

PENGANTAR REDAKSI

Puji syukur kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa karena perkenanNya Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya D. I. Yogyakarta dapat menerbitkan hasil penelitian yang dikemas dalam jurnal Patrawidya Seri Penerbitan Penelitian Sejarah dan Budaya Vol. 19 No. 1, April 2018. Jurnal Patrawidya edisi ini memuat beberapa artikel dalam bidang sejarah dan budaya. Artikel berasal dari kiriman berbagai lembaga penelitian dan perguruan tinggi.

Sebuah artikel menarik ditulis oleh Agus Suwignyo dan Rhoma Dwi Aria Yuliantri yang membahas tentang gagasan kewargaan sosial (*social citizenship*) dalam kehidupan sehari – hari masyarakat pada tahun 1950 an, dengan fokus pada agensi non-negara. Artikel ini membahas dimensi dan pola kewargaan yang dipraktikkan masyarakat melalui perkumpulan sosial, aktivitas kolektif masyarakat dan kegiatan-kegiatan budaya. Keterlibatan warga dalam berbagai saluran aktivitas menunjukkan tiga dimensi penting kewargaan sosial mereka. Pertama, wacana kewargaan yang cair dan terus mengalami negosiasi melalui perdebatan. Kedua, bentuk kewargaan sosial yang kebanyakan tersalurkan melalui aktivitas budaya sebagai objek material. Ketiga, ekspresi kewargaan sosial dalam aneka rupa perayaan terbuka sebagai cara komunitas-komunitas warga “menuntut” pengakuan publik atas keberadaan mereka. Ketiga dimensi menegaskan bahwa pembentukan kewargaan adalah proses sehari-hari masyarakat yang inklusif dan tidak selalu merupakan urusan negara.

Abdul Wahid hadir melalui tulisan yang berjudul Pusaka Sejarah Maritim Di Indonesia: Khasanah, Tantangan dan Strategi Perlindungannya. Artikel tersebut merupakan sebuah ulasan tentang kekayaan warisan sejarah maritim Indonesia, baik yang bersifat bendawi maupun non-bendawi, kondisi terkini mereka termasuk tantangan dan ancaman yang dihadapinya, dan strategi-strategi yang bisa diterapkan untuk melindunginya. Melalui diskusi tersebut, artikel ini bermaksud memberikan kontribusi pada upaya-upaya yang terus dilakukan di Indonesia dan di negara-negara lainnya untuk mempromosikan makna penting warisan sejarah maritim, dan untuk membangun kesadaran akan pentingnya melakukan aksi-kolektif untuk menginventarisir, mengkaji, melindungi, dan menyelamatkan warisan itu dari kepunahan.

Tiga Pelukis Potret Wajah Kepala Negara Pasca Presiden Sukarno di Istana Kepresidenan Republik Indonesia sebuah arikel menarik yang ditulis oleh Mikke Susanto dkk, melalui pendekatan sejarah. Setelah era Presiden Sukarno, terdapat tiga pelukis potret yang sering diminta untuk melukis kepala negara: yakni IB Said, Soetarjo, dan Warso Susilo. Dalam kesimpulannya Mikke Susanto dkk menuliskan bahwa mereka melukis dan mendudukkan lukisan potret bukan sebagai karya pribadi, namun pelukis hanya menjalani tugas sebagai instrumen mimetik atas realitas, bukan interpretator. Itulah potret presiden pesanan, dimana pelukis dalam menuangkan ide dan kreasi sesuai dengan pesanan.

Dari Sirip Hiu Hingga Penyelundupan Manusia: Kapitalisasi Dunia Pelayaran Tradisional di Wilayah Lintas Batas Laut Timor tulisan Fanada Sholihah mengkaji tentang perubahan orientasi nelayan tradisional Indonesia di wilayah lintas batas Laut Timor yang semula sebagai penangkap teripang, kerang lola (*trochus niloticus*), dan hiu untuk diambil siripnya, kini beralih menjadi

penyelundup manusia. Dari kasus itu menurut Fanada Sholihah komoditas bernilai tinggi tidak lagi dipegang oleh biota laut melainkan manusia.

Penyelesaian Konflik Pemanfaatan Sumber Daya Hutan Berperspektif Gender Berbasis Kearifan Lokal” tulisan Suliantoro, B.W. dan Runggandini membahas tentang peran wanita Desa Beji, Kecamatan Ngawen, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, DIY, yang berhasil mengelola hutan wisata Wonosadi secara feminis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat Beji menyelesaikan konflik pemanfaatan sumber daya alam hutan dengan mengembangkan pola pikir sintesis, membangun pola hubungan dialektika positif antara laki-laki dan perempuan.

Mangkubumi Sang Arsitek Kota Yogyakarta tulisan Baha’ Uddin dan Dwi Ratna Nurhajarini mengupas tentang kepiawaian Pangeran Mangkubumi (Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono I) dalam membangun Kraton Kasultanan Yogyakarta, baik dalam perspektif politik, ekonomi, sosial, budaya, maupun filosofis. Kota dibuat berdasar fungsi – fungsi yang mewadahi aktivitas warga masyarakat, seperti yang terwujud dalam artefak yang sampai sekarang masih dapat dilihat dan menjadi urban heritage di Yogyakarta. Sumber data untuk menyusun artikel ini berasal dari bahan pustaka dan artefak tinggalan sejarah yang menjadi simbol-simbol kota.

Artikel tentang Perspektif Spasial Peunggulan Kemiskinan di Yogyakarta tulisan Umi Listyaningsih menjadi penutup pada edisi ini. Menurut Listyaningsih penelitian ini mendukung teori yang diajukan R. Chambers bahwa keterisolasian wilayah merupakan salah satu variabel perangkap kemiskinan. Kebijakan pro *poor* sangat menentukan dinamika ekonomi keluarga miskin, terutama di daerah dataran.

Ibarat pepatah “tiada gading yang tak retak”, penerbitan jurnal *Patrawidya* Seri Sejarah dan Budaya Vol. 19 No. 1, April 2018 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 buku ini. Selamat membaca.

PATRAWIDYA

seri penerbitan penelitian sejarah dan budaya

– Pengantar Redaksi

– Daftar Isi

– Abstrak

Agus Suwignyo – Praktik Sosio-Kultural Sebagai Bentuk Kewargaan
Rhoma Dwi Aria Yuliantri Masyarakat Tahun 1950An: Melihat Kembali
Historiografi Kebangsaan Dalam Bingkai
Non-Negara (hlm. 1-18)

Abdul Wahid – Pusaka Sejarah Maritim di Indonesia:
Khasanah, Tantangan, dan Strategi
Perlindungannya (hlm. 19-34)

Mikke Susanto – Tiga Pelukis Potret Wajah Kepala Negara
Lono L. Simatupang Pasca Presiden Sukarno di Istana Kepresidenan
dan Timbul Haryono Indonesia (hlm. 35-48)

Fanada Sholihah – Dari Sirip Hiu Hingga Penyelundupan Manusia:
Kapitalisasi Dunia Pelayaran Nelayan Tradisional
di Wilayah Lintas Batas Laut Timor (hlm. 49-62)

Bernadus Wibowo S – Model Penyelesaian Konflik Pemanfaatan
Caritas Woro Murdiati R Sumber Hutan Berperspektif Gender Berbasis
Kearifan Lokal (hlm. 63-74)

Baha` Uddin – Mangkubumi Sang Arsitek Kota Yogyakarta
Dwi Ratna Nurhajarini (hlm. 75-92)

Umi Listyaningsih – Perspektif Spasial Penanggulangan Kemiskinan
di Yogyakarta (hlm. 93-112)

SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AS CITIZENSHIP IN THE 1950S: RE-ASSESSING INDONESIAN NATIONAL HISTORIOGRAPHY THROUGH A NON-STATE PERSPECTIVE

Agus Suwignyo, Rhoma Dwi Aria Yuliantri

Abstract

This article examines the practices of social citizenship in the daily life of the Indonesian people during the 1950s. In particular this article aims at answering the question: In how far was the process of being an Indonesian during the 1950s a people-based process not part of the state building project of the government? By using newspapers published in the 1950s as the sources of data, this article analyzes the dimensions of social citizenship that people performed through social organizations and communal and cultural activities. This article argues that the people's participation in the many different channels of social and cultural activities during the 1950s showed three dimensions of social citizenship. First, it showed that the people's discourse of citizenship was 'fluid' and continuously adjusting to conform on-going negotiation and contestation. Second, communal and cultural activities were tangible forms of social citizenship through which people expressed their feeling as members of the Indonesian society. Third, carnivals and performances were a strategic medium for the people to acquire public recognition of their social existence. All the three dimensions suggested that the making of social citizenship during the 1950s was an inclusive process. They were embedded in the daily life of the people and were relatively distant from the state's project of nation building.

Keywords: *social citizenship, cultural activities, the 1950s, daily life, Java*

MARITIME HISTORY HERITAGE IN INDONESIA: REPERTOIRE, CHALLENGES AND IT'S PROTECTION STRATEGIES

Abdul Wahid

Abstract

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has a rich and long maritime history and civilization. Marine and coastal resources have been an essential factor in shaping the social, economy, and cultural identity of the nation, which was transferred historically from generation to generation. Unfortunately, these rich maritime historical heritages, both tangible and intangible, are slowly fading away and even at risk of extinction. This is resulted from a combination of several factors, namely the lack of public awareness about their existence, the absence of initiatives from stakeholders to preserve them and the destructive exploitation of marine and coastal resources. This paper provides a survey on the richness of Indonesian maritime heritages, tangible as well as intangible ones, their current situations, including the threatening challenges, and the strategies that may be applied to preserve and protect their existence. In so doing, the papers seeks to contribute to the ongoing efforts in Indonesia and elsewhere in promoting the important of maritime heritages and the need to initiate a collective-action to inventorize, study, preserve, and hence save them from the risk of extinction.

Keywords: *maritime heritages, tangible and intangible heritages, Indonesia, history*

THREE PORTRAITURE PAINTERS OF THE LEADER OF THE STATE AFTER SUKARNO'S ERA IN PRESIDENTIAL PALACE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Mikke Susanto,
Lono L. Simatupang, dan Timbul Haryono

Abstract

The leader of state is a nation's representation. The face of the president is a face that is considered to represent the whole society. Therefore, every president has the privilege to be immortalized, both on a canvas and an official photo as an art. Portrait painting has finally become an attractive option. Portrait paintings not only serve as decorating the walls of the palace, but also have other functions, both social and personal. After of President Sukarno's era, there are three portrait painters who are often asked to paint the head of state: namely IB Said, Soetarjo, and Warsu Susilo. All three experienced the period of work from the decade of the 1960s to the first decade of 2000. During that time the three have made dozens of paintings head of state. They not only painted the president's face, but also other heads of state. This article wants to explore them through a historical approach. In addition, this paper also wants to know the extent to which the value of the work it produces. The conclusion is quite surprising, they paint and portrait paintings portraiture not as a personal work. This is a portrait of the president of the order, where the painter only serves as a mimetic instrument of reality, not an interpreter.

Keywords: painting, portrait, president, leader of state

FROM SHARK FINS TO PEOPLE SMUGGLING: GLOBAL CAPITAL OF TRADITIONAL FISHING AND SHIPPING IN THE CROSS-BORDER AREAS OF THE TIMOR SEA

Fanada Sholihah

Abstract

*This paper examines the activities of traditional Indonesian fishermen who are charged with violating Australia's maritime borders and conducting illegal activities in Australian waters. In 1999, operating targets shifted as Indonesian fishermen abandoned traditional catches of sea cucumbers, lola shells (*trochus niloticus*), and shark fins. Instead they turned to illegal fishing and a more lucrative endeavor, people smuggling. The case of people smuggling confirms how a turn to capitalism successfully co-opts traditional Indonesian fishing activities by utilizing traditional shipping and fishing routes for illegal activities. The position of Indonesian fisherman in Indonesia's waters is increasingly marginalized and driven by the presence of foreign fishermen with greater capital and modern technology. The existence of "great investors" has succeeded in changing the mindset of fishermen from simply fulfilling daily needs (subsistence) and supplying local markets to becoming industrial fishermen that are also active in illegal fishing contestation and even people smuggling. This research addresses two dilemmas: First, the course of a capitalist economic system in co-opting the activities of traditional fishing voyages in the cross-border areas of the Timor Sea. Second, the embrace of capital investment in shipping and fishing in this maritime zone. Finally, as a suggested policy step, the government needs to be present to enforce the rules of the game in shipping and fishing activities in the cross-border areas of the Timor Sea.*

Keywords: indonesian traditional fishermen, capitalization, people smuggling

MODEL OF COMPLETION CONFLICT USE OF FOREST RESOURCES GENDER PERSPECTIVE BASED LOCAL WISDOM

Bernadus Wibowo Suliantoro, Caritas Woro Murdiati Runggandini

Abstract

Forest management and forest utilization in Indonesia failed to achieve its sustainability which is indicated by the high rates of deforestation. Forest destruction is a gender dimensional because the pain that women bear is heavier than men as a logical consequence of the reproductive, production and consumption functions attached to it. Beji villagers have an inspirational idea of conflict management models of forest utilization that can provide a sense of justice and prosperity for many parties. This study aims to formulate a model of conflict management about forest's resource utilization conducted by Beji villagers. The problem under the study is how do Beji villagers solve the problem wisely when facing the conflict of the forest utilization in order to be able to take a decision that gives more sense of justice and welfare for any parties? The study used a participatory research model, in order to analyze deeper the field findings data, author uses elements of philosophical methods of hermeneutics and heuristics. The results of this research showed that Beji villagers resolved the conflict of forest utilization by developing synthetic thinking pattern, establishing positive dialectic relationship pattern between women and men, and prioritizing the sustainability and prosperity of all creatures for the long term period. The values of femininity that were used as the foundation for the settlement of natural resource utilization conflict are as follow : respecting life, harmony in cooperation with all cosmic elements, caring towards the interests of all parties, affection for all beings, and mind oriented of the welfare for present generation as well as the future generation.

Keywords: *conflict, feminist, local wisdom*

MANGKUBUMI THE ARCHITECH OF YOGYAKARTA

Baha` Uddin dan Dwi Ratna Nurhajarini

Abstract

This research discusses about the initial formation of Yogyakarta city built by Sutlan Hamengku Buwono I. This article was conducted using literary research and historical artefact as city symbols as the data. The result shows that Pangeran Mangkubumi built Yogyakarta city in the consideration of geographical, social, cultural, defensive and political, and philosophical meaningful aspects as well. The city was built based on functions as the base of social activities, like the expression of the artefacts up to now as the urban heritage in Yogyakarta. The buildings are kraton itself in function as the centre of governance; Kauman Great Mosque as the religion and moral space; Beringharjo traditional market as economical space and alun-alun (great yard) as public space. The narration of this article was used historical and collecting sources methods.

Keywords: *Yogyakarta city, kingdom city, Kraton Yogyakarta, Hamengku Buwono I, city symbol.*

SPATIAL POVERTY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATIONS IN BANTUL DISTRICT OF YOGYAKARTA

Umi Listyaningsih

Abstract

Poverty is one of dimension of the five dimensions of poverty trap by Robert Chambers. Those poverty dimensions are vulnerability, physical weakness, powerless, and region isolation. The region isolation associate to the accesibility. Meanwhile, access is a media to open the social and economic opportunity. This research see the poverty base on topography condition as a tool to figure the accesibility. Also, this research aim to examine the poverty level which ultimately use to determine the poverty alleviation programs. Poverty is determined base on beneficiaries of rice ppoor (Beras Miskin). The number of poor family in the two research area are 207. Besides structural interview using questionnaire, this research also use qualitative methode by using indepth interview. The aim of the reseach about level of poverty and determine the poverty alleviation programs will be analysed descriptively using cross tabulation. Meanwhile, influencing factor on poverty will be analysed using coefisien regression. The demographic, social and economic characteristic of the head of poor family at two research showed there was no differentiation. The age average of the head of family approximately 50 year, the level of education was low, namely junior high school, and in generally the head of family work on service sector. The economic potention of the poor family did not show a differentiation as topography condition. The poor family at up land area has invested on the form of saving, meanwhile the poverty at low land area tend to structural. The poverty factors influence the type of poverty alleviation programs for efectivity and rigth to the target. The management of program implementaion was one aspect that need to be seen in the realisation of poverty alleviation programs that been determined

Keywords: *isolation, poverty alleviation programs, regression*

