

PENGANTAR REDAKSI

Puji syukur dipanjatkan kehadirat 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. 16 No. 4, Desember 2015. Jurnal Patrawidya edisi ini memuat tujuh artikel dalam bidang sejarah dan budaya.

Jurnal Patrawidya yang sampai ke hadapan 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 Bestari yang telah meluangkan waktu untuk membaca semua artikel dan memberi pertimbangan terhadap isi artikel. Ucapan terima kasih juga kami sampaikan kepada editor bahasa Inggris.

Mengakhiri edisi tahun 2015, Patrawidya menghadirkan tujuh artikel sejarah dan budaya. Dalam edisi Desember ini, Danang Bramasti menyumbangkan artikelnya tentang dampak sosial sebuah karya seni pada kaum miskin dan tertindas. Dengan menggunakan teori Dunia Seni dari Howard S. Becker diperoleh hasil bahwa situasi sosial pada 1920-an, terutama situasi pribumi dan para buruh, mempengaruhi Schmutzer bersaudara, untuk membuat rumah sakit, sekolah, panti asuhan, dan tempat peribadatan Katolik yang berbentuk candi yang kemudian dikenal dengan Candi Ganjuran. Setelah dibangun, candi ini terlupakan, baru kemudian pada 1990, Gregorius Utomo Pr, menggali kembali semangat pendiri candi ini dengan mencanangkan Deklarasi Ganjuran. Sejak itu, Candi Ganjuran menjadi tempat peziarahan Katolik yang terkenal di Indonesia. Para peziarah menyumbangkan uang yang kemudian digunakan untuk membantu mereka yang lemah secara ekonomi.

Artikel kesejarahan ditulis oleh Dwi Ratna Nurhajarini yang mengupas tentang biografi penari gandrung yang berasal dari Desa Kemiren, Banyuwangi bernama Temu. Sosok Temu oleh masyarakat Banyuwangi dianggap identik dengan gandrung. Oleh karena itu Temu pun mendapat predikat sebagai seorang maestro gandrung. Temu mendedikasikan dirinya kepada seni gandrung dengan cara melatih para calon penari gandrung. Sanggar “Sopo Ngiro” merupakan wujud dedikasinya pada dunia seni gandrung dengan tujuan untuk melestarikan, mencari calon penerus gandrung. Panggung pertunjukan gandrung bagi Temu menjadi ladang ekonomi serta ruang untuk berekspresi. Mencintai gandrung dengan selalu menjaga penampilan tatkala di atas panggung dan didukung oleh kekuatan suara yang khas Using, keahlian dalam melontarkan wangsalan dan keluwesan gerak serta kemampuannya mendidik para calon penerus gandrung menjadikan Temu sebagai seorang tokoh gandrung yang cukup populer.

Pewarisan tradisi membatik di Desa Kotah, Sampang, Madura menjadi perhatian Ernawati Purwaningsih. Hasil penelitiannya menunjukkan eksistensi membatik di daerah ini dipengaruhi adanya warisan tradisi membatik dari leluhur, kualitas SDM rendah sehingga kesempatan mencari kerja rendah, dan lingkungan alam yang mempengaruhi keterbatasan kesempatan kerja. Banyaknya ibu rumah tangga yang membatik menjadi salah satu pendorong anak-anak tertarik belajar membatik. Anak-anak terlibat dalam pembuatan *isen-isen*.

Indra Fibiona bersama dengan Siska Nur Azizah Lestari mengupas tentang rivalitas jamu Jawa dan obat tradisional Cina pada abad XIX sampai dengan awal abad XX. Hasil penelitiannya menunjukkan bahwa Jamu Jawa (*traditionele Javaanse geneeskunde*) kurang memiliki daya saing dalam beberapa hal jika dibandingkan dengan obat tradisional Cina (*Traditionele Chinese Geneeskunde*). Kurangnya daya saing tersebut disebabkan oleh faktor, sistem distribusi dan *branding* jamu yang belum bisa meraih pangsa pasar potensial.

Penelitian Mudjijono mengupas mengenai sistem pengetahuan tentang prakiraan hari baik dan buruk. Hasil penelitiannya menunjukkan bahwa ketepatan prakiraan *esoso* dipengaruhi oleh *efek barnum* yang terdapat dalam bagan *esoso* Ibnu Hajar dan *epa'tarala* Caneng. Ibnu Hajar mempunyai keahlian memperkirakan hari baik dengan *pattiro* (melihat), sedangkan Caneng memperkirakan hari baik dengan *epa' tarala* atau *empat laku*. Dalam studi observasi yang dilakukan, penulis melihat bahwa prakiraan hari baik melalui *esoso* memiliki tingkat akurasi yang signifikan karena dibantu pengetahuan mengenai musim. Selain itu *efek barnum* yang terdapat dalam bagan *esoso* menjadi kunci utama dalam menentukan akurasi prakiraan hari baik dan buruk.

Muhammad Yuanda Zara mengupas tentang kampanye kebijakan-kebijakan Inggris dalam dua surat kabar, yakni *The Fighting Cock* dan *Evening News*. Tulisan ini mencoba menganalisis bagaimana kedua surat kabar itu dikelola dan bagaimana mereka melaporkan berbagai perkembangan politik dan militer di Indonesia. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa laporan *The Fighting Cock* dan *Evening News* menjustifikasi kehadiran Inggris di Indonesia, kekerasan yang dilakukan pihak Indonesia, heroisme pasukan Inggris dan India, dan kemenangan yang diraih pasukan Inggris. Kampanye dalam dua surat kabar dijalankan sebagai konsekuensi atas pengiriman pasukan Inggris dan India ke Indonesia untuk melucuti pasukan Jepang dan menyelamatkan tawanan perang dan interniran berdampak pada pertempuran dengan pihak Indonesia karena Inggris mendukung kembalinya kolonialisme Belanda.

Tulisan Uji Nugroho Winardi mengungkap orientasi politik dan gagasan kebangsaan yang berkembang di Bali untuk menunjukkan adanya partikularitas dalam merespon perkembangan nasionalisme Indonesia. Hasil penelitiannya menunjukkan bahwa perkembangan nasionalisme pada paruh pertama abad ke-20 sering dianggap sebagai hasil dari komitmen bersama yang berjalan linear dengan kemunculan elit modern Indonesia. Meskipun kelompok elit terdidik di Bali cukup giat dalam menyampaikan gagasannya mengenai kemajuan, orientasi politik mereka condong ke dalam menyangkut tentang persoalan domestik. Adanya kompleksitas dari dalam masyarakat Bali menyangkut kasta, adat dan tradisi menjadikan pemikiran masyarakat tidak tertembus oleh ide-ide modern.

Ibarat pepatah “tiada gading yang tak retak”, penerbitan jurnal *Patrawidya* Seri Sejarah dan Budaya Vol. 16 No. 4, Desember 2015 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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THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF A WORK OF ART FOR THE POOR SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON GANJURAN TEMPLE

Danang Bramasti

Absrtact

The social situation in the 1920s, especially the situation of indigenou and workers, affected the Schmutzers brothers (Josef and Julius) to make hospitals, schools, orphanages, and Catholic place of worship which is the Hindu temple shaped and then known as the Temple of Ganjuran. The temple was built in 1930. The Schmutzer brothers chose to make it in the temple shaped because they wanted to show that they took side to the oppressed natives. However, after the temple was built, it did not get the attention of Catholics so that it was forgotten for sixty years and at that time the temple was neglected. In 1990, Gregorius Utomo Pr, or familiarly called Romo Tomo, tried to explore the spirit of the founder of this temple by launched the Declaration of Ganjuran. And then now the temple becomes famous as a Catholic pilgrimage site in Indonesia. The pilgrims donate a lot of money to help the poors. This study will examine the background of the establishment of the Temple of Ganjuran and then the social impacts that occur after the temple was established. This social process will be studied through the theory of Art World by Howard S. Becker (Art World, 2008) by examining documents, interviews with people involved with the temple and field observations. This process will show the actors who are interlinked in a social process that occurs in the course of life of the Temple of Ganjuran, especially to the poors. Thus, this study will show whether the temple Ganjuran currently showing solidarity towards the poors as expected by its founder.

Keywords: Ganjuran temple, social impact, art world, social proces

TEMU: MAESTRO GANDRUNG FROM KEMIREN VILLAGE, BANYUWANGI

Dwi Ratna Nurhajarini

Abstract

This article is discussing about biography of Temu, a gandrung artist who comes from Kemiren, Glagah, Banyuwangi. The gandrung art belongs to a folk art. People in Banyuwangi acknowledge Temu to be identical to gandrung art and is regarded a maestro of gandrung. Temu was able to dance, nembang, and deliver wangsalan with her unique style. Temu has a high pitch voice with Using style recorded to some VCDs and DVDs. Also, Temu contributed to the development of tape cassette recording as the pioneer of that recording. The topic which will be discussed in this research is why Temu keeps dedicating herself to gandrung. The main question will also answer who Temu is and what her contributions are. Biography of Temu is written using historical approach by looking at the early life of Temu until the research is being done. The result of the research finds that Temu is dedicating herself to gandrung art by keeping doing activity which relates to gandrung, that are shows and teaching gandrung art. For Temu, gandrung are a means of earning money and also a self-expression. Temu has got some achievements from local until national level although she was not graduated in Elementary School. Temu also managed to perform in Taman Ismail Marzuki and in Frankfurt, Germany. For preserving and handing down her ability, Temu established a studio which is named "Sopo Ngiro". The studio is expected to be able to recreate successors of gandrung art and Temu hopes to find them in her studio.

Keyword: Temu, gandrung, biography, folk art

BATIK TRADITION LEGACY IN KOTAH VILLAGE, SAMPANG

Ernawati Purwaningsih

Abstract

This research is aimed to describe batik tradition on Kotah village, reveal the background of batik tradition existence, finds the factor of the legacy, and reveal the way its inherited. The research was done by qualitative methods, depth-interview techniques, observation, and library study. The beginning of Batik tradition in Kotah village was not known for certain. But it has started since the time of their ancestor. This was depicted through the drawings of Batik cloth possessed by several Kotah villagers which already exists for more than 100 years. The majority of women in Magug hamlet able to make batik. The reasons of Batik tradition can survive was influenced by several factors. First, Batik craftsmanship was the legacy from their ancestor, therefore they have a bond or obligation to continue the legacy. Second, the low rate of human resource quality, cause the opportunity to find and compete to be a job seeker outside the area relatively low. Third, Remote settlements, in hill landscape, infertile soil will limit the job opportunity. Batik crafter in Magug hamlet consist of both children and adults. Children study batik by their own will. In Batik process, children were only comes at 'isen-isen' stage, the most basic stage. Briefly, Batik tradition legacy exists because children love and happy with the cultural legacy that they have. Economically, the activity can add extra money, for local area, household wife who can make Batik.

Keyword : *legacy, batik tradition, Kotah, Sampang*

RIVALRY JAMU JAWA AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE IN XIX -THE EARLY OF XX CENTURY

Indra Fibiona, Siska Nurazizah Lestari

Abstract

Jamu Jawa or Javanese traditional medicine as a heritage inherited under pressure after the traditional Chinese medicine are increasingly popular in the Dutch East Indies. Both of them competing in the world of health in the Dutch East Indies in the XIX - the early XX century. Rivalry of both has not been widely discussed, it's very interesting if it can be studied further. This paper is a qualitative research derived from collective research on herbs that was initiated on a joint initiative to complement previous research about traditional herbal medicine. The study also included in the study with an analysis of social history using the methodology of social history. The results showed that Jamu Jawa (Traditionele Javaanse Geneeskunde) lack of competitiveness in some respects when compared with Traditional Chinese medicine (Traditionele Chinese Geneeskunde). The lack of competitiveness caused by several factors, including the distribution system and Jamu's branding have not been able to gain potential market share.

Keywords: *Jamu, traditional medicine, herbal medicine*

ESOSO: HOW TO PREDICT GOOD DAY IN KRAMIAN ISLAND

Mudjijono

Abstract

This research was conducted in Kramian Island, Madura. The problems in this study is whether the forecast calculation good days (esoso) always true or in accordance with previous forecasts? Research also want to find out when and how the calculations are good days for fishing. Samples were taken from the population Sudimampir Hamlet. Interviews were conducted with residents, both the trust and not to trust using forecasts good days, using guidelines that have been prepared beforehand. Tracking data is also carried out with the active participation, following a sea voyage. Esoso understanding obtained from Ibn Hajar and Caneng. Ibn Hajar had a good day with a membership estimated Pattiro (seeing), while Caneng predict good day with epa 'tarala or four behavior. Applications forecast a good day for fishing are traced from the case of fish and sea journeys of Ibnu Hajar and Tayek. Ibnu Hajar fishing and traveling vessel driven by Tayek show the truth of weather forecasts and safety that has been predicted.

Keyword: sailing, esoso, takak, pelangi buntung, storm

GALLANT BRITISH-INDIANS, VIOLENT INDONESIANS: BRITISH-INDONESIAN CONFLICT IN TWO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, THE FIGHTING COCK AND EVENING NEWS (1945-1946)

Muhammad Yuanda Zara

Abstract

No longer after Sukarno proclaimed Indonesian independence, British and Indian troops were deployed in Indonesia to disarm Japanese troops and evacuate prisoners of war and internees. British arrival was initially welcomed by nationalist Indonesians. Yet, clashes with armed Indonesians occurred when the British were considered by nationalist Indonesians as supporting the restoration of Dutch colonial power. In order to campaign their policies, British military in Jakarta published two English language newspapers, The Fighting Cock dan Evening News. This article analyzes how both newspapers were run and how they reported political and military developments in Indonesia. The main themes I explore are reports about the newspapers justification on British presence in Indonesia, violence committed by Indonesians, British and Indian troops' heroism, and the British troops' victories.

Keyword: British, Indonesian independence, conflict, and newspapers

THE EMERGENCE OF THE POLITICAL ORIENTATION AND THE NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS, BALI EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

Uji Nugroho W

Abstract

The development of nationalism in early 20th century is commonly presumed as a result of commitment which run linear with the emergence of the Indonesian modern elites. This research explores political orientation and national consciousness surfacing in Bali to explain particularities responding the rise of the Indonesian nationalism. Although the Balinese-educated-elites were fairly active in articulating their ideas of progress, they had very much inward orientation which mainly concerned with local/domestic issues. This article eventually argues that the main problem revolves around the complexity of its society related with caste system, custom and tradition that remained impenetrable by the modern ideas.

Keywords: Bali, political orientation, national consciousness, movement