

PENGANTAR REDAKSI

Puji syukur kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa karena perkenanNya, Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dapat menerbitkan hasil penelitian yang dikemas dalam jurnal/ majalah ilmiah *Patrawidya* Seri Penerbitan Penelitian Sejarah dan Budaya Volume 18 Nomor 2, Agustus 2017. Artikel yang dimuat dalam jurnal/majalah ilmiah *Patrawidya* berasal dari kiriman berbagai lembaga penelitian dan perguruan tinggi.

Jurnal *Patrawidya* yang telah sampai di hadapan para pembaca bisa dipublikasikan berkat bantuan dan kerja sama 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 mereview semua artikel dan memberi pertimbangan terhadap isi artikel. Ucapan terima kasih juga disampaikan kepada beberapa pihak yang membantu dalam publikasi jurnal *Patrawidya* edisi ini.

Patrawidya volume 18 Nomor 2 Agustus 2017 memuat 8 artikel yang terangkum dalam rumpun kajian tentang sejarah dan budaya. Artikel pertama memuat tentang fungsi ritual *Ruwatan Lakon Sudhamala* yang mengalami pergeseran. Artikel tersebut disajikan oleh Tatik Harpawati. Pergeseran yang dimaksud dalam ritual *Ruwatan Lakon Sudhamala* yang dijumpai pada kehidupan masyarakat modern berkaitan dengan fungsi ritual tersebut. Pergeseran disebabkan oleh sifat ritual yang merakyat sehingga mudah mencair seiring dengan dinamika masyarakat.

Artikel lainnya yaitu mengenai model wisata budaya berbasis cerita Panji yang disajikan oleh I Dewa Gde Satrya dan Agoes Tinus Lis Indrianto. Model wisata budaya berbasis cerita Panji ini merupakan bentuk perkembangan pariwisata tematik. Model wisata tersebut diwujudkan melalui seni pertunjukan topeng dengan artefak. Selain itu, ekspresi budaya Panji ditampilkan dalam seni pertunjukan dengan konsep *heritage performing art* situs atau candi. Model lainnya dilakukan melalui *archaeological trail* di tempat yang disucikan pada masa kejayaan Majapahit.

Edisi *Patrawidya* kali ini juga memuat artikel yang membahas tentang strategi pemerintah Belanda dalam mengatasi banjir di Surabaya tahun 1906-1942. Artikel yang ditulis oleh Erlita Tantri ini menjelaskan bahwa penanganan persoalan terkait banjir yang terjadi di Kota Surabaya pada tahun 1906 - 1942 merupakan sebuah kebutuhan yang mendesak mengingat Kota Surabaya merupakan kota dengan penduduk beragam etnis serta memiliki kegiatan ekonomi yang penting untuk menunjang kepentingan kolonial.

Edisi *Patrawidya* kali ini juga membahas mengenai penanganan bencana letusan Gunung Galunggung pada tahun 1982 hingga 1983. Melalui artikel ini, Gregorius Andika Ariwibowo menjelaskan bahwa upaya pemerintah rezim Orde Baru (dengan sistem pemerintahan terpusat) dalam penanganan bencana memberdayakan perangkat sipil dan militer dengan konsolidasi penanganan yang dilakukan secara sistematis. Konsolidasi tersebut bisa berjalan sangat baik, sehingga penanganan terhadap para pengungsi dan dampak bencana yang lain bisa teratasi.

Pembelajaran sejarah melalui *discovery learning* juga diulas dalam *Patrawidya* edisi kali ini. Artikel yang disajikan oleh Laili Masithoh Hamdiyah, Nunuk Suryani, dan Akhmad Arif Musadad tersebut membuat kajian mengenai penggunaan model *discovery learning* dalam eksplorasi materi sejarah lokal tentang industri batik Kenongo di Madiun. Melalui metode tersebut antusiasme siswa terhadap informasi kesejarahan terkait batik Kenongo meningkat signifikan. Selain itu model tersebut juga memberikan kesempatan seluas-luasnya kepada siswa untuk mengkonstruksi pemahaman sejarah mereka terhadap sejarah industri batik Kenongo di Madiun.

Artikel lainnya memuat tentang kajian nilai budaya dalam *Serat Wulang Pandhita Tekawardi* yang disajikan oleh Titi Mumfangati. *Serat* tersebut berisi diulang atau ajaran yang merupakan nilai-nilai luhur hasil pemikiran nenek moyang pada masa lampau dan masih relevan kehidupan masyarakat hingga saat ini. Nilai-nilai yang terkandung antara lain nilai religius kesetiaan nilai moral nilai etika dan nilai didaktis.

Artikel selanjutnya menjelaskan tentang perdagangan orang Bugis di kawasan Teluk Tomini masa kolonial Belanda yang ditulis oleh Hasanuddin. Pada dasarnya perdagangan orang-orang Bugis di Teluk Tomini didorong oleh tradisi merantau (*sompeq*). Perniagaan yang dilakukan oleh orang-orang Bugis memiliki komoditas unggulan antara lain emas, budak, biji besi, sisik penyu, teripang, kayu cendana, kopra, dan komoditas lainnya. Perniagaan orang-orang Bugis kemudian menghadapi rivalitas dengan VOC, namun demikian secara *de facto* pedagang Bugis memegang hegemoni politik dan ekonomi di kawasan Teluk Tomini.

Artikel terakhir membahas tentang pertempuran yang terjadi di Karang Kedawung tahun 1949. Artikel yang disajikan oleh Ratna Endang Widuatie tersebut memuat peristiwa gugurnya Letnan Kolonel Mochamad Sroedji, komandan Brigade III/Damarwulan pada masa perang kemerdekaan. Letnan Kolonel Mochamad Sroedji memiliki kontribusi besar terhadap perjuangan kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia. Beliau bergabung di front Jawa Timur dan menjadi pemimpin pada masa dua kali agresi militer Belanda, meskipun menghadapi kesulitan persenjataan profesionalisme prajurit hubungan sipil-militer dan juga keterbatasan logistik. Perjuangan tersebut berakhir ketika Letnan Kolonel Mochamad Sroedji gugur dalam pertempuran Karang Kedawung.

Ibarat pepatah "tiada gading yang tak retak", penerbitan jurnal atau majalah ilmiah *Patrawidya* Seri Penerbitan Penelitian Sejarah dan Budaya Volume 18 Nomor 2 Agustus 2017 ini, masih terdapat kekurangan. Meskipun demikian, kami berharap semoga hasil terbitan ini dapat bermanfaat bagi yang membutuhkan. Terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu penerbitan buku ini. Selamat membaca.

DEWAN REDAKSI

PATRAWIDYA

seri penerbitan penelitian sejarah dan budaya

- Pengantar Redaksi
- Daftar Isi
- Abstrak
- Tatik Harpawati - Pergeseran Fungsi Ritual *Ruwatan Lakon Sudhamala* dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat Modern (hlm. 123-138).
- IDewa Gde Satrya , - Model Wisata Budaya Berbasis Cerita Panji (hlm. 139-154).
Agoes Tinus Lis Indrianto
- Erlita Tantri - (*Politic*) *Dutch Flood Control In Surabaya 1906-1942* (hlm. 155-172).
- Gregorius Andika Ariwibowo - Penanganan Bencana Letusan Gunung Galunggung Pada Tahun 1982-1983 (hlm. 173-188).
- Laili Masithoh Hamdiyah, - Industri Batik Kenongo di Madiun: Eksplorasi dalam
Nunuk Suryani, Pembelajaran Sejarah Melalui *Discovery Learning* (hlm.
Akhmad Arif Musadad 189-202).
- Titi Mumfangati - Kajian Nilai Budaya dalam *Serat Wulang Pandhita Tekawardi* (hlm. 203-220).
- Hasanuddin - Perdagangan Orang Bugis Di Kawasan Teluk Tomini Masa Kolonial Belanda (hlm. 221-236).
- Ratna Endang Widuatie - Pertempuran Karang Kedawung 1949; Gugurnya Letnan Kolonel Mochammad Sroedji (hlm. 237-252).

SHIFTING RUWATAN LAKON SUDHAMALA'S RITUAL FUNCTION IN THE LIFE OF MODERN SOCIETY

Tatik Harpawati

Abstract

Ruwatan with lakon Sudhamala, previously, is committed for sukèrta, bersih desa (purifying a village from evil spirits), circumcision and wedding party. In this modern era, even though, ruwatan is also functioned for the life of modern society for example birthday party, business ceremony, and others. Problem of this research covers how the change of ritual function of ruwatan Sudhamala is and whatever factors that cause the change is. The function approach is executed to solve the problems. The method of data collecting is executed through direct observation by looking at the wayang performance lakon Sudhamala, recording, and then transcribing it. Interview and library study are also committed to complete the data. The research finding shows that the ritual function of lakon Sudhamala has changed for the story source comes from "marginal" text and becomes a populist ritual art so that it easily melt along with the social dynamics. The shift of ritual function is caused by internal factors (education, experience, belief) and external factors (power, technology, economy).

Keywords: ruwatan, Sudhamala, the change, function, and modern society

CULTURE TOURISM MODEL BASED ON PANJI STORIES

I Dewa Gde Satrya dan Agoes Tinus Lis Indrianto

Abstract

Panji story that was growing rapidly at the time of Majapahit Empire, tells of the Kadiri kingdom. Variety of Panji cultural was expression in the form of oral literature, visual literature, performing arts and the values of life. This article reports the development of diverse expressions of Panji culture in tourism activities. The research problem is how the model of Panji Culture in tourism activities? The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive, where the source of primary data obtained through interviews and Panji thematic tour experiment held by Lab of Tourism, and secondary data through the study of related literature. The conclusion of this study are as follows, the model of Panji Culture can be applied in three traveling activities. First, combining Panji Cultural expression in the performing arts of mask with artifacts. Second, watching Panji Cultural expression in the performing arts with the concept of Heritage Performing Art in the site or temple. Third, the archaeological trail at Mount Penanggungan, where the mountain is known as the Sanctified Mountain in Majapahit's time under the name Pawitra. Many sites and punden terraces are erected on the slopes, including Kendalisodo temple containing reliefs Story of Panji and Temple Selokelir where the discovery of Panji's statue.

Keywords: panji culture, tourism

(POLITIC) DUTCH FLOOD CONTROL IN SURABAYA 1906-1942

Erlita Tantri

Abstract

Surabaya was one of the important cities in the Netherlands Indies since the nineteenth century. However as a coastal city, which had many potential plantations, busiest business districts & port, naval based, and defense area, Surabaya also faced annual flood problem in rainy season. So, what were the cause and the impact of the flood problem in Surabaya? What was the Dutch colonial government done to overcome flood and its impact? What was the Dutch.s motive on its efforts? This paper would like to know the Dutch colonial.s flood control in Surabaya city from 1906 to 1942 and its motivation. As a historical study, this paper uses literature study that is started from the colonial period. Finally, flood control was necessary for Surabaya where many ethnics and important economic activities based which needed good infrastructures and healthy environment. Therefore, flood as the source of diseases and inconvenience had to be eradicated from the influential city.

Keywords : flood, Surabaya, Dutch, health, hygiene, environment, disease.

DISASTER RELIEF OF GALUNGGUNG VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN 1982-1983

Gregorius Andika Ariwibowo

Abstract

Galunggung eruption was one of the enormous disaster in Indonesia. Galunggung eruption hit continuously around eight months and crackdown in a most density population area in three regency areas in West Java province. This chapter point is want observe the roles of government to manage disaster relief, especially during Galunggung eruption disaster by the New Order regime. Disaster relief refers to interventions aimed at meeting the immediate needs of the victims of a disastrous event. This studies used a historiography methodology to reconstruct disaster relief event of Galunggung eruption. Conclusion of this study underlines that New Order used their civil and military power to manage the situation in Galunggung. The impact was so good because they used a systematic order to consolidate many organization from local government, researcher, and Save and Rescue (SAR) to handle the situation.

Keywords: *disaster relief history, environment history, Galunggung volcanic eruption*

INDUSTRY OF BATIK KENONGO IN MADIUN : EXPLORATION WITHIN LEARNING OF HISTORY THROUGH DISCOVERY LEARNING

Laili Masithoh Hamdiyah, Nunuk Suryani, Akhmad Arif Musadad

Abstract

This article is based on research results with a purpose to describe how to use the model of discovery learning in process of learning to explore the local historical material about industry of Batik Kenongo in Madiun. This research used qualitative method. The results showed that the history of Batik Kenongo industry is part of local history that should be explored in the history teaching using one of the learning models, that is Discovery Learning. In addition to introducing Batik Kenongo on students (particularly in Madiun), exploration can also increase their love of local culture. This is seen when there are students doing research in the Village Kenongorejo, Madiun district which is where the batik industry. Exploring the history of Batik Kenongo industry in learning history through the model of discovery learning can generate students' enthusiasm for the historical information of Batik Kenongo. Thus it can be said that the model of Discovery Learning is able to provide the widest opportunity to students to construct their historical understanding of the History of Kenongo Batik Industry in Madiun.

Keywords : *industry of batik Kenongo, learning of history, discovery learning*

THE STUDY OF CULTURE VALUE IN SERAT WULANG PANDHITA TEKAWARDI

Titi Mumfangati

Abstract

Serat Wulang Pandhita Tekawardi (literally translated as Pastor Tekawardi's boof of teaching) is a Javanese classical literature containing piwulang or teachings of ancestor views about life and culture value. This literature consist of 2 section. The first section tell the teachings of Pastor Tekawardi himself to his wife, while the second section contains his teachings to his apprentice in Mountain Malinggereina. This study will explore the moral values that contained in Serat Wulang Pandhita Tekawardi. The goal of this research is to reveal the contents of culture value teachings inside Serat Wulang Pandhita Tekawardi, which could became example for behavioural and characters attitude. Data is collected through means of literature method. Then, the collected data is analyzed further through descriptive analysis process. The study show that the culture teaching inside Serat Wulang Pandhita Tekawardi is still relevant to today way of lives. Those culture value of religious, moral, loyalty, ethics, and didactic value could still be implemented in current generation. This is intended to avoid the culture value of ancestor to simply dissappear and even could became the characteristic of Indonesian, especially Javanese people.

Keywords: culture value, Serat Wulang Pandhita Tekawardi

BUGIS SAILING AND TRADING IN TOMINI BAY REGION

Hasanuddin

Abstract

Bugis trading in Tomini bay region was done in supporting of tight tradition about sompeq (wander about). Merchant and sompeq of Bugis leave their land to seek for welfare and glory in Tomini Bay. They used traditional ship that became the core of economical life in Tomini Bay through beach and river sailing. The importance commodity was produced mostly by merchant communities such as gold, slave, and scale of turtle, tripang, yellow sandalwood, copra, resin, and rattan. Those commodities were marketed to Ternate, Singapore, and Makassar. VOC reign and then Dutch Indies had been rivals for Bugis merchants in selling gold and slave. Although there was a policy for Bugis traders to limit their activities, but Bugis traders still held and mastered in trading, particularly for gold and slave. This factor stimulated emerge of Bugis districts and some of them were colonized. Bugis traders held political hegemony de facto and economy in Tomini Bay. This research was conducted using library research and analytical description method by describing events to their parts in understanding the role of Bugis traders in trading line and their power in Tomini Bay.

Keywords: Bugis, Trading, Tomini Bay, Dutch Indies Government.

THE BATTLE OF KARANG KEDAWUNG 1949: GUGURNYA LETNAN KOLONEL MOCHAMMAD SROEDJI

Ratna Endang Widuatie

Abstract

This article describes about struggle of Lieutenant Colonel Mochammad Sroedji, Commander, 3rd Brigade "Damarwulan" during the War of Independence. Sroedji was a former volunteer officer of Defenders of the Homeland during the Japanese occupation. The spirit of struggle in the early days of independence prompted youth like Sroedji to join the Republican armed forces, that were still looking for ideal format. As brigade-level commander, Sroedji has important role in East Java's front that significantly contributed to Indonesian sovereignty. Twice Dutch Military Aggression showing Sroedji's great leadership under lack of weapons and ammunitions, soldier professionalism issue, civil-military relation, and logistical shortage. Lieutenant Colonel Mochammad Sroedji died in the Battle of Karang Kedawung, February 8, 1949.

Keywords: Sroedji, TNI, struggle, independence, Karang Kedawung.