kadawa, Katatai, Ture-ture, Mawatta, dan Mabudauan berasal dari bahasa Kiwai. Kunini dan Masainge berasal dari bahasa Bine. Waldoro berasal dari bahasa Gizra. Sigabaduru, Buzi, dan Ber berasal dari bahasa Ago. Kota-kota di dekat kampung nelayan di Papua nuini adalah: Mawata, Kadowa, dan Masingara.

Kesimpulan: Untuk menanggulangi penangkapan oleh pemerintah Papua Nugini dan Australia perlu diadakan perjanjian antara Indonesia, Papua Nugini dan Australia untuk sepakat memberikan label pada perahu-perahu nelayan tradisional Indonesia. Karena AFTA hanya berlaku untuk negara-negara Asean tidak berlaku kerjasama dengan negara-negara Papua Nugini dan Indonesia. Selain itu produk yang dihasilkan nelayan-nelayan tradisional ketiga negara berupa produk yang tidak terkena aturan AFTA.

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**Session 1: Essential Policy of Place Naming Towards Regional Economic Development**

**Maritime Toponymy, from Gazetteers to Marine Resource Management**

Submitted by Triyono (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

UNGEGN (United Nations Groups of Experts on Geographical Name) established by a resolution of the UN ECOSOC (United Nations Economic and Social Council ) on April 23 , 1959, was given mandate on naming and standardization of geographical names of natural elements. This mandate was also being implemented to the names of the sea and its geographical elements (i.e. Maritime Toponymy). Research and Development Agency of the Marine and Fisheries developed maritime toponymy as its project of research in 2005. By this project of research, we collected data of bay, cape, and strait visually by recording the name and coordinates into gazetteers. In the first phase of the inventory was obtained a list of the data (1) 214 straits, (2) 2,141 capes, and (3) 612 bays.

Further stages, the maritime toponymic data files and gazetteers were challenged to be applied on marine resource management which is one of the historical results is Fisheries Management Area or WPP (Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan). Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries legalized the WPP as a Minister Decrit No.1/2009; which consists of 11 units of WPP. In terms of fisheries resources conservation, including the conservation of fish species as known as seascape or marine eco-region, appointed regionally the CTI (Coral Triangle Initiative) as a framework of the marine conservation. When we tried to overlay the boundaries of seascape and the WPP, we found any similarities among them. WPP’s boundary is delineated based on the morphological situation of sea bed, and the administrative boundary is also taken into account.

Recently, developments of fishery resources conservation refers to the ecosystem of fish resources utilize the WPP map unit as a management area; such as an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) project conducted by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF).

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**Session 2: Successful Disaster Response Start with a Standardized Place Names**

**Toponym in Natural Disaster Managements: Some Indonesian Examples**

Submitted by Prof. Hartono (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

This paper deals with toponym in natural disaster management, with example from three cases in Yogyakarta Special Regency (earth quake, drought and volcanic eruption). It covers the meaning and usage of a name, natural disaster management, geographical name in disaster management, and geographical name usages in natural disaster management (BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA, MERAPI). Natural and human disaster can be Hydrometeorological Hazards (Floods, Tropical Cyclones, Severe Storms, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Air Pollution, Haze and Smoke, Dust and Sandstorms, Snow Avalanches and Winter Weather Hazards, Famine); Geological Hazards (Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Volcanoes, Landslides, Near-Earth Objects); Biological Hazards (Epidemics, Locust Swarms); Environmental Degradation (Desertification, Wildland Fire).

Advantages of location name for earth quake response in Bantul are Victims data inventory in every Dukuh: house, public infrastructure, school, government buildings; Magnitude Intensity Risk Map: regional scale, epicentrum, fault line, seismic survey (Fac. Nat. Science), Environmental Study Phenomena in every Location : ground water, river influent/offluent, socio-economics shocks, trauma, and Implementation of building construction in every Dukuh: semi permanent building, 6x3m<sup>2</sup>, 300 euro, donors, people themselves, government. The significant location name relates with geo-hazard in Yogyakarta are Ngemplak, Ngentak: puting beliung (hurricane); Gelap, Samberan, Meyungan: petir (storm), Gunungtugel: longsor lahan (mass wasting, subsidence). Patuk: gempa bumi (earth quake), Banyumulek (putaran air): fluvial, marine turbulence disaster; Ngorooodowo: kekeringan (drought); Blitar: banjir lahar volcanik (pyroclastik flow), bali dadi latar, become lahar flow, lava flow, renewed by volcanic new eruptions. While in Merapi, the famous names are KINAHREJO : MBAH MARIJAN, CANGKRINGAN, DELES, DUKUN, HARGOBINANGUN, KALI GENDOL, KALI PUTIH, KALI BOYONG



that signify with Volcano guardian, lava flow rivers, and the most affected areas by pyroclastics ash.

Geographical names are very important in developing a basic map and other geospatial documents. Location name refers to its identity developed from local knowledge, wisdom, know how related with certain phenomena (Geo-hazard, culture, national pride and identity,...). In disaster management, Geo-names are useful for specifying location prone areas, logistics distributions, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases.

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**Session 2: Successful Disaster Response Start with a Standardized Place Names**

**The of place names in economic development, Disaster Response, and Global Media**

Submitted by R.D.J.U Rajapaksha (Sri Lanka)

**Abstract**

Geographical name (place name) play prominent role in the process of policy making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the various field in the sri lanka. Place name can be defined as the name applied to a feature on the earth and also proper name used consistently in language to refer to a particular place, feature or area or to provide a recognized identity for the surface on the earth.

Place name plays a significant role in the process of economic development in a country. Economic development of a country requires the sustained, concerted action of policy makers and communities that promote the standard of living system of the people and economic health. Economic development create the quantitative and qualitative changes which involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, heath safety, literacy..etc. of a country. Standardized Place names systems of a country makes it easy and smooth the policy making, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation process of the economic development.

The disaster, natural or manmade hazard resulting in an event of substantial extent causing significant physical damage or destruction, loss of life or drastic change to the environment has become a thread to the existence of all living beings on the earth. Disaster response phase, the stage of rescue or the assist the affected people by the any kind of disaster, is the most vital stage of the disaster management circle. Response phase, the provisions of the assistance or intervention during or immediately after disaster to meet life prevention and basic subsistence

need of those people affected. The place name is much more important in the following steps of the disaster response phase.

- Search and rescue operation – This is the first step of the response phase. Reaching to the affected area or people will be easy with proper and accurate place name.
- Assessments of needs – it is very important to getting an overview of the situation from those in the impact zone. Obtaining up to date maps with list of demographic characteristics of the people affected by the disaster requires for the assessment of the damaged done by crisis.
- For the partnering of the supporting agencies – Different kind of supporting agencies such as government, Non-government and volunteer group will take part in response phase. Supporting agencies should be directed to the most assistances required place. Sometimes rescue groups may use helicopter, special kind of motor vehicles for rescue operation. It will require most accurate place name for landing or reaching.
- Selecting of transport method of goods – how will goods be transported-what combination of methods ( boats, trains, plane, truck or pack of animal or human carries)and what routes can be used for delivering goods to the people those who need.
- Distribution of goods in the impact zone – How will the goods distributed to the individual affected or where the affected people located temporally, and where the secure place that goods can be stored temporally until they reach to the hands of end user.
- Communication and monitoring – Monitor the transporting goods to the distribution, giving direction to the supporting agencies where the places require their assistance and also for the identification of the places where the supporting agency or goods are still not reach-for the communication of the supporting people in the field with people at the head quarter-for the dealing with loss, damage or corruption along the way.
- For creating independence – to identify the where the safer and better places to start the project targeted to move beyond the charity to promote community self-sufficiency and empowerment –to determine where the places resource available in a way that can be used for the people for the future needs.
- For the evaluation of lessons learning and capacity building process – to determine where the places assistance program involved successfully and where the places program fail to accomplish its duties and why the program fail in that area. What affects (nature or disaster made barriers) for the failures of the program? What would be the remedies or alternatives for such a place in the future and also to the evaluation of results and impacts of the program place manes are much more important.

Media play an important role in increasing of public awareness and collect views, information and attitude toward certain issue. Medea is the most powerful tool of communication in emerging world and increases the awareness and present the real stage of society. Global media is the means of mass communication on a global level, allowing people across the world to share and access the same information. The internet now has become revolutionary tool for spreading

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local news and expanding them worldwide, creating a global media. Global media is continuously expanding through various forms of the technology .place name play prominent role of any news related place on the earth and it helps in great extent for giving clear picture of the news which goes through the world.

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**Session 2: Successful Disaster Response Start with a Standardized Place Names**

**Beyond the Blue Horizon and Behind the Dark Sky of *Tatar Pasundan***

Submitted by Prof. Dr. Suhardja D. Wiramihardja (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

The on-going study in exploring astronomy-related culture in the ancient Sundanese people, the ethnic group who live in west part of Java island – sometime called Tatar Pasundan by local people - will be reported. The study includes knowing how their perceptions about universe influenced daily life, searching and compiling Sundanese folklores. Methods of the study are mostly by literature searching beside interviewing local story teller, visiting and exploring historical sites.

In the ancient times before the invention of time keeper, like watch, Sundanese people used natural indicators in applying a traditional time reckoning to determine or to name times of the day. It was based on natural phenomena with what they feel, see, or hear, and with the effects of the Sun's positions. Pranatamangsa (time-keeping system) was also recognized by the ancient Sundanese ethnic group which was applied mainly by farmers for agriculture. Some well-known constellations were included in Pranatamangsa, e.g., the Orion which was called Wuluku (the Plough) by local people, the Southern Cross, whose Sundanese name is Bentang Langlayangan (the Kite).

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**Session 2: Successful Disaster Response Start with a Standardized Place Names**

**Toward the Speeding up of the Availability of Geographical Names and Geospatial Information within the Asean Communities and Beyond**

Submitted by Rudolf W Matindas (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

The paper is intended as an initial effort to speed up the availability of ASEAN Geographical Names and Geospatial INFORMATION (GN-GI) among Government Agencies and access for general public. The approaches used are through reviewing the present status of the speed of Supply versus Demand, identifying the critical factors in speeding up their availability and finally attempt to formulate an approach to speeding up the GN-GI availability to the general public.

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**Session 2: Successful Disaster Response Start with a Standardized Place Names**

**Strategy of Geological Hazard Mitigation in Indonesia**

Submitted by Gede Suantika (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

Mitigation is process to minimize or to reduce the lost of human victims and lost of socio-economic caused by the impact of hazard. Indonesia region is located in three junction of main tectonic plate in the world, Eurasia plate move toward to the south, Pacific plate move toward to the west and Indo-Australia plate move toward to the north. This conditon caused Indonesia region have prone area of geological hazard that consist of volcanic eruption, earthquake, tsunami, and landslide.

Mitigation strategies of earthquake hazard consist of research, earthquake hazard mapping, earthquake monitoring, and dissemination of earthquake hazard information. Eartquake research is focused on determining of the earthquake sources like subduction zone and active fault, ground motion attenuation, then research about microzonation including the ground amplification, Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA), and Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA). After these researches completed, its can be used to create the earthquake hazard map.

Tsunami mitigation strategies consist of tsunamigenic research, tsunami vulnerability mapping, tsunami monitoring and dissemination of tsunami hazard information. Research of tsunami focused on identifying the tsunamigenic like paleotsunami (historical tsunami in the past), earthquake source, rockfall or landslide at coastal area that can generate tsunami (example at Lembata island, NTT Province), and volcanicgenic tsunami at volcanic island (Krakatau, Sangeangapi, Rokatenda, and Batutara volcanoes). Tsunami vulnerability map can be made based on the numeric simulation in certain area. Tsunami monitoring focused on issuing of early warning system to the people that live in coastal area. Tsunami early warning system consist of the arrival time of tsunami wave and probability of innundation at coastal. Public awareness

provide knowledge about tsunamis and what should do if a tsunami happens, also contingency plan, and drill.

Landslide mitigation strategies consist of landslide research, landslide susceptibility mapping, monitoring, and capacity building of public awareness. Research in landslide includes inventory of historical landslide, geotechnical research, PGA, and landslide zone. Landslide monitoring is economically focused on the vital strategic area, like Puncak-Bogor road, Cipularang toll road, and Majenang road that connect between West Java and Central Java province. Public awareness provide knowledge about landslide, contingency plan, and drill.

Volcano mitigation strategies consist of volcano research, volcano hazard mapping, volcano monitoring, early warning system and and capacity building of public awareness. Volcano research is focused on potential of volcano hazard and monitoring. Monitoring on volcanic seismicity, volcanic deformation, volcanic gas emission, and solfatara/fumarolla temperature measurement. Public awareness provide knowledge about landslide, contingency plan, and drill.



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**Session 3: Place Names as Identify in Global Media**

**The Power of Place Names in the Global Media**

Submitted by Multamia RMT Lauder & Allan F Lauder (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

Geographical place names (TOPONYMS) that we are familiar with often have meaning associations in our minds. For example, Chernobyl is associated with the nuclear accident there and the residual radioactive pollution while Venice brings to mind its canals, historical buildings, history, and its attraction as a tourist destination. Place names appear in all writing – in literature, in non-fiction writing – but above all they are a fundamental part of news media stories, with names accounting for approximately 30% of all key words. Despite the important role that names play in the news media, they are as yet little studied.

Place names form part of the news agenda – the pattern of what becomes news as opposed to what doesn't as a result of decisions made by editors and journalists. Some place names make it into print while other places never get written about. These places in the news, such as Chernobyl, or Venice, are written about in the context of the ideas of particular news stories. As a result, they get associated with these ideas. By examining the words that place names appear with, we can identify how these places are represented in the news media.

This presentation presents a case study of geographical names in an English language newspaper in Indonesia, the Jakarta Post. It uses computer analysis to identify all the place names in one year of news, a total of 41 thousand news articles, and a total of 17 million words. The analysis shows which places make it into the news agenda in the newspaper and which of these are most significant. The analysis also provides evidence on how these places are represented, whether in general terms or by being associated with particular events or issues.

The study provides an empirical and innovative way of quantifying and summarizing very large quantities of data using computer corpus analysis. The kinds of findings possible using this method are described and their possible application in toponymy is also explained.

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**Session 3: Place Names as Identify in Global Media**

**Pengaruh Melayu Islam Beraja dalam Penamaan Geografi**

Submitted by Dr. Muhammad Hadi Md Melayong (Brunei Darussalam)

**Abstract**

Kertaskerja ini cuba untuk membincangkan bagaimana konsep Melayu Islam Beraja yang merupakan warisan Bangsa Brunei berperanan dalam mempengaruhi penamaan geografi di Negara Brunei Darussalam. Melayu Islam Beraja adalah merupakan cara hidup yang di amalkan turun temurun sejak 600 ratus tahun yang lalu. Konsep Melayu Islam Beraja ini telah dimashyurkan pada 1hb. Januari 1984 setelah Brunei mencapai kemerdekaannya. Oleh itu, sejak dari 30 tahun yang banyak program-program dan juga aktiviti yang telah dilaksanakan untuk menyebarkan kefahaman dan pengamalan cara hidup Melayu Islam Beraja di kalangan rakyat dan penduduk Negara Brunei Darussalam. Dengan lain perkataan sebenarnya Melayu Islam Beraja bukan sesutau yang baru tetapi telah wujud beratus tahun dan memainkan peranan penting dalam mempengaruhi kehidupan bermasyarakat dan bernegara termasuk dalam proses penamaan geografi di Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Berdasarkan kepada kewujudan nama-nama tempat, daerah, mukim, kampung, sungai, tasik, bukit, simpang, jalan-jalan raya yang terdapat di Negara Brunei Darussalam memang tidak dinafikan ianya adalah merupakan identiti dan jatidiri Bangsa Brunei yang berteraskan kepada Melayu Islam Beraja. Bagi memperlihatkan kenyataan ini perbincangan akan difokuskan kepada dua daerah atau lokasi di Negara Brunei Darussalam iaitu Daerah Brunei Muara dan Daerah Tutong dengan bercontohnya kepada beberapa nama mukim, kampung, jalan, bukit dan sungai yang berunsurkan nilai-nilai sosio-budaya dan sistem politik yang berteraskan Melayu Islam Beraja.

**UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

**Asia South East Division (UNGEGN ASE Division) SEMINAR**

“THE POWER OF PLACE NAMES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DISASTER RESPONSE, AND GLOBAL MEDIA”

Bandung Indonesia, 1 April 2014

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**Session 3: Place Names as Identify in Global Media**

**Arti Penting Toponim dalam Perspektif Media Global**

Submitted by Andri Hernandi and Rizki Abdul Haris (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

A place name is called toponyms have significance to declare an identity. Utilization toponyms will evolve in line with the civilization of the world. In the context of the global media, toponyms will become a global issue and part of the global community. Toponyms will be used by all parties with various interests without a boundary region / country (*borderless*). As we know that, the development of information and communication technology is happening today has been the distance and time is not a constraint. Progress in this field is a consequence of the growing awareness of the need for information . The information in the global media plays an important role in determining the aspects of human life. Toponyms become a global entity so very important role in building the image and perception in a global society. The role of global media in perceiving would be a vast toponyms even not just a geographical issue, but the current toponyms will be a central issue in the political, economic, and social. This paper describes the growing discourse on the importance of toponyms in point of view the global media, and what the implications for the existing toponyms in Indonesia.

Sebuah nama tempat atau disebut toponim mempunyai arti penting untuk menyatakan suatu identitas atau jati diri wilayah. Pemanfaatan toponim akan berkembang sejalanannya peradaban dunia. Dalam konteks media global, toponim akan menjadi sebuah isu global dan akan menjadi bagian dari masyarakat global. Toponim akan digunakan oleh semua pihak dengan berbagai kepentingan tanpa suatu batas wilayah/negara (*borderless*). Perkembangan teknologi komunikasi dan informasi yang terjadi saat ini telah menjadi jarak dan waktu bukan merupakan hambatan (*borderless*). Kemajuan pada bidang ini semakin membawa konsekuensi terhadap kesadaran akan kebutuhan informasi. Informasi dalam media global memegang peranan penting dalam menentukan aspek-aspek kehidupan manusia. Toponimi menjadi entitas global sehingga peranannya sangat penting dalam membangun citra dan persepsi dalam masyarakat

global. Peranan media global dalam mempresepsikan toponim akan menjadi luas bahkan toponim bukan hanya sekedar isu geografis, tetapi toponim saat ini akan menjadi isu sentral dalam bidang politik, ekonomi, dan sosial. Tulisan ini menjelaskan wacana yang berkembang mengenai arti penting toponim dalam era media global, dan apa implikasinya terhadap toponim yang ada di Indonesia.

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**Session 3: Place Names as Identify in Global Media**

**Penamaan Geo: Mempromosi Kearifan Tempatan Membangun**

Submitted by Hjh Norati Binti Bakar (Brunei Darussalam)

**Abstract**

Wacana kecil ini memfokuskan bicara mengenai “Penamaan Geo:mempromosi Kearifan Tempatan Membangun Identiti”. Wacana berupa deskriptif menyentuh bagaimana penamaan geografi (toponim) di Negara Brunei Darussalam (NBD) berperanan mempromosi kearifan tempatan dan membangun identiti. Dapatan mencatatkan bahawa program penamaan toponim mencakupi nama generik dan nama spesifik di Negara Brunei Darussalam berlangsung, pertama secara konvensi masyarakat setempat dan kedua secara terancang, iaitu sinergi beberapa agensi kerajaan dengan dukungan maklumat daripada warga desa. Objektif cetusan wacana ini sebagai perkongsian maklumat JKNG Negara Brunei Darussalam di samping untuk mendapatkan saranan terbaik daripada para peserta lain. Metode dukungan tercatatnya wacana yang amat sederhana ini diperoleh daripada kajian kepustakaan dan pengamatan lapangan amali pengkaji.

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**Session 3: Place Names as Identify in Global Media**

**The Future of Indonesian Place Names as Spatial Identifier In Global Media**

Submitted by Agung Indrajit, Wulan Syahroni, and Aji Putra Perdana (Indonesia)

**Abstract**

Nowadays, place-based information used in global media and increase the power of crowd-source information also the development of volunteered geographic information. Many geospatial data and non-spatial data utilize identifier – for example postcodes, administrative area codes, place names, census block codes or asset codes for mobile phone cell towers that uniquely identify the place. These identifiers are used to reference to real world locations. There is a need to integrate place-based information i.e. linking numerous discrete sources of information about a place. Place names information needed by multi sectoral, multiple system and borderless.

In Indonesia, place names or geographical names or called also topographical names is one of basic geospatial information. Standardization of place names to build national gazetteers (toponymic geodatabase) is the key of the future place names as one of the spatial identifier in global media. Informal crowd-sourced ‘big’ data and formal government information needs to be referenced with place names as specific spatial identifiers. A gazetteer is a specialised form of spatial identifier dataset. Indonesian National Gazetteer will be maintained in Indonesian Geoportal as a place based information integration. This paper describes the essential of gazetteer management to be reliably and rapidly integrated for analysis and monitoring to make better informed decisions.