THE USE OF TOPONIM USE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF REGIONAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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Toponyms data or gazetteer is a list containing the names of natural and artificial natural elements and their coordinates or positions on earth. Toponyms are inseparable as part of spatial data in mapping. The purpose of this study was to assess the toponyms to be utilized as a source of information that supports in improving the management of local resources. The method used was to analyze the meaning of the place names, history and geographical location that potentially contributed to its natural resources and used the ethnopedological approach. The study area was East Java Province. The data used in this research were gazetteer of East Java Province and Indonesia Basemap (Peta Rupabumi Indonesia/RBI) at scale 1:250.000. The result of this research was the integration of toponyms to local resources from the analysis of the meaning of name, history and geographical location.

I. PLANNING AREA OVERVIEW

With the condition of managing natural resources in areas that are less than the maximum, it is attempted to make research on the use of toponyms to improve the management of local resources. Toponym or place name, representing a prominent result of local knowledge, as a reflection of the wider geographical knowledge of indigenous peoples, accumulated through the generation's interaction with its environment (Kadmon 2000). Based on Law No. 4 of 2011 on Geospatial Information, topographical names or toponyms are one part of the base map. Since it is an inseparable part of a map, toponyms must have coordinates and can be used to track locations that have the potential of natural resources in terms of their name and history. Case study is the area of East Java Province that has the potential of various natural resources.

Toponyms or topographic names are currently not fully utilized. In this case we note that the toponym has its own uniqueness in terms of naming topography, both from the meaning of the name and history. Toponimi has recently undergone an important formulation (Rose-Redwood et al., 2010) as demonstrated by the development of a new discipline called etnophysiography (Mark and Turk, 2003), to understand how the images and elements are conceptualized and expressed through language owned by different cultures (Derungs et al., 2011). The thing to understand in the toponym is that not all topographical names describe the condition of the object in question. Toponyms are influenced by different cultures and languages (Coates, 2006). The purpose of this study is to assess the toponym to be utilized as a source of information that supports in improving the management of local resources. The result of this research is the integration of toponymous data to local resources from the analysis of the meaning of name, history and geographical location.

II. METHODS

The method used in this research is to collect the names of places, especially the name of the district in East Java Province. from the map of east java rbi collected the names of districts in east java province, with 29 regencies. from the names (toponym) is then performed an analysis of the meaning of the name, history, and topography of the region, using gazeter data sources verified by the national team of establishment of topographical names (tnpnr, perpres no.112of 2006).
in addition, ethnopedology approaches were conducted to document and improve local understanding of perception, classification, assessment, use and management of the land (barrera-bassols and zinck, 2003). the ethnopedology approach can be used to better understand the relationship of place names (representing local science) and the source of land (expressed as scientific knowledge) which also means increasing our understanding of possible connections between local and scientific knowledge (siderius and de bakker, 2003; capra et al., 2015).acknowledgments, appendices and references

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