

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur dipanjatkan kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, karena rahmat, hidayah dan perkenanNya Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dapat menerbitkan Jurnal Patrawidya Seni Sejarah dan Budaya Volume 20 Nomor 1, April 2019. Jurnal Patrawidya pada edisi pertama di tahun 2019 memuat enam artikel dalam bidang sejarah dan budaya. Artikel berasal dari berbagai lembaga penelitian dan perguruan tinggi.

Pada edisi pertama di tahun 2019, diawali dengan artikel yang cukup menarik dari Ahmad Athoillah yang berjudul Patronase Politik di Keraton Yogyakarta Abad XIX. Dalam artikel tersebut dikupas tentang proses terjadinya patronase politik antara Arab dan Bangsawan Jawa di Keraton Yogyakarta sepanjang akhir abad 18 dan awal abad 19. Proses tersebut diawali dengan terjadinya interaksi antara orang Arab sebagai utusan VOC dan pedagang dengan bangsawan Jawa baik di Pantai Utara Jawa maupun di Keraton Yogyakarta. Proses interaksi dan sosialisasi Arab dan bangsawan Yogyakarta tercipta pada akhir abad ke-19 dan awal abad ke-20, berupa pertukaran jasa dan aliansi pernikahan antara para sayid dengan putri bangsawan Yogyakarta.

Artikel lain yang juga sangat menarik berjudul Pemagangan Pemuda Tani Indonesia ke Jepang: Periode 1984-2016. Dalam artikel tersebut, Gusnelly menyampaikan bahwa ketika bangsa Indonesia mengalami krisis regenerasi petani, maka salah satu upaya yang dilakukan pemerintah adalah memagangkan petani muda dari desa ke Jepang dengan tujuan peningkatan SDM pertanian dan belajar teknologi pertanian modern. Hasil yang diperoleh para alumni dalam program pemagangan ke Jepang adalah aplikasi semangat *bushido*, yang pantang menyerah dan kerja keras dalam mengembangkan usaha pertanian milik mereka.

Ubi kayu dipilih menjadi bahan pangan alternatif pengganti beras pada masa kolonial menjadi pusat perhatian dalam artikelnya Haryono Rinardi. Ubi kayu berasal dari Amerika Selatan yang tumbuh liar di hutan. Ubi kayu masuk ke Indonesia dibawa Portugis, khususnya di Maluku. Ubi kayu mulai dibudidayakan secara serius oleh pemerintah kolonial pada pertengahan abad XIX sebagai antisipasi banyaknya gagal panen tanaman padi. Ubi kayu dipilih sebagai bahan pangan alternatif pengganti beras karena mampu tumbuh dalam berbagai kondisi tanah kritis dan bukan tanaman musiman, sehingga dapat dipanen sepanjang tahun.

Pristiwanto dengan artikel berjudul Perubahan *Londe* ke *Pumpboat* Perahu Melintas Batas di Perbatasan Indonesia-Filipina mengupas faktor faktor yang menyebabkan perubahan penggunaan perahu dari *londe* ke *pumpboat*. Beberapa tradisi juga mulai ditinggalkan, seperti seni sastra khususnya *messambo* yaitu lagu yang dinyanyikan ketika mereka berperahu, sebagai penyemangat dalam berlayar. Penggunaan *pumpboat* menambah pengetahuan masyarakat lokal dan ketrampilan dalam berlayar.

Tulisan Nur Rosyid menawarkan cara pandang baru dalam memahami pertautan intrinsik antara agama dan seni. Pertautan keduanya terletak pada “ketergelaran” yakni wilayah kecenderungan rasa keagamaan dan citarasa estetika. Lebih jauh tulisan ini mengupas tentang pengalaman-pengalaman inderawi berdasar atas intensionalitas terhadap apa yang dilihat, dirasakan, didengarkan, diraba, disentuh, atau lebih tepatnya apa yang selayaknya dialami dan dipersepsi.

Emanipasi perempuan ternyata sudah ada sejak zaman Majapahit, sebagaimana artikel yang ditulis oleh Ririn Darini yang berjudul Kiprah Perempuan Majapahit di Ruang Politik. Pada masa itu ada kesetaraan antara perempuan dengan laki-laki. Banyak jabatan penting dalam pemerintahan yang diduduki oleh kaum perempuan. Kiprah perempuan tersebut adalah sebagai raja, pembimbing dan pengawas raja, puteri mahkota, raja-raja daerah atau penguasa daerah, dan ada pula yang menjadi Dewan Pertimbangan Agung Kerajaan.

Upaya untuk mempersembahkan terbitan *Patrawidya* Seri Sejarah dan Budaya Vol. 20 Nomor 1, April 2019 telah dilakukan, tentu masih terdapat kekurangan. Namun demikian kami berharap penerbitan jurnal ini dapat bermanfaat. Kami juga mengucapkan terimakasih kepada berbagai pihak yang telah membantu dalam proses penerbitan jurnal ini.

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seri penerbitan penelitian sejarah dan budaya

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POLITICAL PATRONAGE IN KERATON OF YOGYAKARTA IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Ahmad Athoillah

Abstract

In several studies it was mentioned that the presence of Arabs in Java began to appear in the 18th century until the beginning of the 19th century. Since the founding Keraton of Yogyakarta in 1755, some Arabs, especially from the sayyid Hadrami community, have become part of the Sultan's family in Yogyakarta. This proved that the Arabs have important status and role in the Keraton of Yogyakarta in the 19th century. This study discussed the processes and forms of political patronage that took place among Arabs with Javanese noble families in the Keraton of Yogyakarta, especially in the first half of the 19th century. It was found some important things that the exchange of services and marriage alliances between Arab men and Yogyakarta noble daughters had placed the position of the Arabs as a political elite and the strengthening of religious legitimacy Keraton of Yogyakarta's nobility. In addition, several cases were also found that the Arabs also succeeded in building political patronage which became an opponent of Keraton of Yogyakarta.

Keywords: political patronage, Arab and Java, Keraton of Yogyakarta.

INDONESIAN YOUNG FARMERS APPRENTICESHIP TO JAPAN IN 1984-2016

Gusnelly

Abstract

The agriculture plays an important and strategic role in the national development. It contributed 14% of national GDP in 2013, however, it is noticeable that its employment rate is declining. The fact that younger generation from the rural area consider agriculture as a life without a future due to its uncertain income. Hence, they choose to leave the village to work in the cities and mostly to apply for jobs in manufacture sector. Therefore, Indonesian agriculture is now experiencing a regeneration crisis as well as the trend of aging agriculture. Since the New Order, the government seems to have realized that a farmer's crisis is underway and must immediately find a solution to overcome it. Therefore, through the Ministry of Agriculture, a program is designed to encourage young farmers from villages to learn in Japan. The aim of this program is to develop human resources on agricultural sector, to learn modern agricultural technology, and in return to develop agricultural business circle, which expected to be able to attract the interest of the younger generation into the agricultural sector. With a descriptive-analytical approach and literature study as well as in-depth interviews with several internship alumni, this paper examine the experiences of young Indonesian farmers who conducted apprenticeships to Japan, the post-apprenticeship impact, and knowledge gained in Japan for the development of their agricultural businesses. The research reveals that the work ethic and behaviors are knowledge that mostly internalize and further transformed into the lives of Japanese apprentice alumni.

Keywords: apprenticeship, experience, alumni, agriculture, Japan.

CASSAVA'S SPREAD OUT IN JAVA ON COLONIAL PERIOD

Haryono Rinardi

Abstract

By using historical method, this short papers aims to discusses development Cassava at Java from 1900-1940 and tried to explain factors that's drive cassava to spread out at Java. The cassava was developed into a food plant at Java whenever people need substitute food again rice. The cassava choisen because that was going to growth in several critical soil circumstaces, such as in very dry areas, on marginal lands, and that's crop was not seasonal and could cultivated dan harvested throughtout the year. The cassava became new economic opportunity for javannese people's when economic crisis coming.

Keywords: casaava, new economic opportunity, and economic crisis.

THE CHANGING OF LONDE TO PUMPBOAT : CROSSING BOAT ON BORDER AREA INDONESIA-PHILIPPINE

Pristiwanto

Abstrack

ChangingofLonde to Pumpboat - atraditional boat to modern motorized boat- proceedson the border Indonesia-Philippine. On consideration, the fishermen compared between londe andpumpboat, relyon arthistic ornaments with sanctity on waves and wind. On the other side, pumpboat is precisely based on function and utilization on the sea move between the speed of waves, dividing the ocean currents. Knowing switch screen to understanding the main of components on the pumpboat like as crosjoin, propeler should be able to be tampered with no special training. Beside knowledge of maritime traditions about literary arts especially messambo - the habit of singing regional songs and spiritual songs when boating, as accompanist and boosters of the rower - is increasingly abandoned the roar of pumpboat boats. This study is showing the local knowledge and skills of sail and fish to be increased after the presence of motorized boats from the Philippine by using descriptive method of analysis.

Keywords: changing, londe, pumpboat, border.

INTRODUCING SENSORY ANTHROPOLOGY/ ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE SENSES IN UNDERSTANDING THE INTRINSIC LINKAGE BETWEEN RELIGION AND ART PRACTICE: PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW

Nur Rosyid

Abstract

This article aims at providing an approach on the intrinsic links between the appropriation of religion and art which often overlap in socio-cultural discourse in Indonesia. Both of these is located on the aspect of performativity, what so called “religious moods (rasa keagamaan)” and “aesthetic emotions (citarasa estetis)”. This performativity is actually a “desire” which is formed by and through the tendency of embodied cognition and sensorial experiences. That desires is important to seek the formation of a particular ethos, not only motivates people to come to the performance and/or select certain types of performance look like, but also continuously creates a tendency to “enjoy”, experienced, and perceived. This tendency is conceptualized as practical consumption ethos for a requirement the fulfillment their needs with bodily sensations and sensory experiences. In this case, those sensorial experiences based on the intentionality seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touching. This desires associated with the (re)production of memories, sensations, and certain “rasa” (emotions, perceptions), which present and/or be presented in and through everyday practices.

Keywords: religion, art, desire, perception, sensory experience, sensory anthropology

THE GAIT OF MAJAPAHIT WOMEN IN POLITICAL SPACE

Ririn Darini

Abstract

The role of women in the public sphere, especially in the political sphere is still an interesting conversation to date. In some cases the position and role of women are still often seen as inferior to men. However, when drawn back to the classical times in the archipelago, it turns out that women have played important roles in society. To what extent is the role of Majapahit women in the public sphere, especially in the political field? This article intends to answer that question. This article will explain the pace of women’s activities in political life in Majapahit. This paper uses a historical method consisting of four steps namely heuristics, verification, interpretation, and historiography. The result of the study indicate that women in Majapahit had become equal partners of men in the political field and could be obtained based on descent according to applicable regulations.

Keywords: gait of women, politics, Majapahit