

PENGANTAR REDAKSI

Puji syukur dipanjatkan kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa karena perkenanNya Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya Yogyakarta dapat menerbitkan hasil penelitian yang dikemas dalam jurnal Patrawidya Seri Sejarah dan Budaya Vol. 17 No. 3, Desember 2016. Jurnal Patrawidya edisi ini memuat delapan artikel dalam bidang sejarah dan budaya.

Jurnal Patrawidya sampai kehadiran para pembaca berkat bantuan dan kerjasama dari berbagai pihak. Oleh karena itu dalam kesempatan ini Dewan Redaksi Patrawidya dengan segala kerendahan hati mengucapkan terima kasih kepada para Mitra Bebestari yang telah meluangkan waktu untuk membaca semua artikel dan memberi pertimbangan terhadap isi artikel. Ucapan terima kasih juga kami sampaikan kepada editor bahasa Inggris.

Pada tahun ini 2016, Patrawidya terbit dalam tiga (3) edisi yakni bulan April, Agustus dan Desember. Patrawidya edisi No. 3, Desember 2016 diawali dengan artikel menarik yang membahas tentang Nasionalisme dari Ujung Timur: *Kontribusi Dari Dewan Kota Malang Dalam Pemberdayaan Politisi Lokal Indonesia (1920-1941)* tulisan Reza Hudiyanto. Hudiyanto membahas masalah itu dengan metode sejarah, melalui pengumpulan, kritik, dan interpretasi dokumen dewan kota, dan surat kabar yang berasal dari tahun 1925 hingga 1940. Dari kajian dokumen yang berhasil dihimpun Hudiyanto menyimpulkan bahwa dewan kota (*gemeenteraad*) Malang telah memainkan peran penting dalam pemberdayaan politisi Indonesia, terutama ketrampilan dalam berargumen, pemahaman sistem hukum dan birokrasi serta pemecahan permasalahan kota. Disamping itu juga membawa dampak positif yakni munculnya tokoh-tokoh kompeten yang menjalankan fungsi pemerintahan sesudah kolonialisme berakhir pada tahun 1945.

Artikel selanjutnya ditulis oleh Gusnelly tentang sejarah perjalanan penguasaan tambang timah di Pulau Bangka Belitung minus keterlibatan masyarakat lokal di dalamnya. Tulisan ini menganalisis tentang bagaimana aktifitas pengelolaan timah di Pulau Bangka dari masa ke masa serta bagaimana tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan yang dijalankan oleh PT. Timah pada periode ini terhadap masyarakat sekitarnya. Ketika masa reformasi berlangsung disertai dengan berlakunya otonomi daerah, penguasaan timah oleh PT. Timah dilemahkan melalui deregulasi tata niaga No.146/1999 yang tidak lagi memandang timah sebagai komoditi tambang yang strategis sehingga peluang rakyat untuk menambang terbuka lebar. Tidak lama kemudian keluar UU No 40 tahun 2004 tentang Perseroan Terbatas juga meminta perusahaan melakukan tanggung jawab sosial. Kegiatan tanggung jawab sosial Perusahaan PT. Timah.Tbk kepada masyarakat harus dilakukan mengingat bahwa masyarakat harus ikut merasakan keuntungan dan menikmati harta kekayaan negerinya.

Kurnia Novianti memotret perspektif para pemangku kepentingan tentang konsep kota berkelanjutan di dua kota, yaitu Rotterdam dan Jakarta. Kota berkelanjutan sangat menarik diperdebatkan mengingat konsep ini relatif baru diwacanakan oleh para akademisi dan praktisi pembangunan di Indonesia. Novianti memakai pendekatan *governmentality* untuk memahami bagaimana *idea* dan *practices* tentang ‘kota berkelanjutan’ muncul dan terimplementasi baik di Rotterdam maupun Jakarta. menurut Novianti informan menggunakan perspektif yang beragam dalam memaknai ‘kota berkelanjutan’. Hal ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kepentingan dan pemahamannya tentang kota berkelanjutan.

Kehadiran film horor di tengah masyarakat tidak kalah dengan drama, fiksi ilmiah, aksi, ataupun genre-genre lain. Perpaduan narasi mitos dan sensualitas terbukti ampuh dalam memikat minat penonton. Tubuh-tubuh perempuan ditampilkan ke dalam ruang publik disandingkan dengan tema mitos yang sebenarnya sarat dengan pesan moral. Perempuan dalam konteks ini setara dengan komoditi. Tubuh mereka diproduksi untuk menghasilkan berbagai macam tanda penuh sensasi. Kondisi ini cukup beralasan jika disadari bahwa film merupakan bagian dari industri hiburan, di mana ada alasan ekonomi: pertimbangan untung dan rugi dalam setiap produksi. Film horor tidak lagi santun, ada banyak cara digunakan untuk mendapat keuntungan lebih. Kajian yang lebih rinci tentang Mitos dan Sensualitas dalam *Film Horror di Indonesia* dapat dibaca dalam artikel yang ditulis oleh Wiji luluk Agustina.

Budiana Setiawan hadir melalui artikel yang membahas tentang kreativitas dan inovasi yang dilakukan oleh kalangan generasi muda terhadap kesenian tradisional dengan mengambil lokasi penelitian di Kota Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat. Artikel ini berhasil ditulis melalui kegiatan observasi, wawancara, dan studi pustaka. Menurut Setiawan kreativitas terhadap kesenian tradisional didorong oleh tiga faktor, yakni perubahan situasi sosial-politik-keagamaan; masuknya unsur-unsur modernitas ke dalam kesenian tradisional; dan terjadinya penggabungan unsur kesenian antaretnis. Inovasi terhadap kesenian tradisional dilakukan dengan menampilkan festival dan revitalisasi.

Mobilitas pekerja pada kawasan Industri Piyungan menjadi perhatian Mohammad Isnaini Sadali. Menurut Sadali kawasan industri Piyungan berpengaruh terhadap tipe mobilitas pekerja di D.I. Yogyakarta. Para pekerja dari luar daerah kecamatan, memilih melakukan mobilitas permanen. Setelah menetap di sekitar Kawasan Industri Piyungan seluruh pekerja melaksanakan mobilitas non permanen secara rutin dengan bentuk mobilitas ulang-alik. Kawasan Industri Piyungan berperan besar dalam penyerapan tenaga kerja dan mengurangi mobilitas penduduk ke arah perkotaan. Orientasi penduduk untuk mendapat pekerjaan di Kota Yogyakarta, dapat teralihkan ke beberapa titik-titik pusat kegiatan ekonomi di sekitar Kota Yogyakarta.

Artikel lain ditulis oleh Yuzar Purnama yang membahas tentang masyarakat Kasepuhan Cisitu di daerah Banten. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dan metode kajiannya deskriptif analitik. Dari hasil penelitiannya Purnama menyimpulkan bahwa masyarakat Kasepuhan Cisitu merupakan keturunan *eyang* Cucuk Guru yang masih mempertahankan adat istiadat leluhurnya secara turun temurun mulai dari kepatuhan kepada ketua adat, cara bertani, upacara pertanian, dan tabu.

Edisi tahun 2016 ditutup oleh tulisan Su Ritohardoyo yang berjudul *Strategi Penghidupan Masyarakat Korban Bencana Tanah Longsor di Kabupaten Banjarnegara*. Artikel ini mengungkapkan tentang aktivitas masyarakat Banjarnegara pasca bencana, serta peran pemerintah dalam menanggulangi bencana. Hasil penelitian Su Ritohardoyo menunjukkan bahwa bencana tanah longsor berakibat langsung dan tidak langsung, dan strategi penghidupan masyarakat pasca bencana lebih kepada aktivitas untuk memulihkan perekonomian. Di samping itu masyarakat berperan aktif dalam mendukung usaha pemerintah untuk melakukan penanganan pasca bencana agar lebih baik dan efektif.

Ibarat pepatah “tiada gading yang tak retak”, penerbitan jurnal *Patrawidya* Seri Sejarah dan Budaya Vol. 17 No. 3, Desember 2016 ini masih ada kekurangannya. Namun begitu kami berharap semoga hasil terbitan ini dapat bermanfaat bagi yang membutuhkan. Terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu penerbitan jurnal ini. Selamat membaca.

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NATIONALISM FROM THE *OOSTHOEK*, THE CONTRIBUTION OF *GEMEENTERAAD* MALANG ON THE EMPOWERING OF INDONESIA LOCAL POLITICIAN (1920-1941)

Reza Hudiyanto

Abstract

The implementation of indirect local election has blossomed political sphere in the regions such as regency and municipal. The unexpected results of this 10 years old implemented democracy are returning new order politician, mushrooming money politics and rebirth of local dynastic. In fact, the role of local legislative member in empowering civil society comes to blurred. Corruption that involved many politician have made distrust among people lately. In fact, in second decade of 20th century, Indonesian politician in local parliament had represented honor and dignity of the nation. They fought for progression among indigenous people. How did this local council shaped their mind and skill? This article emphasized on the role of local parliament in the empowering of national consciousness among Indonesian politician in Dutch Colonial periods. According to notice if local parliament, there were names of Indonesian local council members the very local in the parliament court such as Soekardjo Wirjopranoto, R P Pandji Soeroso and many others. As a minority fraction in the council, their attitude toward the pressure of the colonial discrimination showed that they used their position as a member of local council to empower their critical stand against local colonial policy. The methods used in this research is historical methods. By collecting, appreciating and interpreting local parliament documents (notulen) and newspapers from 1925 to 1940, we knew the situation, context and discussion in parliament room. From this documentary research, it can be concluded that local parliament (gemeenteraad) Malang has played important role on empowering the political skill among the Indonesian city council members at that time. By doing their function as a member of local city council, they know how to manage and to solve the city problem. It is become clear that in the post independence period, many of their names were enlist in the member of Republic Indonesia cabinet.

Keywords: *stadsgemeenteraad, empowerment, local politicians Indonesia, Malang*

HISTORY OF LEAD MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TAMBANG TIMAH IN BANGKA BELITUNG

Gusnelly

Abstract

The history of the acquisition and exploration on tin mining in Bangka Belitung divided into two periods: first management performed during the Dutch Colonial Government and second in the era of independence. In the era of Dutch Colonial Government, tin mining exploration in Bangka carried out by the Dutch Government through the Palembang Sultanate. The management of tin mining in the era of independence was conducted by some regime that is the old order, new order and reform era (decentralization). The long history of the management and control of the state without cooperative with local community seem does not provide benefits for local communities. The reformation era and decentralization period have been opened of tin mining access to the public. At the same time, the Act No. 40 of 2007 on Perseroan Terbatas urged the company to undertake social responsibilities. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the tin mining of PT Timah (Persero) Tbk played an important role. Because Corporate Social Responsibility will be create good image of the company from their surrounding communities. Many people believe that the company will not last long if they only profit oriented, but their activities either directly or indirectly be positive or negative impact on the community around them and the people of the world. This article shows about in mining activities in the Bangka Islands and its relation to Corporate Social Responsibility to the surrounding community.

Keywords: *tin history, corporate social responsibility, Bangka Belitung, tin mine*

SUSTAINABLE CITY: BETWEEN IDEA AND IMPLEMENTATION IN STAKEHOLDERS PERSPECTIVES

Kurnia Novianti

Abstract

This article highlights the perspectives of stakeholders about the concept of sustainable city in two cities, Rotterdam and Jakarta. Sustainable city is very interesting to discuss since this concept is relatively new in discussions among scholars and development experts or professionals in Indonesia. Sustainable development concept that Indonesia adopted through the indicators of sustainable development goals which has been endorsed by the world community (United Nations) positioned cities as one of the major pillars in sustainable development for a harmonization of economic growth, social welfare, and the environmental balance will be realized through sustainable cities. Through the qualitative method with depth interview, focus discussion, and observation during the research field in Rotterdam on May 2015, this article aims to analyze the perspectives of the stakeholders about sustainable city. The author also analyzes the problem by enhancing the context of sustainable development in Jakarta through literature review. The result of this research is the description of diverse perspectives that had been used by the informants to interpret the concept of 'sustainable city'. Those are motivated by their interest and understanding of the concept. The approach of governmentality is being used by the author to help to understand how ideas and practices of sustainable city appeared and implemented in Rotterdam and Jakarta. In the end, this research is expected to deliver a policy recommendation for the local government of DKI Jakarta in the implementation of sustainable city development.

Keywords: *sustainable city, stakeholders, sustainable development, governmentality*

MYTHS AND SENSUALITY HORROR FILM DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

Wiji Luluk Agustina

Abstract

film development can not be separated from the socio-economic conditions in each period of time. When economic conditions are not favorable, impact on the lack of interest in watching and high production costs, the amount of film production slightly. Inspired by the success of Lisa and Beranak dalam Kubur, the development of Indonesian horror movie ultimately dominated by themes such as the myth of the two films. The myth is a story that is most familiar with the community, seems to be a guarantee of success and hope in film sales when it was appointed as the theme of narrative film. Not up here, the filmmakers also add sensuality to boost the value of selling the film. The woman's body is used to produce a wide variety of full marks sensation. There are pros and cons when the Indonesian film presents the sensuality in it because it is considered a taboo but the results of this study show that the film production process still run. Anything goes!

Keywords: *film, horror, myth, sensuality*

CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION OF TRADITIONAL PERFORMANCE ARTS AMONG THE YOUTH GENERATION: A CASE STUDY IN PONTIANAK MUNICIPALITY, WEST KALIMANTAN

Budiana Setiawan

Abstract

Today, young generation interest for preservation of traditional arts performance will be achieved if they are given option for doing creativity and innovation for traditional arts performance. One of many regions that has a lot of traditional arts performance is Pontianak municipality, West Kalimantan Province. The inhabitant of this city is consists of various ethnic groups, such as: Dayak, Malay, Chinese, Bugis, Java, Madura, and Bali. Those situations potentially threats the existence of traditional arts performance of ethnic Dayak, one of dominant ethnics in Pontianak. The issues of this article, first, what factors are that encourage young generation to make creativity and innovation of Dayak ethnic for their traditional arts performance? Second, what are strategy and policy of local government and other relevant institutions for preserving traditional art performance of Dayak ethnic? This study is a qualitative research. The method that is used, includes: observation, interview, and literature study. The results of this research indicate that creativity to traditional arts performance is caused by three factors, namely: the changes of social-political-religion situation; the entry of modern artistic elements into traditional arts performance; and the incorporation of elements among ethnics. The innovations for traditional art performance are appeared in art festival and organize revitalization for art. The role of West Kalimantan Province and Pontianak Municipality government to traditional art performance innovation, i.e.: enforcement of festival, funding allocation for development of art studios of traditional art performance, and provision betang house for a place to make creativity of traditional arts performance.

Keywords: creativity, innovation, traditional arts performance, youth generation, Dayak ethnic

WORKER MOBILITY IN PIYUNGAN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BANTUL –YOGYAKARTA

Mohammad Isnaini Sadali

Abstract

Industrial development will affect on the development of the region and also peoples mobility in the region. Worker mobility process in Piyungan Industrial Estate is not only guided by economic factors, but also the regional policy. This paper is revealing the results of research with the aim of assessing (1) the relationship of worker mobility with the existence of Piyungan Industrial Estate, and (2) the different forms of industrial worker mobility. This study uses survey method. The results showed that Piyungan Industrial Estate give a new type on labour mobility in Yogyakarta. The workers come from outside area (the District Piyungan) chose to do permanent mobility, after settling around Piyungan Industrial Estate, all workers execute a non permanent mobility which is dominated shuttle mobility. Piyungan Industrial Estate has a major role in absorbing workers and reduce the worker mobility into Yogyakarta City. Workers orientation to work in Yogyakarta City can be diverted into some other economic growth poles around Yogyakarta City.

Keywords: mobility, worker, industry, regional development

COMMUNITY KASEPUHAN CISITU: STUDY EXPLORATION

Yuzar Purnama

Abstract

Kasepuhan Cisitu included into the administration area Kujangsari Village, Cibeber District, Lebak, Banten Province. The name "Cisitu" is taken from it (lake) which is an icon of the area. Kasepuhan Cisitu include both Kasepuhan in South Banten. Abah Ohri whose full name is H. Muhammad Dohri indigenous leaders in Kasepuhan Cisitu since 1988. Kasepuhan Cisitu have branches in various regions called Randayan. Randayan are a society to have its customs Kasepuhan Cisitu amounted to hundreds of them in Bandung and Bogor. The method used is qualitative method as for the method of study is descriptive and analytical. This study suggests that people are descendants grandparent Kasepuhan Cisitu Cucuk Teachers who still maintain their ancestral traditions for generations ranging from obedience to the head of customs, the way of farming, agricultural rites, and taboo.

Keywords: *community, Kasepuhan Cisitu, exploratory study*

THE LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY OF LANDSLIDES DISASTER VICTIMS KARANGKOBAR DISTRICT, BANJARNEGARA

Su Ritohardoyo

Abstract

Landslides affect on the biophysical and cultural environment, so the people should carry out livelihood strategy to survive in the disaster area. This paper shows results based on the research that is aimed to present the type of effect and community activities post-disaster, and also examine the role of government cope with landslides. Survey method was used to collect the data, both primary and secondary data that will be analyzed. These results shows that 1) the type of effect experienced was direct result and indirect result, 2) livelihood strategy of community after a landslide was recover the economic activities, and 3) the community actively participate in supporting the government to do the better disaster management.

Keywords: *livelihood strategy, victim community, and landslide*

