

ミャンマー・バガンにおける文化的景観の変遷

Changing of Bagan Cultural Landscape in Myanmar

テッテッウン
HTET HTET AUNG

1.Introduction

Most cultural landscapes have been changed by building constructions, types of settlement, the arrangement and new building of roads and paths and equipping the landscapes. Cultural landscape is in the heart of the people, as a result of the history of the landscape, and the living situation of the people of the specific area. UNESCO expresses how important it is for us to protect and safeguard our culture and nature. For protection and safeguarding, we need to understand the actual conditions of our heritage and what problems its sites are facing. Changes of cultural landscapes have speeded up considerably in developed and especially designated areas and there have been effects on habitats from the last decades on the topography; including the Bagan cultural landscape in Myanmar. An understanding of the changing patterns of the cultural regions as well as the factors that impact on these changes is vital for the protection of the Bagan cultural landscape. This research aims to be useful for the carrying out the protection of cultural landscapes not only in the Bagan region but also in the cultural landscapes the whole Myanmar.

Bagan region is located, Nyaung Oo Township, Mandalay Division in Myanmar. It is one of the tourist places in Myanmar. Nyaung Oo town, old Bagan area, new Bagan area and 19 villages are in Bagan region. It is located in the dry zone of Myanmar, center of the nation. It is a spiritual desert area, sparsely forested area with thorny bushes and strew, covering area of about 25 squares miles on the eastern bank of the Ayeyarwaddy river. There are 1745 stupas and pagodas, 431 monasteries, 891 ancient mounds and 54 caves and halls in Bagan region. Bagan cultural landscape is composed of religious buildings, traditions, belief, livelihood of local people and natural environment as a living cultural heritage. Thus, the

definition of cultural landscape is series of fields where people interact with nature.

Table-1 Elements of Cultural landscape in Bagan

Intangible or Background	Tangible
Livelihood	Land use
	Hotels and Restaurants
Traditional belief , Religious	Mounds, Mountain
	Temples ,Pagodas



(Figure-1)Bagan Cultural landscape in 2014

(1) Research Methodology

To define the cultural landscape, other researches and guidelines mainly from the World Heritage Committee were studied. To understand the changes of cultural landscape, policies and laws from Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Hotels were studied by lecture review.

(2) Research Questions and Objectives

The propose of this study was to solve question:

1. How have the Cultural Landscape changed?
2. What factors did cause the changes in the landscape of the cultural region?

3. How is the cultural landscape of the Bagan region being protected?

The main objective of the research is to classify the changing pattern of cultural heritage in Bagan. This research objective was as follow;

1. To investigate the changes of each element of Cultural Landscape by policies.
2. To investigate the policies concerning with Cultural Landscape of Bagan.
3. To recommend and give an appropriate way to protection the cultural region of Bagan.

2. Policy in Myanmar

(1) Cultural Policy

Myanmar government preserves and promotes both tangible and intangible heritage by holding the national level. At present the conservation and protection of tangible cultural heritage have been carried out by the Department of Archaeology and National Museum. It's vision is to imbue Myanmar citizens with knowledge and cherish of national heritage. The mission of that department is to be a focal department that undertakes to explore, excavate and protect the prehistoric and historical sites, ancient monuments, antiquities, establish the cultural museums and libraries, collect and preserve the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Myanmar. The roll of legal frame for the safeguarding of heritage in Myanmar, the 1957 Antiquities Act and the 1998 Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law are major laws. The 1998 law is concerning with the protection of cultural heritage region. It is also has approach based on the rationale of preserving the cultural heritage and disqualifying either individuals or organizations other than the government it is not expressed the definition.

(2) Tourism Policy

Myanmar has become emerging and the fast growing tourism destination in South East Asia. The tourism sector of Myanmar has operated for over 50 years old. The government acted the Myanmar Tourism Law in 1990 and stimulated Myanmar Hotels and Tourism Laws in 1993 by founding the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism in 1992, government have expended economic based on

the tourism industry. Ministry of Hotels and Tourism has responsibilities to enhance the promotion of tourism for the development of the country. Responsibilities Tourism Policy approach to manage tourism, aimed at maximizing economic, social and environment benefits and minimizing costs to establish their destinations. Myanmar government prepared the Myanmar Tourism Master Plan, it sets out strategic programs, priority projects, and activities in a long term implementation framework covering 2013-2020 and a short-term action plan 2013-2015. The highest target of Master Plan is 3.01 million international visitors in 2015 and 7.48 million in 2020. Myanmar Tourism Vision lay downs in the government's responsibility policy, follow with a set of guiding principles.

(3) Land Use and Urban Planning

Myanmar currently land legal laws have been used since the British colonial period and post colonial independence period and decades of military rule (1962-present). There are 73 active laws and amendments, orders and regulations had a direct or indirect bearing housing land and property right in Myanmar. Protection of Cultural Heritage regions law in 1998 demarcated protection cultural heritage zones. There are 46 protection cultural heritage zones the whole country. Sometimes the Department of Archaeology pronounces necessary regulations for protection of ancient sites.

3. Study on Bagan Region

(1) Brief History of Bagan

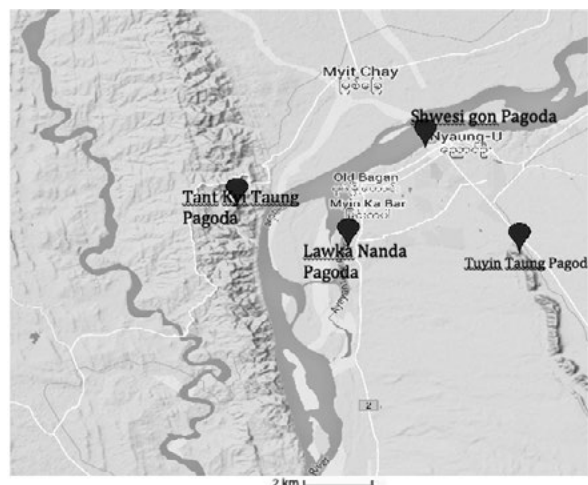
Bagan dynasty had an existence of over three centuries. The originally name is Arimaddanapura. Bagan dynasty was started with 19 villages. Bagan was the capital of first Myanmar Empire in time of King Anawrahta (1044 - 77). Myanmar area was the more wide and became empire during the regime of King Anawrahta. The regime of King Alaungsithu was for fifty years. The shortest was the regime of King Min Yanm.

(2) Social and Religious Culture of Bagan

Social culture of Bagan dynasty can be seen in the mural painting, stone carvings and stone inscriptions in cultural buildings. The cultural buildings show the technique level of Bagan period. Stone inscriptions show that farming work was the vital and main of livelihood. Some mural paintings show that maritime trade was part of socio-economic of Bagan period. In Bagan period, pagodas, temples, some monasteries and city wall were made of bricks and residential buildings were made of bamboo and timber. Therefore, we cannot see residential buildings because these buildings were destroyed by weather. Mural paintings in cultural buildings show that the empire of Bagan was the prosperous. Thus, the Bagan cultural landscape was flourishing in unity of kings and public with the agricultural land surrounding.

Buddhism was on the wane everywhere in Myanmar before the Bagan dynasty. Religious was the workshop of Nat(gods) and Naga(dragons) in Bagan period. The main Nats is the Mahargi Nats who at the main gateway of Bagan. Some of Nats are connecting with the Bagan dynasty who became Nats in Bagan period.

During King Anawrahta time, Theravada Buddhism began to flourish exceedingly religious fervor, which was brought by the flourishing of Thervada Buddhism. Anawrahta became a Buddhist convert after the conquest of Thatone region in A.D 1057, it is situated in lower Myanmar. Bagan became one of the richest archaeological sites in Asia. Most of Myanmar people dedicated to Buddhism as we still use Bagan as a place of worship. The pagodas and temples were ornamented with most proficient images of the Buddha, including the originally buildings during the height of the kingdom between the 11th and 13th Century. The images of Mahaya Buddhism and Therevada Buddhism reflect a mixture of influence of Hindu deities presented in paintings for followers of Hinduism. Some of four pagodas are obviously as having enshrined the Buddha's tooth relic in Bagan. According to traditional believing, most of Myanmar people believe that when we pary to fourth tooth relic pagodas for one of our wishes before 12 o'clock in a day, that one of wished will get soon. Bagan cultural landscape is the living heritage with its connections with the religious, its traditions, its culture and the birth of Myanmar.



(Figure-2) Sites of Tooth Relic Pagodas

(3) Protection of Cultural Landscape in Bagan Region

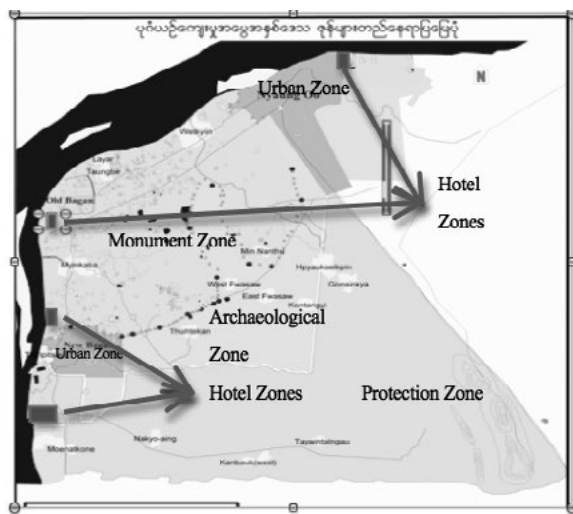
In Myanmar, one of cultural heritage laws concerned with the heritage land is the Protecion and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998). As that law, monuments zone, archaeological zone , protection zones and urban zone were appeared in Bagan region(Table-2, Figure-2). The land use is different conformity with kind of zone in Bagan region.

(Table-2) Protection Zones of Bagan

No	Protection Zones	Area	Includng Items
1	Monument Zone	7685 Acres	Significance monuments, 5 villages, old Bagan area
2	Archaeological Zone	6417 Acres	Cultural buildings and excavated sites, ancient mounds, 6villages
3	Protection Zone	13868 Acres	A few of cultural buildings, surrounding region, 7 villages
4	Hotels Zone	616.75 Acres	4 Hotels zones
5	Urban Zone	2093 Acres	Nyaung Oo area, New Bagan area

In these zones, building constructions and land uses were

controlled by rules and regulations of responsibility organizations.



(Figure-2) Protection Zones

In monument zone, new developments for commercial and business are prohibited for cases that are essential in public.

In archaeological zone, the building construction has permitted and controlled height and color. Building height less than 30 feet. It is necessary from responsibility organizations for building and reconstruction of residential buildings and hotels in Bagan region. In protection zone, changes of land use and new building are also permitted but the extension of villages and urban area is prohibited. So it can be said that the protection zone is like buffer zone. Only in protection zone distinctive cultural landscape is expressed, but the definition of it is not expressed. Cultivations are not allowed in boundary of monuments.

4.Impacts on Cultural Landscape and Livelihood Cause and Consequences

(1) Considering the Bagan Cultural Landscape before 1975

There were 5 palace sites in Bagan period. The kings, royal families , ministers, royal attends, monks citizen and people of villages donated to build temples and stupas, pagodas and monastic complex. The numbers of religious buildings would be increased year by year due to the heart and soul of Bagan people. Therefore according to the

proverbially,4446733 religious buildings were in during Bagan dynasty.

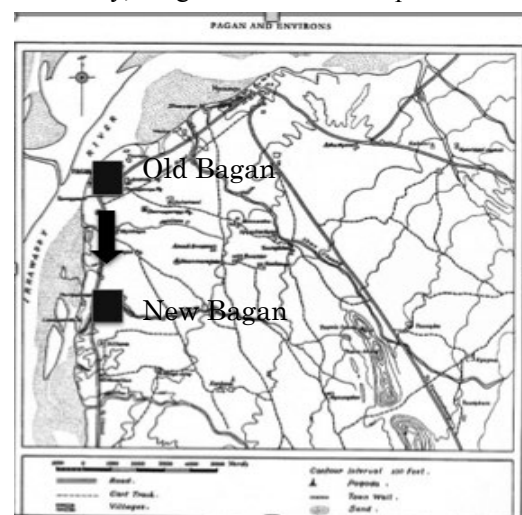
Some of inscriptions mentioned the occurrences of earthquake during 12 A.D-13A.D and 15- 16A.D. Many religious buildings would be destroyed and damaged and Bagan landscape was remained in ruinous situation for many centuries.

When the viceroy of India visited to Bagan area in 1901,after returning to India, he ordered to establish museum and to take preservation and to make access of roads to prominent stupas and temples. According to that order, some of roads and street have been appeared since in 1901. After independence 1948, the annual preservation was for Bagan's buildings but there was not special plan to impact on landscape.

(2) Changes of Cultural landscape due to government policies

Many historical buildings including temples and stupas were destroyed in Bagan area after 1975 earthquake. Some of reconstructions were not certain that same or not same as original design in Bagan region. This occurrence impacted on ancient cultural landscape and weak archeological landscape of Bagan region.

In 1989 July, the government made a plan to move



(Figure-3) From Old Bagan to New Bagan

residential buildings form old Bagan to new Bagan because the government wanted to do tourist attraction for tourism development with the ancient archaeological zone. Old Bagan is the main area of Bagan dynasty so this area can be found prominent

pagodas and Thara par gate, city wall. About 3000 house-holds moved to the new Bagan in that time.

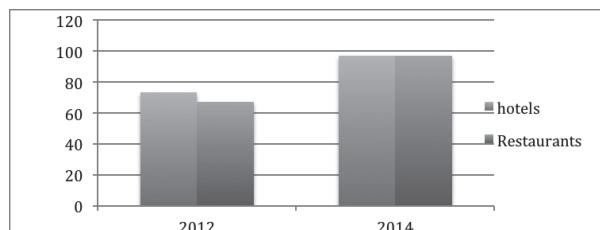
The government built the Anawyatar road in 1994. It started from Bagan house. And also Bagan Myothit road was built in 2004. These two main roads forward to Bagan airport.

In Bagan, the three river water pumping projects were carried out at near Kyaukgu Umin, Lawka Nanda pagoda, at Mya Kan. These affected on the changes of Bagan cultural landscape.

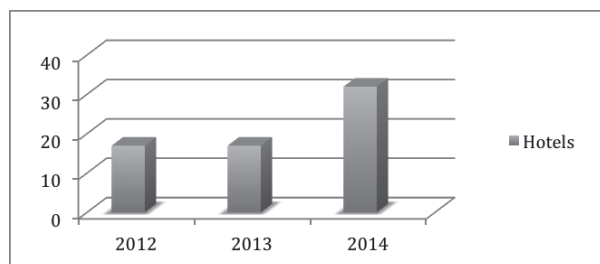
(3) Transformation of Bagan Cultural Landscape by Tourism

Bagan region became most interested region to necessary infrastructures. Gradually, tourists are increasing in Bagan region. Consequently hotels and restaurants and souvenir shops have been increased in recent year.

(Table-3) Number of Hotels and Restaurants



(Table-4) Number of un-formal Hotels

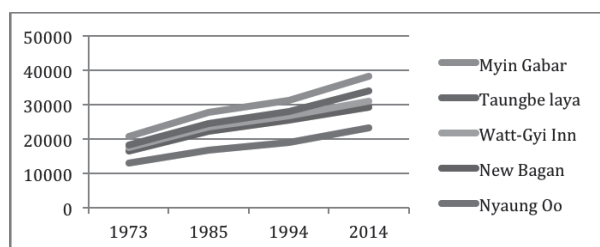


There are many problems in building hotels and restaurants as felling in verification by 1998 law and regulations of Department of Archaeology and Museum. Therefore, un-formal hotels are increased in Bagan region. It shows the lack of communication of between responsibility organizations and local people.

(4) Understanding the local Livelihood situation

Bagan is the tourist visited area, so some of area depends on souvenir production such as lacquerware, bamboo making, cotton weaving. Bagan area is one of the local production foods such as oil, jiggery and cheroot making. Livelihood of some of people depends on agricultural sector and some are rely on tourism sector.

(Table-5) Population



In accordance with the population chart, the population is increasing by developing this region with tourism sectors.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

Bagan Cultural Landscape is well situated as a study region for this type of examining because it is most tourist attraction in Myanmar, being different preservation. There is a strong relationship among cultural heritage, landscape and local people. There are not laws for the protection of Cultural Landscape, just it is protection of heritage regions law in Myanmar. This research recommend that acting the cultural landscape laws will be emphasis for the protection of cultural landscape than protection of regional laws. And this study proposes to define Cultural Landscape in Bagan region and to be aware about Cultural Landscape to responsible organizations and local peoples. This research would like to recommend concern with Cultural Landscape law that to demarcate cultural landscape levels. The monument zone is appropriate to make micro-level cultural landscape. The archaeological zone is also suitable to make meso-level cultural landscape. Macro-level has to include protection zone and part of Tant Kyi Taung. As Tant Kyi Taung also is relation Bagan history, dynasty. According to the cultural landscape levels, the changes of cultural landscape can be understand as Table-6.

The development of tourism factory and development of region can have negative on the sustainability of the cultural landscape. Thus, this research suggests sharing the knowledge to the local people for the protection of cultural landscape as well as sustainable of tourism factory.

Recommendations should be implement as the fundamental ways for the protection of cultural landscape. The collaboration of responsibility organizations and local peoples to success the protection of cultural landscape. The local peoples should participate for protection of their land.

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