Introduction

The Cultural Landscape of Bali Province, the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy

The Cultural Landscape of Bali Province, the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy is on the list of World Heritage Sites by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee during its 35th session in Buenos Aires on November 27th. The site is on the list for Indonesia.

The Traditional Rice Terraces of Bali, Indonesia, which were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2012, are the most notable and visible examples of the subak system, a traditional rice cultivation system unique to Bali. The subak system is a traditional farming system that has been practiced for centuries, with the rice terraces serving as a symbol of the harmony between humans and nature. The subak system is one of the few examples of traditional farming systems that have been able to adapt to changing environmental and economic conditions, and it continues to be an important part of Bali's cultural heritage.

Statement of Outstanding Universality Value

A list of values demonstrates the landscape of the subak system and how the rice terraces have been used to protect the environment and maintain the cultural heritage of Bali. The subak system is a traditional farming system that has been practiced for centuries, with the rice terraces serving as a symbol of the harmony between humans and nature. The subak system is one of the few examples of traditional farming systems that have been able to adapt to changing environmental and economic conditions, and it continues to be an important part of Bali's cultural heritage.

Subak Today

Subak face many challenges nowadays, which include pressures from land conversion, water resources management, and the increasing number of tourists. The challenges faced by the subak today include the following:

1. Land Conversion: The subak system is facing pressure from land conversion, with farmers facing the need to make room for new infrastructure projects. This can lead to a loss of agricultural land and a decrease in the water supply for the terraces.
2. Water Resources Management: The subak system depends on the availability of water for the terraces, but changes in climate and the increasing demand for water are leading to challenges in water management.
3. Increasing Tourist Pressure: The subak system is a popular tourist destination, with the increasing number of tourists putting pressure on the terraces and the surrounding environment.

Parts of Subak

There are several elements within the subak networks that range from the water sources to the rice fields:

1. Irrigation Source: The source of water that irrigates the rice fields is often a river or a spring, which provides the water for the terraces.
2. Irrigation System: The irrigation system is a network of channels and ditches that distribute water to the rice fields.
3. Subak Body: The subak body is the community organization that manages the water and land resources.
4. Terraces: The terraces are the raised fields that are used for rice cultivation.
5. Temple: The temple is a spiritual and social center that is often located within the subak network.

Subak Landscape Defined

The agricultural system of subak is unique because it is based on a harmonious relationship between humans and nature. The system is designed to ensure that the rice terraces are sustainable and that the ecosystem is maintained. The subak system is based on the principle of tri hita karana, which means “triple harmony,” and it is the cornerstone of the Balinese worldview.

Subak components are the forests that protect the water supply, terraced paddies, and a system of water management known as subak. These components work together to maintain the water supply and protect the environment.

Relationship to the Philosophy of Tri Hita Karana

The philosophy that governs the establishment of subak and their activities is the philosophy of tri hita karana, which is based on the idea of balance, harmony, and sustainability. The system is designed to ensure that the rice terraces are sustainable and that the ecosystem is maintained. The principles of tri hita karana are based on the idea of balance, harmony, and sustainability, and they are reflected in the design and operation of the rice terraces.

Do’s and Don’ts

Do’s

1. Be respectful of the local culture and customs.
2. Support local businesses and artisans.
3. Respect the local environment and natural resources.
4. Be mindful of the local wildlife and ecosystems.
5. Be responsible when using public transportation.

Don’ts

1. Do not litter.
2. Do not enter the temples while on the site.
3. Do not disturb the wildlife.
4. Do not use flash photography.
5. Do not feed the wildlife.
1. SUPREME WATER TEMPLE OF PURA ULUN DANU AND LAKE BATUR

The temple is believed to house two deities: the Brahma and Durga elements. The temple is located at the north of Lake Batur, about 10 km from Kintamani, and is considered to be one of the most sacred sites in Bali. The temple complex is surrounded by lush green gardens and waterfalls, creating a serene and spiritual atmosphere.

2. SUBAK LANDSCAPE OF PAKERNIAN WATERSHED

Pakernian Subak Landscape is located in District of Tembeling, Gianyar, around 40 km from the city of Ubud. This traditional irrigation system is well-maintained and well-organized, and it provides water for rice fields, orchards, and vegetables. The system is characterized by its beautiful views of the surrounding mountains and rice paddies.

3. CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF BALI PROVINCE: THE SUBAK SYSTEM AS A MANIFESTATION OF THE TITHA KARA PHILOSOPHY

The Subak System is an integrated water management system that has been practiced in Bali for centuries. It is a complex network of irrigation canals, reservoirs, and water control structures that ensure the sustainable use of water for agriculture. The Subak System is also an important cultural and spiritual symbol of Bali.

4. ROYAL WATER TEMPLE OF PURA TAMAN AYUN

Located in the heart of Mengwi, the temple is a symbol of the cultural heritage of the Mengwi people. It is surrounded by lush green gardens and is a popular destination for tourists. The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and is considered to be one of the most beautiful temples in Bali.

5. MUSEUM SUBLAK

Museum Subak or Subak Museum is an ethnographic museum that presents the history, development, and significance of the Subak irrigation system. It also features tools used in the past and presents educational programs for visitors to learn about the Subak system. The museum is located in Mesuji, Tabanan, and is open to the public.

6. LAKE BAYAN AND TAMBUNI

Lake Bayan and Tambuni are two of the largest lakes in Bali, located in the northern part of the island. The lakes are popular destinations for tourists and are used for recreational activities such as fishing and boating. The lakes are also a source of drinking water for the local population.

7. WATER TEMPLE OF PURA LULUH TAMBUNOBA

This temple is dedicated to the god of water and is located on the western side of Mount Batur. The temple is known for its stunning views of the surrounding mountains and is a popular destination for tourists. The temple also serves as a pilgrimage site for Hindu devotees.

8. WATER TEMPLE OF PURA LULUH PURAKI PETALU

This temple is located on the eastern side of Mount Batur and is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The temple is known for its beautiful architecture and is a popular destination for tourists. The temple also serves as a pilgrimage site for Hindu devotees.

9. WATER TEMPLE OF PURA LULUH BEJUNASILU

This temple is located on the southern side of Mount Batur and is dedicated to Lord Durga. The temple is known for its stunning views of the surrounding mountains and is a popular destination for tourists. The temple also serves as a pilgrimage site for Hindu devotees.