

BALINESE HINDUISM AND HINDU ART FORMS

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THE BEGINNING OF INDIAN CONTACT WITH BALI

- Hinduism in Bali has a result of a long process of contacts between Bali and India as well as East Java in particular.
- The beginning of contact between India and Bali was in 2150 BP
- Archaeological research in Northeastern Bali discovered several types of Indian potteries, as well as carnelian and glass beads
- So far, Sembiran and Pacung produced the largest Indian potteries in Southeast Asia

INDIAN ROULETED WARES



A COMPLET BOWL OF ROULETED FROM KOBAK KENDAL, WEST JAVA



ARIKAMEDU TYPE 10



ARIKAMEDU TYPE 18



AN INSCRIBED SHERD WITH
KHAROSTHI OR BRAHMI SCRIPT



GLASS AND STONE BEADS

- Five glass beads from Sembiran have been analysed by Kishor Basa at the Institute of Archaeology in London. One can be categorised as mixed-alkali glass, and four are potash glass. Sembiran beads are similar in term of raw materials and were possibly manufactured at Arikamedu
- Roman glass has been identified in Sembiran (SBN XIX) through chemical data, indicating indirect contact with the Roman world via India. Sembiran and Pangkung Paruk beads were made of soda natron glass
- Carnelian beads were also discovered at several site in Bali

INDIAN AND CLASSICAL TEXTS ON TRADE

- The *Ramayana* (prior to AD 200) mentions gharuwood and sandalwood from eastern Indonesia, where the best quality sandalwood was found.
- The *Raghuvamsa* of Kalidasa (c. AD 400) mention clove (*lavanga*)
- Classical texts during the Roman Imperial period states that cloves were known to Pliny in AD 70

Map showing silk and spices trade routes connecting Asia and Europe



Map showing Maritime Spice Routes from Southeast Asia



RANKED OR STRATIFIED SOCIETY IN BALI

- Ranked or stratified society have already occurred at the beginning of contact between Bali and India.
- Social stratifications at that time were represented by mortuaries practiced and burial goods.
- Indian contacts might have stimulated the appearance of Hinduism and Buddhism in Bali in the late ninth century AD

BURIAL SYSTEMS IN BALI PRE HINDU PERIOD



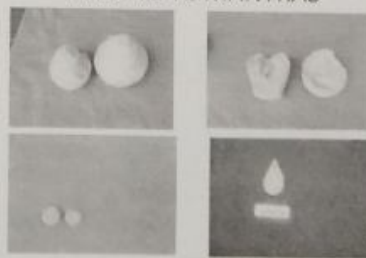
THE SECOND CONTACTS BETWEEN BALI AND INDIA

- It seems that the second waves of contacts between India and Bali might have occurred around the eight century AD, when the first evidence of Hinduism and Buddhism appeared in the island
- Short inscriptions in Sanskrit and Pallawa scripts were discovered around Pejeng in Gianyar regency. In addition, hundreds of Buddhist clay stupas were also found at Pejeng dated from 800 AD

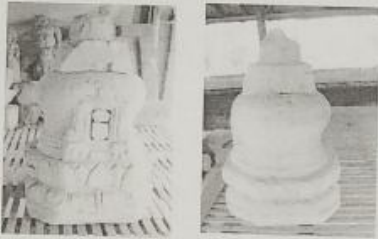
INSCRIPTIONAL DATA

- Hundreds of clay stupas with the *ye dharma* formula were discovered at Pejeng in central Bali. The stupa contain certain tiny seal and dhyani Buddha, and dated from around AD 800
- The Balinese inscriptions dated from the late 10th up to 11th century mentioned several place's names in India such as Waranasi, Nalanda, and Amarawati
- The appearance of dharanis and mantras as well as the place's names such as Waranasi, Nalanda, and Amarawati suggest that Bali is an integral part of ancient Buddhist world

CLAY STUPAS, DHYANI BUDDHA AND YE TE MANTRAS



MINIATUR STUPA AT
PAGULINGAN TEMPLE FROM AD 900



VOTIVE STUPA AT RATNAGIRI,
ODHISA, INDIA



VOTIVE STUPA AT RATNAGIRI,
ODHISA, INDIA



RELIEF OF STUPA AT THE
PETANU RAVINE



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BALI AND EAST JAVA

- Bali has close relationship with East Java in the 10th-11th century AD, when Balinese prince Udayana Warmmadewa married a princess of East Java whose name is Mahendradatta or Gunapriyadharmapatni.
- The son of this couple is Erlangga, who reigned in East Java. During the 11th century Bali and East Java was governed by the sons of Udayana and Gunapriyadharmapatni.
- East Java was reigned by Erlangga, and Bali was ruled by Marakata and Anak Wungsu respectively, which are Erlangga's younger brothers.

CULTURAL SIMILARITY BETWEEN BALI AND EAST JAVA

- Apart from political aspect, there were also cultural similarities between Bali and East Java during the 11th century AD.
- These similarities were represented by the statues of the bathing place at Belahan in East Java and Goa Gajah in Bali
- The Kadiri kwadrat scripts were also utilized in Bali at that time

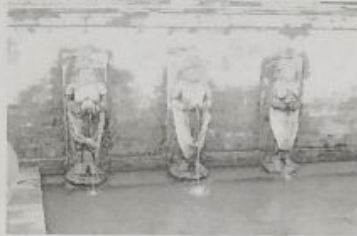
IMAGE FROM BELAHAN, IN EAST JAVA



IMAGES OF BATHING PLACE AT BELAHAN IN EAST JAVA



STATUES AT BATHING PLACE OF
GOA GAJAH, IN BALI



WISNU IMAGE FROM LANGGAHAN
KINTAMANI, BALI



WISNU IMAGE FROM BELAHAN
WHICH REPRESENT ERLANGGA



DURGA IMAGE REPRESENTING ERLANGG'S
MOTHER FROM KUTRI, GIANYAR, BALI



TRI MURTI IMAGE AT PENATARAN
SASIH TEMPLE, PEJENG



TRI MURTI IMAGE AT PENATARAN
SASIH TEMPLE



DOUBLE IMAGE FROM EAST JAVA



ROYAL COUPLE IMAGE FROM
PANULISAN TEMPLE



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BALI AND EAST JAVA DURING 13TH – 14TH CENTURY

- In the 13th century Bali was attached by Kertanegara king of Singasari in East Java, and was governed by Kbo Parud represented the east Javanese authority in Bali
- In AD 1343 Bali was conquered by Majapahit the biggest Hindu kingdom in East Java
- The Negarakertagama text of 14th century states that the island of Bali following all customs of the Java land

PENATARAN TEMPLE IN EAST JAVA IS THE PROTOTYPE OF BALINESE TEMPLE



BAS RELIEF FROM TROWULAN, EAST JAVA IS SIMILAR TO BALINESE TEMPLES



THE LAY OUT OF BALINESE TEMPLE



DEWATA NAWASANGA IN BALI

No	DEWATA	WARNA	WISUDA	WISUDA	WISUDA	WISUDA
1	DEWATA	Putih	Putih	Putih	Putih	Putih
2	DEWATA	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah
3	DEWATA	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah
4	DEWATA	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah
5	DEWATA	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah
6	DEWATA	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah
7	DEWATA	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah
8	DEWATA	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah
9	DEWATA	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah	Merah

COLORS AND WEAPONS OF DEWATA NAWA SANGA IN BALI



BALINESE RITUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS

- Balinese rituals can be classified into five categories call *Panca Yadnya* namely: *Dewa yadnya* (rites for God and his manifestation), *Rsi yadnya* (rite for priest), *Pitra yadnya* (rites for ancestor), *Manusa yadnya* (rites of passage or life cycle ceremonies), and *Bhuta yadnya* (rite for underworld or demons/bad spirit)
- Every major ceremony in Bali consist of five components: offering (*banten*), incantations (*mantra*), song (*kidung*), music (*gamelan*), and dance (*igel-igelan/sasalahan*)

CLASSIFICATION OF BALINESE DANCES

- Traditional dances in Bali are categorised into three sorts: *wali*, *bebali*, and *balih-balihan*
- Wali* (sacred dance/arts) such as *Rejang*, *Sanghyang* and *Baris* performed during temple ceremony
- Bebali* refers to semi sacred dances or arts include *Wayang*, *Topeng*, and *Gambuh* performed during temple festivals or cremation
- Balih-balihan* or refers to dance conceived for entertainment include *Janger*, *Legong*, and *Joged*

BALINESE DANCES AS INTANGIBLE WORLD HERITAGE

- Nine Balinese dances have been accepted as Intangible World Heritage Lists in 2015
- These dances include: *Sanghyang*, *Baris*, and *Rejang* (*Wali*/sacred dances); *Wayang Wong*, *Topeng Siddhakarya*, and *Gambuh* (*Bebali*/semi sacred dances); and *Barong*, *Legong Keraton*, and *Joged* (*Balih-balihan*/profan dances)

SANGHYANG /WALI DANCE



BARIS /WALI DANCE



REJANG /WALI DANCE



WAYANG WONG / BEBALI DANCE



TOPENG SIDDHAKARYA / BEBALI DANCE



GAMBUH / BEBELI DANCE



BARONG / BALIH-BALIHAN DANCE



LEGONG KERATON/BALIH-BALIHAN DANCE



JOGED/BALIH-BALIHAN DANCE



HINDU BALI AND MULTICULTURALISM

- There are several cultural norms and values which supported multiculturalism in Bali they are:
- **TAT TWAM ASI:** "That is you" which means you are the same as me. If you hurt somebody this means that you hurt yourself
- **Tri Hita Karana:** Three things that cause happiness
- **Nyama braya:** sibling, relative or family

TRI HITA KARANA

- **TRI HITA KARANA:** Three things that cause happiness or prosperity i.e.
- **Parhyangan:** harmony and balance between human and God
- **Pawongan:** harmony and balance with other human
- **Palemahan:** harmony and balance with the environment

PRACTICES OF MULTICULTURALISM IN BALI

- Hindu Balinese is tolerance to other religions such as Balinese Muslims, and Kong Hu Cu (Chinese Confusion)
- The Muslim community also takes part during temple festival at Pura Langgar in Bangli, and Pura Puseh Merita, Kubu Karangasem
- Several Keleleng or shrines for Confusions were built in Balinese temples include Besakih, Batur and others
- In addition, The Chinese community have Sanggah Komulon (Hindu temple of origin) and Kon Co (shrines for ancestor worships for Chinese community)

PURA LANGGAR AT BUNUTIN, BANGLI



Muslim people pray at the Hindu Temple in Kubu, Karangasem



KELENTENG OR CONFUSIAN SRHINE AT BATUR TEMPLE



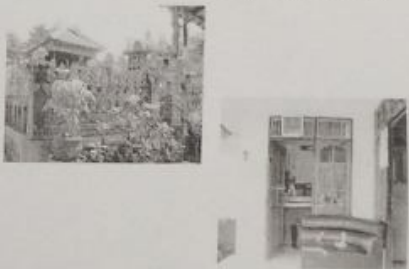
THE SHRINE OF *SUBANDAR*
AT BESAKIH TEMPLE



PALINGGIH SUBANDAR AND THE CHINESE ARE
PRAYING AT THE BALINGKANG TEMPLE



SANGGAH KAMULAN AND *KON CO* BELONG TO
CHINESE FAMILY, AT CARANGSARI, BADUNG



CONCLUSION

- Hinduism in Bali is a result of long terms process of contacts between Bali and India, as well as East Java
- Hindu arts in Bali were inspired by Indian and East Javanese ideologies, however local development also occurred in Bali
- Hindu Balinese ceremony normally accompanied by five elements include: *mantra*, offering, dances, song, and music
- In daily practices, Hinduism in Bali also support Multiculturalism