

Vol 6, No 1, Juli 2023
e-ISSN 2621-928X

Terakreditasi Nomor: 200/M/KPT/2020

Jurnal Panaluungtik

Jurnal Yang Memuat Kajian Gagasan Dan Informasi Tentang Budaya Dan Kehidupan Masa Lalu
(The Journal of Study of Ideas and Information on Culture and Life of the Past)



Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

Vol. 6 No. 1, Juli 2023

Jurnal Panalungtik

Panalungtik berasal dari Bahasa Sunda yang berarti Peneliti. Jurnal Panalungtik memuat artikel arkeologi dan berbagai disiplin lain menyangkut kebudayaan dan kehidupan masa lampau. Artikel merupakan hasil penelitian, kajian, gagasan, dan informasi kepurbakalaan. Jurnal Panalungtik terbit pertama kali pada tahun 2018, diterbitkan secara berkala dua kali dalam satu tahun pada bulan Juli dan Desember.

Keterangan Gambar:
Panil XV Candi Prambanan. (Sumber: Dokumen Jauharatna, 2023)

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Jurnal Panalungtik

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KATA PENGANTAR

Setelah melalui proses panjang akhirnya Jurnal **Panalungtik Volume VI Nomor 1 Tahun 2023** ini dapat diterbitkan. Oleh karena itu sudah sepantasnya kami panjatkan puji syukur kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa yang telah melimpahkan kekuatan dan kesabaran. Jurnal ini hadir untuk mengisi dan memperkaya khazanah ilmu pengetahuan khususnya arkeologi. Edisi Jurnal **Panalungtik** kali ini memuat kajian, gagasan, dan informasi tentang budaya dan kehidupan masa lalu yang ditulis oleh para peneliti, akademisi, praktisi, dan pemerhati budaya masa lalu dari berbagai sudut pandang dan disiplin ilmu. Jurnal **Panalungtik Volume VI Nomor 1 Tahun 2023** memuat lima artikel bertema teknologi dan kesejarahan, ikonografi, ekonomi dalam kaitannya dengan perubahan budaya, serta teknologi infrastruktur masa lampau dari aspek ekologi budaya.

Artikel pertama membahas tentang peristiwa sejarah dalam kaitannya dengan teknologi. Artikel berjudul “*Peran Dalem Lenggana Bangkelung Bagi Kesultanan Mataram: Kajian Naskah Kuno dan Tradisi Lisan*” ditulis oleh Ahmad Rizky Fauzi dan Rina Wahyunita. Dalem Lenggana adalah tokoh yang dikenal masyarakat di wilayah eks Desa Bangkelung/Desa Margaharja, Kecamatan Sukadana, Kabupaten Ciamis, Jawa Barat yang makamnya berada di desa tersebut. Dalem Lenggana adalah penyebar Islam di wilayah Galuh. Ia diperintah Sunan Mangkurat Mangkubuwana dari Mataram untuk melebur tembaga putih dijadikan meriam yang selanjutnya dikenal dengan meriam *Pancawura/Pantjawora* atau dikenal juga dengan nama *Ki Guntur Geni*. Meriam ini sekarang berada di halaman depan Pagelaran Keraton Surakarta.

Artikel kedua berjudul “*Perbandingan Penggambaran Tokoh Hanuman Pada Relief Candi Masa Hindu-Buddha (9-15 M)*” ditulis oleh Radila Adwina, Katrynada Jauharatna, dan Irfan Mahmud. Tokoh Hanuman muncul dalam cerita Ramayana yang dipahatkan pada beberapa candi antara lain Candi Prambanan, Candi Panataran, Candi Yudha, dan Candi Sukuh. Penggambaran Hanuman pada awalnya berupa seekor kera seperti manusia yang tidak mengenakan hiasan ataupun pakaian. Masa selanjutnya, Hanuman digambarkan dengan hiasan yang raya dan ciri atribut lain yang menggambarkan kualitas dirinya.

Artikel ketiga berjudul “*Perahu Tongkang: Bagian Tak Terpisahkan dari Kehidupan Masyarakat Desa Kemang Bejalu, Banyuasin*”. Artikel ini ditulis oleh Suheri dan Farida Ratu Wargadalem. Masyarakat pengrajin perahu tongkang di desa tersebut mengalami perubahan dalam teknologi pembuatan perahu tongkang. Kemahiran yang didapatkan melalui belajar tentang teknologi masa lampau dari kelompok masyarakat lain menjadikan usaha itu mengalami peningkatan sehingga perekonomiannya pun meningkat.

Selanjutnya Desril Riva Shanti, Arif Saeful Bahri, dan Indra Riadi menyajikan artikel berjudul “*Pola Asuh Orang Tua Keturunan Etnis Tionghoa Dalam Memberikan Pengarahan Kepada Generasi Berikutnya di Kabupaten Ciamis*”. Sebagaimana di kota lain, etnis Tionghoa dapat juga dijumpai di Ciamis. Dalam mempertahankan tradisi, mereka mewariskannya kepada generasi penerus. Pola asuh orang tua kepada anak ada tiga macam. Etnis Tionghoa totok cenderung menggunakan pola asuh otoriter, sedangkan untuk etnis Tionghoa peranakan kelas menengah bawah cenderung menggunakan pola asuh permisif, dan etnis Tionghoa peranakan kelas menengah atas menggunakan pola asuh demokratis.

Artikel terakhir berjudul “*Persebaran Bangunan Dam di Bali Pada Abad Ke-20*” ditulis oleh Si Gede Bandem Kamandalu, I Nyoman Wardi, dan Coleta Palupi Titasari. Pemerintah kolonial Hindia Belanda tidak hanya fokus di Jawa dan Sumatera. Bali tidak luput dari eksploitasi untuk meningkatkan hasil bumi. Kebijakan politik etis meninggalkan jejak fisik

berupa dam. Pemerintah kolonial telah membangun beberapa dam di tiga aliran sungai yaitu dam Kedewatan, dam Mambal, dam Peraupan, dan dam Oongan di aliran Sungai Ayung; di aliran Sungai Pakerisan dibangun dam Pejeng; serta dam Bekutel dan dam Sidembunut dibangun di aliran Sungai Melangit. Secara teknis pembangunan dam memerlukan upaya adaptasi terhadap kondisi lingkungan dengan cara memodifikasi aliran sungai. Selain itu, dalam pembangunan dam juga memerhatikan konteks masa lalu dari peradaban subak.

Demikian kelima artikel dalam Jurnal **Panalungtik Volume VI No. 1 Tahun 2023**, meskipun mengalami keterlambatan terbit, diharapkan artikel-artikel tersebut dapat menambah wawasan serta kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan umumnya dan arkeologi khususnya. Pada kesempatan ini kami sampaikan terima kasih sebesar-besarnya kepada para mitra bestari atas kerja sama, bimbingan, masukan, dan koreksinya sehingga kelima artikel dapat tersaji. Kritik dan saran membangun dari para pembaca sangat diharapkan untuk kemajuan Jurnal **Panalungtik** ini. Harapan kami, media jurnal ilmiah ini akan konsisten dan kontinyu menerbitkan artikel-artikel yang semakin tajam untuk kemajuan dan pengembangan ilmu budaya.

Salam,

Redaksi Jurnal **Panalungtik**

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DDC: 930.1

Ahmad Rizky Fauzi and Rina Wahyunita

The Role of Dalem Lenggana Bangkelung for the Mataram Sultanate: A Study of Ancient Manuscripts and Oral Traditions

Jurnal Panalungtik Vol 6 (1), Juli 2023: p. 1 – 20

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55981/panalungtik.2023.770>

DalemLenggana is less known in the history of Galuh and Mataram. This article discusses the ancient texts and oral traditions that were spread in society and associated to their role in the government at that time. The problem posed was how DalemLenggana's role in the government at that time was seen from ancient texts, K.F. Holle's study titled *Geschiedenis der Preanger-Regentschappen*, oral traditions and relics in the form of cannons. Studies on the manufacturer of Pancawura/Guntur Geni cannons are still rare. This problem will be solved by using descriptive qualitative method. The collected data were then compared to see the condition of Galuh and Mataram at that time. The data comparison also used to determine the range of existence. Based on existing historical data, it shows that DalemLenggana was the founder and first leader of the Bangkelung region who had an important role for the Mataram Sultanate in the fields of government and military affairs. DalemLenggana was later appointed by Amangkurat I as Lurah/Roerah and received the title "Dalem" which is at the level of Regent. Bangkelung was once a regency-level area around 1645 –1704 AD.

Keywords: Dalem Lenggana, Bangkelung, Mataram, Ancient Manuscripts

DDC: 930.1

Radila Adwina, Katrynada Jauharatna, and M. Irfan Mahmud

Comparison of Hanuman Figures Depicted on Reliefs during the Hindu-Buddhist Period (9-15 AD)

Jurnal Panalungtik Vol 6 (1), Juli 2023: p. 21 – 37

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55981/panalungtik.2023.789>

This study attempt to provide an overview of the Hanuman character's development in the Hindu-Buddhist period's reliefs. Hanuman appears in the Ramayana story that carved on several Java temples, including Prambanan, Panataran, Yudha, and Sukuh. Hanuman is not the main character in the story but can be considered one of the important characters. Initially, the depiction of Hanuman in the reliefs was only in the form of a monkey-like human who didn't wear ornaments or clothes. In later times, Hanuman was depicted with elaborate decorations and other attributes that describe his qualities. This study uses a descriptive-analytical method of the characteristics of Hanuman's character in the reliefs and their comparison with one another. The results of this study show the similarities and differences in the depiction of Hanuman. The similarities are in the basic depiction of Hanuman as a monkey with a long tail and having a face and feet like a monkey's, while the differences are seen in the ornaments and attributes such as the distinctive headaddresses, shoulder straps, bracelets, and caste straps. The visualization in the reliefs is described differently based on the concept of religious teachings practiced in each temple.

Keywords: Relief, Hanuman, Ramayana

DDC: 930.1

Suheri and Farida Ratu Wargadalem

Tongkang Boats and Community Life in Kemang Bejalu Village

Jurnal Panalungtik Vol 6 (1), Juli 2023: p. 38 – 56

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55981/panalungtik.2023.1684>

The problem in this paper is "What are the dynamics of boat building culture and the influence of barge building on the economic and social life of the Kemang Bejalu community?". This article aims "to explain the dynamics of boat-building culture and its influence on the economic and social life of the Kemang Bejalu community". The method used is the historical method, which consists of heuristic source criticism, interpretation and historiography. The results show that the construction of Barge boats must be connected to the urgent need of residents for water transportation facilities. They could fulfil this need because of the people from Meranjat Village, who were known to be experts in processing wood to make houses. They utilized this skill in building boats, and were successful. If initially it was just small boats and ketek, they began to develop barges as time progressed. The excellent quality of the boats made many people interested, both from this village and other villages, so slowly, Kemang Bejalu Village became synonymous with barge boat making. Significant developments occurred after 2010, marked by the use of generator engines, and the presence of highways also made the village grow. Lastly, the arrival of electricity in the area has made it easy for them to increase production. Marketing is also becoming more widespread and accessible by carrying out promotions through social media to reach various areas outside the district. The impact on economic life is that they can meet household needs and send their children to school so that some can reach university. The social field shows that kinship relationships are very prominent because they generally still have family relationships with the same job. The barge boat manufacturing industry has significantly improved the population's economy and harmonious relations between families and barge boat owners and workers. The obstacle they face is the increasing distance they need to get wood.

Keywords: Barge, Kemang Bejalu, water transportation

DDC: 930.1

Desril Riva Shanti, Arif Saeful Bahri, and Indra Riadi

Parenting Patterns of Parents of Chinese Descent in Giving Direction to The Next Generation in Ciamis District

Jurnal Panalungtik Vol 6 (1), Juli 2023: p. 57 – 68

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55981/panalungtik.2023.87>

Ethnic Chinese are a minority community group in Ciamis. Its existence can be seen through the inheritance of existing culture. However, not all Ethnic Chinese families carry out cultural inheritance as they should. This is related to the differences in parenting patterns applied by each family. The purpose of this study is to determine the parenting patterns of ethnic Chinese parents in Ciamis. The method in this research is a qualitative research method. The concept used is the concept of culture according to Koentjaraningrat, that society is a complex system consisting of parts that are interconnected and dependent on each other, and each part has a significant effect on the other parts. The results showed that there are three types of parenting patterns: democratic, authoritarian, and permissive. In this study, it was found that totok Chinese families tend to use authoritarian parenting, while lower middle class peranakan Chinese families tend to use permissive parenting, and upper middle class peranakan Chinese families use democratic parenting.

Keywords: parenting, ethnic Chinese descent, direction, next generation.

DDC: 930.1

Si Gede Bandem Kamandalu, I Nyoman Wardi, and Coleta Palupi Titasari

Distribution of Dam Buildings in Bali of 20th Century

***Jurnal Panalungtik* Vol 6 (1), Juli 2023: p. 69 – 82**

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55981/panalungtik.2023.2558>

The Ethical Politics implemented by the Dutch at the beginning of the 20th century was an effort made to "give back" to the Indonesian State. Bali, as a Dutch colony, was also influenced by the policies of this political system. The construction of the dam is one of the things that indicates this. This research was conducted to answer what factors influenced the Dutch in building a dam, and whether there was a connection with irrigation activities carried out by pre-colonial Balinese society. The research method used in this research is a qualitative method, this method prioritizes comprehensive observation of a phenomenon. Primary data to answer these problems was obtained through a process of literature study, interviews and observation. The data that has been collected is then processed using contextual and descriptive-qualitative analysis. Cultural ecology theory and location theory are also used in this research to assist the author in interpreting phenomena found in the field. The results of this research show that there are several factors that influence the construction of a dam, namely ecological factors and cultural sustainability. This means that in building a dam the Dutch colonial government still paid attention to the pre-colonial Subak civilization.

Keywords: dam distribution, irrigation, dutch colonial, Bali

Ucapan Terima Kasih

Redaksi Jurnal Panalungtik mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Mitra Bestari

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Atas telaah keilmiahan yang dilakukan guna peningkatan kualitas penerbitan Jurnal **Panalungtik Volume VI Nomor 1 Tahun 2023**. Semoga sumbangan pemikirannya bermanfaat bagi pengembangan ilmu khususnya arkeologi.

Redaksi Jurnal Panalungtik