Vol 15, No 2, November 2026
p-ISSN 2252-3758
e-ISSN 2528-3618

PURBAWIDYA

Terakreditasi Peringkat SINTA 2:
Berdasarkan SK Dirjen Riset dan Pengembangan KEMENDIKTISAINTEK
Nomor: 10/C/C3/DT.05.00/2025



Yayasan Mandala Purbawidya Buana
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https://ejournal.brin.go.id/purbawidya/

Gambar Sampul:

Candi Muaratakus, Jambi (Dokumentasi: Hanifah Ikhsani, 2025)

Vol. 15 (2) November 2026 e–ISSN 2528-3618

PURBAWIDYA

Terakreditasi PERINGKAT 2
SK Dirjen Riset dan Pengembangan KEMENDIKTISAINTEK Nomor: 10/C/C3/DT.05.00/2025
Berlaku sampai 2028

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Jurnal Purbawidya volume 15 (2) November 2026 menerbitkan tigapuluhsatu artikel hasil penelitian dan pengembangan bidang Kebudayaan dengan berbagai tema.

Dewan Redaksi mengucapkan terima kasih atas kerja sama, waktu, saran, koreksi, masukan para mitra bestari dan editor bahasa sehingga semua tulisan tersebut dapat diterbitkan di jurnal Purbawidya Volume 15 (2) November 2026.

Perlu kami sampaikan, terhitung mulai penerbitan Volume 16 tahun 2027, Purbawidya terbit 3 (tiga) kali setahun, yaitu di bulan **April, Agustus, dan Desember**.

Bandung, November 2026
Redaksi Purbawidya

Vol. 15 (1) Juni 2026 e–ISSN 2528-3618

PURBAWIDYA

Terakreditasi PERINGKAT 2

SK Dirjen Riset dan Pengembangan KEMENDIKTISAINTEK Nomor: 10/C/C3/DT.05.00/2025

Berlaku sampai 2028

Daftar Isi

	Pengantar Redaksi	v
	Daftar Isi	vi - ix
	Ucapan Terima kasih	x – xi
	Abstrak	xii - xxx
24	**Analisis Komparatif Ragam Hias Gerabah Dari Situs-Situs Prasejarah Di Wilayah Adat Domberai dan Bomberai, Papua** Adi Dian Setiawan, Anggraeni, M. Dziyaul F. Arrozain, Sri Chiirulia Sukandar, Dwi Yani Yuniawati-Umar, dan Marlon Nicolay Ramon Ririmase DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16112	441 - 462
25	**Pemanfaatan Fotogrameteri Udara Dalam Dokumentasi Digital Pendukung Pelestarian Arkeologis Situs Candi Muara Takus, Riau, Sumatra** Hanifah Ikhsani, Muhammad Ikhwan, dan Emy Sadjati DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.13736	463 - 478
26	**Dinamika Reformasi Politik Lokal: Kontestasi Elite dalam Pembentukan Provinsi Banten, 1998 – 2000** Suci Fitri Setiarini, Singgih Tri Sulistiyono, dan Haryono Rinardi DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.14693	479 – 499
27	**Video Dokumenter Sebagai Media Edukasi: Studi Kasus Rumah Batik Palbatu Jakarta Dalam Meningkatkan Apresiasi Warisan Batik Indonesia** Jesita Sani, Muhammad Yudhi Rezaldi DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.160009	500 - 519
28	**Etika Pemerintahan Awal Republik Indonesia Dan Piagam Madinah: Kajian Historis-Komparatif** Ahmad Adnan, Imam Moesta'in, Sunaryanto, Dan Muqoddam Cholil DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15540	520 – 539
29	**Majalah Kutilang Dan Pembentukan Subjektivitas Anak Pada Masa 1964** Noval Mohammad Safari, Dedi Koswara, Dan Retty Isnendes DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16103	540 - 568

30 **Kajian Teoretis Perolehan Sisa Tumbuhan Pada Wadah Peripih Di Candi Perwara Situs Candi Sewu** 569 - 597
M. Dziyaul F. Arrozain, Adi Dian Setiawan, Wiwing Wimbo Widayanti, dan Anggraeni
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.14988

31 **Pesisir Selatan: Potensi Dan Budaya Pantai Apra, Kecamatan Sindangbarang, Kabupaten Cianjur, Jawa Barat** 598 - 620
Dina Sri Astuti, Yayat Sudaryat, Dan Hernawan
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16077

32 **Mitigasi Bencana Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Sunda: Kajian Etnografis Masyarakat Adat Kampung Naga** 621 – 651
Mardani, Agung Purnama, dan Andri Nurjaman
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16007

33 **Transmisi Pengetahuan Tradisional Dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat Kasepuhan Ciptagelar di Tengah Arus Modernisasi** 652 – 667
Mila Nursolah, Usep Kuswari, Haris Santosa Nugraha, dan Zulfikar Alamsyah
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16061

34 **Strategi Komunikasi Budaya Dalam Masyarakat Sunda Bogor Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Tri Tangtu Di Era Digitalisasi** 668 – 688
Muslim, Muhammad Reza, Yuyus Rustandi, Jordy Satria Widodo, dan Saprudin
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15922

35 **Unleashing Trade Secrets of Mesopotamia: Ancient To Modern Era** 689 – 711
Acharya Balkrishna, Rashmi Mittal
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.14324

36 **Jenis-Jenis Pajak Di Wilayah Tamblingan Kuna Berdasarkan Prasasti Bali Kuna Abad X-XIV** 712 – 732
Luh Suwita Utami, Ni Kadek Sri Sumiartini
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.14764

37 **Analysis Of Laser Scanner Intensity Data For The Identification Of Cave Art** 733 - 751
Mochammmad Reza Fadhilah, Gusti Ayu Jessy Kartini, Adhi Agus Oktaviana, dan Dewangga Eka Mahardian
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16675

38 **Dari Industrialisasi Ke Modifikasi Warisan: Transformasi Pabrik Citronella Tawangmangu, 1960-2018** 752 - 773
Selasih Cahyani Hapsari, Yety Rochwulaningsih, dan Haryono Rinardi
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16059

39 **Anglofil Di Hindia: Kritik Jacobus Rudolph Razoux Kühr Terhadap Kolonialisme Belanda** 774 - 792

Muhammad Miqdad Rojab Munigar, Awaludin Nugraha, Dan Nani Darmayanti
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15475

40 **Praktik Ekonomi Sebagai Fakta Sosial: Analisis Durkheimian Pada Masyarakat Adat Cireundeu, Indonesia** 793 – 821

Iwan Purwanto, Moch. Rizky Arrafi Adam, Syaripulloh
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15971

41 **Penciptaan Koreografi Berbasis Fabel Relief Candi Sojiwan Untuk Pembelajaran Tari Di Sekolah Dasar** 822 – 844

Supriyadi Hasto Nugroho, Uli Rizky Nareswari, Dan Silih Wigaringtyas
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.13588

42 ***Historical Landscape* Banda Neira: Pendekatan Nilai Penting Arkeologi Dalam Perencanaan Pariwisata Sejarah Berbasis Tinggalan Budaya** 845 – 863

Dwi Sumaiyyah Makmur, Zulhajnie Wildayanti Limpas, dan Asti Ayuningsih
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16822

43 **Tenun Pagatan Sebagai Artefak Diaspora Bugis Dalam Jaringan Perdagangan Maritim Nusantara** 864 - 883

Laila Abdul Jalil, Mifani S Manalu, Andreas Satria Wibowo, Dan Panji Syofiadisna
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16734

44 **Memori Kolektif Nyonya Lasem: Transformasi Ruang Privat Menjadi Museum Berbasis Komunitas, 2016-2024** 884 - 902

Putri Nur Elysa, Alamsyah, Dan Siti Maziyah
Purbawidya Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, Pp 884 – 902
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16000

45 **Ancient Tombstones In Tonjong, Brebes, Central Java: A Study Of Form And Decorative Arts** 903 – 920

Muthia Zahri Mardhiyah, Isman Pratama Nasution, Adhi Agus Oktaviana, And Laily Mamdhuhah
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16068

46 **Sekanak Sebagai Warisan Kota Tua Palembang: Transformasi Guguk Depaten Menjadi Kawasan Perniagaan Awal Abad Ke-20** 921 – 946

Helen Susanti, Farida R. Wargadalem, dan Putu Dyah Pradnya Paramitha
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16682

47 **Historiografi Dan Heritageisasi Dalam Pembentukan Popularitas Ibunda Presiden Sukarno** 947 – 964

I Nyoman Darma Putra, I Putu Mardika
Purbawidya Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, Pp 947 – 964
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16925

48 **Identifikasi Awal Tinggalan Dua Kapal Karam Besi Di Pesisir Timur Pulau Bintan: Potensi Keterkaitan Dengan Kapal *Liberty Class*, *Ss Valley Forge*** 965 - 993

Mochammad Fauzi Hendrawan, Alqiz Lukman, Ahmad Surya Ramadhan, Muslim Dimas Khoiru Dhony, Lolita Refani Lumban Tobing, Stanov Purnawibowo, Rio Martadi Susetyo, Wan Zakaria, Yosi Yosua Wibiksana, dan Aulia Rahman
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16782

49 **Genealogi, Akulturasi, Dan Identitas: Sejarah Empat Seni Pertunjukan Tradisional Di Kabupaten Subang, Masa Kolonial Hingga Masa Kini** 994 - 1015
Nurmaria, Anggi Agustian
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.15476

50 **Evidence Of *Pikukuh Tilu* Philosophy: Analysis of Land Use Sustainability in The Baduy Indigenous Area** 1018 - 1032
Hermawan Setiawan, Zaharah, Ulfah Fajarini, and Mochammad Noviadi Nugroho
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16247

51 **Suku Anak Dalam Dan Konsesi Lahan Perkebunan Dengan Pt. Asiatic Persada 2011-2014** 1033 - 1050
Randy Maulanda, Singgih Tri Sulistiyono, dan Yety Rochwulaningsih
Purbawidya Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, Pp 1033 - 1050
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16873

52 **Pendopo Si Panji Banyumas: A Study of Iconography and Iconology in The Context of Banyumas Culture** 1051 - 1077
Sidik Fauji, Fariz Nizar, Naufal Kresna Diwangkara
Purbawidya Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, Pp 1033 - 1050
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16267

53 **Collective Memory Of I.H. Doko And H.A. Koroh From Nusa Tenggara Timur (1980s-2018)** 1078 - 1088
Dwi Mulyatari, Syahidah Sumayyah Rahman
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.16267

54 **Dari Okupasi Gua Menuju Sistem Permukiman Prasejarah: Pergeseran Paradigma Kajian Hunian Holosen** 1089 - 1106
Indah Asikin Nurani, R. Cecep Eka Permana, Thomas Sutikna
Purbawidya Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, Pp 1033 - 1050
Doi: Https://Doi.Org/10.55981/Purbawidya.2026.17234

ABSTRACT

DDC: 930.1

ANALISIS KOMPARATIF RAGAM HIAS GERABAH DARI SITUS-SITUS PRASEJARAH DI WILAYAH ADAT DOMBERAI DAN BOMBERAI, PAPUA

Adi Dian Setiawan, Anggraeni, M. Dziyaul F. Arrozain, Sri Chiirulia Sukandar,
Dwi Yani Yuniawati-Umar, dan Marlon Nicolay Ramon Ririmase

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 441 – 462
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16112

Abstract

The western region of Papua Island is rich in prehistoric sites that yield potsherds. The sites in this region are currently located in two customary territories, i.e. Bomberai and Domberai. The potsherds found at sites in both customary territories display a variety of unique decorative motifs. Some decorative motifs are characteristic of a particular site, whilst others appear across several different sites. A total of 109 decorated potsherds were sampled from eight sites in the Bomberai and Domberai regions. The variation of these decorative motifs was described and analyzed based on two categories, such as decorative elements and motifs. After the basic elements forming the decorative motifs on the pottery were identified, a statistical analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between decorative motifs across sites in both customary territories. The results of this study indicate that some potsherds from the eight sites in the Bomberai and Domberai customary territories share similarities in decorative elements and motifs, whilst some potsherds show differences due to variations in elements and in the combinations of elements that form the decorative motifs. The similarities or differences in the decorative elements and motifs of the potsherds are not related to the locations of the sites within traditional territories, whether in Bomberai or Domberai.

Keywords*: pottery; decorative elements; decorative motifs; Bomberai; Domberai*

DDC: 930.1

PEMANFAATAN FOTOGRAMETERI UDARA DALAM DOKUMENTASI DIGITAL PENDUKUNG PELESTARIAN ARKEOLOGIS SITUS CANDI MUARA TAKUS, RIAU, SUMATRA

Hanifah Ikhsani, Muhammad Ikhwan, dan Emy Sadjati

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 463 – 478
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.13736

Abstract

This study examines the application of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)-based aerial photogrammetry for digital documentation supporting archaeological preservation at the Muara Takus Temple Site, Riau, Indonesia. High-resolution aerial imagery was acquired using a DJI Phantom 4 UAV at an altitude of 100 m and processed into orthomosaic datasets with a spatial resolution of 2.75 cm/pixel. Geometric accuracy was evaluated through comparisons between photogrammetric measurements and field observations using Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) analysis. The results demonstrate high spatial reliability, with an overall accuracy of 98.67%, indicating that UAV photogrammetry provides precise spatial representations of archaeological structures and surrounding landscape features. The generated data supports detailed spatial interpretation, long-term monitoring, and non-destructive documentation of cultural heritage landscapes. These findings highlight the potential of UAV photogrammetry as an efficient

geospatial approach for sustainable archaeological preservation and digital heritage management.

Keywords: *Archaeological Mapping; Digital Heritage; Drone; Spatial Accuracy; Temple; Photogrammetry*

DDC: 930.1

DINAMIKA REFORMASI POLITIK LOKAL: KONTESTASI ELITE DALAM PEMBENTUKAN PROVINSI BANTEN, 1998 – 2000

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 479 – 499
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.14693

Abstract

This article examines the turning point in the formation of Banten Province within the context of the 1998 Reformasi as part of the dynamics of local political history in post–New Order Indonesia. It employs the historical method, encompassing heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography, to trace the long process leading to Banten's emergence as a new administrative entity. The formation of Banten Province originated from demands for regional division driven by identity differences between the Bantenese and the Sundanese of Priangan, uneven development, and regional marginalization within the governmental structure of West Java since the Old Order era. However, the 1998 Reformasi opened broader political space, enabling previously constrained aspirations to be articulated in a more organized and open manner. In subsequent developments, the process was shaped by elite contestation at local and regional levels, as well as negotiations with the central government. Civil society consolidation, the strategic role of local elites, and the shift of the struggle into the national political arena also played significant roles in shaping the process. The findings show that the formation of Banten Province was not merely an administrative process, but rather the result of interactions between bottom-up social pressures and elite political strategies in utilizing opportunities during the Reformasi transition. Therefore, regional division can be understood as a reflection of changes in Indonesia's power structure and political configuration.

Keywords**:** Reformasi 1998*; regional expansion; elite contestation; Banten Province*

DDC: 930.1

VIDEO DOKUMENTER SEBAGAI MEDIA EDUKASI: STUDI KASUS RUMAH BATIK PALBATU JAKARTA DALAM MENINGKATKAN APRESIASI WARISAN BATIK INDONESIA

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 500 – 519
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.160009

Abstract

Batik is an Indonesian cultural heritage that embodies historical, artistic, and cultural values, making its preservation an important effort. Documentary films have the potential to serve as educational media by integrating visual, audio, and narrative elements to communicate cultural knowledge effectively. This study aims to analyze the Rumah Batik Palbatu documentary as a cultural education medium and examine how cinematographic elements contribute to the representation of batik preservation. A descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design

was employed. Data were collected through observation, interviews, documentation, video content analysis, and validated using methodological triangulation. The findings indicate that the documentary consistently represents the batik-making process, educational activities, and cultural preservation practices in accordance with actual conditions. Cinematographic elements, including shot size, camera angle, camera movement, visual composition, narration, and audio, support the delivery of cultural information in a clear and engaging manner. These findings suggest that documentary films have the potential to function as educational media for introducing batik and promoting cultural awareness. However, this study is limited to the analysis of documentary production and representation and does not directly measure changes in audience appreciation or responses.

Keywords: *batik; cultural preservation; disability; documentary video; educational media*

DDC: 930.1

ETIKA PEMERINTAHAN AWAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA DAN PIAGAM MADINAH: KAJIAN HISTORIS-KOMPARATIF

Ahmad Adnan, Imam Moesta'in, Sunaryanto, dan Muqoddam Cholil

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 520 – 539
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15540

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the relationship between the ethics of governance during the early period of the Republic of Indonesia (1945–1959) and the principles embodied in the Medina Charter within the framework of Pancasila democracy. Previous studies have tended to position the Medina Charter as a normative or general comparative model, thus lacking a specific examination of its historical and ethical relevance to the formation of early Indonesian governance. This research employs a comparative historical approach based on library research, utilizing content analysis and hermeneutic interpretation of historical sources and political literature. The findings indicate that the ethics of governance in the early Republic of Indonesia demonstrate a pattern of ethical convergence in political practices for managing a plural society, particularly in the principles of deliberation, unity, and social justice. These findings suggest that the Medina Charter should not be understood as an institutional model adopted by Indonesia, but rather as a historical-ethical reference that enriches the moral foundation of Pancasila democracy. This study contributes to the discourse on the relationship between religion and politics by offering a historical-ethical approach that positions the Medina Charter as an interpretive framework for understanding the formation of governance ethics in Indonesia.

Keywords**:** *history; Indonesia; pancasila; politics; Medina Charter*

DDC: 930.1

MAJALAH KUTILANG DAN PEMBENTUKAN SUBJEKTIVITAS ANAK PADA MASA 1964

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 540 – 568
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16103

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the representation of social values in the short stories published in Kutilang Magazine, Volume IV (1964), and to explain how these values shaped children's habits, morality, and subjectivity through Michel Foucault's perspective. This research employed a qualitative approach using Foucauldian discourse analysis on 29 short stories published in Kutilang Magazine, Volume IV (1964). The data were analyzed through identification,

classification, interpretation, and discourse analysis based on the concepts of power relations, normalization, and subject formation. The findings reveal that the short stories represent various social values, including social concern, social equality, family, struggle, independence, nationalism, honesty, and poverty. These values are constructed through characters, conflicts, and narratives that repeatedly portray the image of the ideal child. From a Foucauldian perspective, such repetition functions as a mechanism of normalization that shapes children's self-discipline and subjectivity through the internalization of social values. Therefore, Kutilang Magazine can be understood not only as a medium of children's literature but also as a discursive practice that contributed to the formation of children's morality, social values, and behavior in Indonesia during the 1960s.

Keywords: *Kutilang magazine; children's literature; Michel Foucault; discipline; children's subjectivity; revolutionary culture.*

DDC: 930.1

KAJIAN TEORETIS PEROLEHAN SISA TUMBUHAN PADA WADAH PERIPIH DI CANDI PERWARA SITUS CANDI SEWU

M. Dziyaul F. Arrozain, Adi Dian Setiawan, Wiwing Wimbo Widayanti, dan Anggraeni

PURBAWIDYAVol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 569 – 597
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.14988

Abstract

The plant is one of the consecration deposits (peripih) planted under the temple foundation. However, plant remains are rarely found because they decompose easily. This research aims to provide a theoretical basis for the potential presence of plant remains in the consecration deposit containers. This study used the consecration deposit container from the Perwara IV/37 Temple at the Sewu Temple Site. The method was based on a literature review of plant taphonomy and the consecration deposit planting ceremony, combined with the excavation context. The results of this study indicate that the position and condition of the consecration deposit container, as well as soil contamination, can affect the potential for obtaining plant consecration deposit remains. The Perwara IV/37 consecration deposit container is considered to have high potential due to its primary context and intact condition, which allows the plant to be preserved. In addition, soil contamination must be considered by carefully extracting macroscopic and microscopic plant remains. These results suggest that the peripih container can be further studied through laboratory analysis. In conclusion, the procedures and justifications produced in this study are expected to serve as a reference for assessing the presence of plant remains in other peripih containers.

Keywords: *plant peripih remains; plant taphonomy; sewu temple; archaeobotany*

DDC: 930.1

PESISIR SELATAN: POTENSI DAN BUDAYA PANTAI APRA, KECAMATAN SINDANGBARANG, KABUPATEN CIANJUR, JAWA BARAT

Dina Sri Astuti, Yayat Sudaryat, dan Hernawan

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 598 – 620
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16077

Abstract

This article aims to identify the cultural elements of Apra Beach in Sindangbarang that can support the management and development of coastal potential. The study employed a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, involving coastal communities as the

primary research subjects. Data were collected through observation, semi-structured interviews, and documentation. The findings indicate that Apra Beach, located in Sindangbarang District, Cianjur Regency, possesses significant potential for regional management and development, particularly in the tourism sector. The cultural heritage preserved by the local community serves as a distinctive attraction that supports the management and development of the area. The cultural elements identified at Apra Beach include the religious system, social organization system, knowledge system, language, arts, livelihood system, and technological system.

Keywords: *Apra Beach, Culture, Potential.*

DDC: 930.1

MITIGASI BENCANA BERBASIS KEARIFAN LOKAL SUNDA: KAJIAN ETNOGRAFIS MASYARAKAT ADAT KAMPUNG NAGA

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 621 – 651
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16007

Abstract

This study aims to examine the forms of disaster mitigation practiced by the indigenous community of Kampung Naga based on local wisdom. This is a qualitative study that employs ethnographic methods with an emic approach to conduct an in-depth examination of disaster mitigation practices based on local wisdom among the indigenous community of Kampung Naga, Tasikmalaya Regency. Data collection was conducted comprehensively through three main instruments: direct participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and a review of scientific literature and official disaster reports. Data analysis applied the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model, which includes the stages of data reduction, descriptive narrative ethnographic data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The reliability and validity of the findings were ensured through prolonged engagement, persistent observation, and triangulation of sources and data. The research focuses on understanding collective actions, oral traditions, spatial rules, and the vernacular structures of the community as instruments for mitigating geological, geomorphological, and hydrometeorological hazards in the region. The research findings show that disaster mitigation in Kampung Naga is achieved through a village layout and community behaviors that are in harmony with nature. Traditional stilt houses made of stone, wood, bamboo, and thatched roofs—built without nails—serve as a form of earthquake and flood mitigation, while the design of the "bilik sasag" kitchens reduce the risk of fire. The preservation of the "leuweung kramat" and "leuweung larangan" forests, as well as the Ciwulan River, helps mitigate landslides, floods, and droughts. Food security is ensured through the existence of "Leuit" (rice granaries) and traditional medicine practiced by "Paraji." This demonstrates that the local wisdom of Kampung Naga constitutes a comprehensive disaster mitigation system that is relevant for application in today's disaster context, particularly in Indonesia. The novelty of this research lies in the finding that Kampung Naga's community mitigation system is not merely an adaptation to the environment but an integrated socio-ecological system encompassing land use planning, traditional architecture, customary forest management, and the "pikukuh" values.

Keywords*: Disaster Mitigation, Kampung Naga, Local Wisdom*

DDC: 930.1

TRANSMISI PENGETAHUAN TRADISIONAL DALAM KEHIDUPAN MASYARAKAT KASEPUHAN CIPTAGELAR DI TENGAH ARUS MODERNISASI

Mila Nursolah, Usep Kuswari, Haris Santosa Nugraha, dan Zulfikar Alamsyah

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 652 – 667
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16061

Abstract

In an era where modernization often erodes indigenous tradition, Kampung Adat Ciptagelar stands as a rare exception, a community that embraces progress without abandoning its roots. This study investigates the knowledge systems that exist within the Kasepuhan Ciptagelar community in Sukabumi Regency, West Java. Employing a qualitative descriptive-analytic method through direct interviews and observation, this research identifies two coexisting knowledge systems: a traditional system passed down through generations, encompassing agricultural knowledge, astronomical understanding, and nature-based health practices; and a modern system acquired through formal education spanning from early childhood to university level. Rather than conflicting, these two systems are harmoniously acculturated into the fabric of daily life. The findings suggest that the Kasepuhan Ciptagelar community has successfully constructed an adaptive identity, one that preserves ancestral local wisdom while critically and selectively engaging with the demands of modernity.

Keywords: *Acculturation; Ciptagelar; Indegenous Village; Knowledge System; Local Wisdom*

DDC: 930.1

STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA DALAM MASYARAKAT SUNDA BOGOR BERBASIS KEARIFAN LOKAL TRI TANGTU DI ERA DIGITALISASI

Muslim, Muhammad Reza, Yuyus Rustandi, Jordy Satria Widodo, dan Saprudin

PURBAWIDYAVol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 668 – 688
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15922

Abstract

This research examines the cultural communication strategies of the Sundanese people of Bogor based on the local wisdom of Tri Tangtu in the digital era. This research is important because digital media expands opportunities for cultural transmission, but at the same time encourages simplification, fragmentation and reinterpretation of local cultural values. This research explores how Tri Tangtu as a philosophical framework that emphasizes the harmony of determination, speech, and lampah is communicated and adapted through digital platforms to reach the younger generation. The research uses a qualitative approach with ethnographic communication methods through field and digital observations as well as in-depth interviews with traditional leaders, cultural community managers and the Sundanese people of Bogor. The research results show three main findings, namely a hybrid communication strategy that integrates traditional values with digital media practices; adaptation and reinterpretation of cultural messages into concise, visual and appropriate formats according to platform characteristics; as well as challenges in the form of limited context, algorithm dominance, and fragmentation of content consumption. This research contributes to an understanding of how local philosophical values are negotiated in digital communication practices and how the preservation of local values can go hand in hand with the dynamics of digital media. This research concludes that digital media can expand cultural communication but requires a

negotiation process to maintain the integrity of Tri Tangtu values through collaboration between communities, educational institutions and the government.

Keywords: *cultural communication, digital media, local wisdom, Sundanese community of Bogor, Tri Tangtu*

DDC: 930.1

UNLEASHING TRADE SECRETS OF MESOPOTAMIA: ANCIENT TO MODERN ERA

Acharya Balkrishna, Rashmi Mittal

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 689 – 711
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.14324

Abstract

The Tigris and Euphrates rivers were responsible for the agricultural surplus of Mesopotamia. However, the scarcity of crucial raw materials like metals, timber, and stone induced its dependency on neighbouring countries further encouraging trade. This lead to long-term trade with Anatolia, Iranian plateau, Levant, Persian Gulf, Indus Valley and several other regions of world. Trade consequently became a driving force in Mesopotamian urbanisation, social organisation, and political power. This pivotal aspect of trade has never been studied previously hence there is a great need for better comprehension of the trade networks (land and river), associated commodities, and institutional procedures through reconstruction using the archaeological and scholarly research to get a glance over the inter-regional relations amongst them. A qualitative historical-analytic approach was undertaken to investigate Mesopotamian trade networks from the fourth to first millennia BCE. Administrative tablets, legal codes, royal inscriptions, seals, and other tangible evidence were studied to provide evidences towards the significance, structure, and development of Mesopotamian trading systems during the Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian, and Assyrian periods. This review article showcases how the scarcity of raw materials in Mesopotamia led to a well-established trade network which persevered even in the face of political upheaval, contributing to long-term economic stability and leaving a lasting mark on the history of international economic system.

Keywords: Mesopotamia, Ancient trade, Cuneiforms, Sumer, Babylon

DDC: 930.1

JENIS-JENIS PAJAK DI WILAYAH TAMBLINGAN KUNA BERDASARKAN PRASASTI BALI KUNA ABAD X-XIV

Luh Suwita Utami, Ni Kadek Sri Sumiartini

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 712 – 732
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.14764

Abstract

The people who lived and operated in the Tamblingan region in the 10th-14th centuries received significant attention from the king who ruled the region. The king provided protection to the community so that they could carry out social and religious activities. Most of the people of Ancient Tamblingan worked as fishermen, farmers, livestock breeders, and special groups who

had metalworking skills. In carrying out these activities, the community was subject to a number of taxes or levies that were considered offerings to the king who had provided protection. Inscriptions provide a number of information regarding this, both in the form of reduced taxes and taxes that were obligatory for the people of the Tamblingan region. The purpose of this study is to identify the types of taxes imposed on the people of the Tamblingan region in the 10th-14th centuries and to analyze how the king established regulations related to taxes in inscriptions. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques through literature study and inscription analysis. The research stages include data collection, data description, data analysis, data interpretation, and drawing conclusions. The data collected is information about taxes and the king's policies towards the people of the Tamblingan region. The data was then described and analyzed qualitatively to identify the types of taxes and tax provisions contained in the inscriptions. Furthermore, the data was interpreted contextually to understand the meaning and tax policies of the period. Conclusions were drawn based on the analyzed and interpreted findings to answer the research questions. This study presents the results of the descriptive-narrative analysis, presenting information regarding taxation regulated in the inscriptions. Based on the analysis of inscriptions mentioning the Tamblingan region in the 10th-4th centuries, residents were required to pay taxes in specific months according to their profession. The tax payment mechanism was regulated by the rulers of the period.

***Keyword**: ancient Balinese inscriptions, ancient Tamblingan region, tax*

DDC: 930.1

ANALYSIS OF LASER SCANNER INTENSITY DATA FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF CAVE ART

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dan Dewangga Eka Mahardian

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 733 – 751
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16675

Abstract

Rock art documentation has traditionally relied on digital photography; however, this approach remains highly dependent on lighting conditions and visual interpretation. This study aims to analyze the differences in intensity value between rock art and surrounding rock surfaces and to evaluate the potential of Terrestrial Laser Scanner (TLS) intensity data as a supporting parameter for rock art[1] documentation and identification. Data were acquired at Leang Ulu Tedong and Leang Tedongnge using a Leica BLK360 TLS and professional digital cameras. Point cloud data were processed in Cloud Compare through Red, Green, Blue (RGB) and intensity visualization, intensity extraction using a grid sampling method, and statistical analysis with a paired sample t-test. Photographic images were enhanced using the DStretch plugin in ImageJ and compared with the point cloud visualizations. The results show that the mean intensity value of rock art areas were consistently lower than those of the surrounding rock surfaces across all observation panels. Statistical analysis indicated that all calculated t-values exceeded the critical t-value ($\alpha = 0.05$), confirming significant differences between the two surface types. Furthermore, the comparison of visualization methods demonstrates that TLS intensity data provide complementary radiometric information, supporting more objective, comprehensive, and reliable rock art documentation and identification.

Keywords: Terrestrial Laser Scanner, Point Cloud Intensity, Rock Art, Cloud Compare, DStretch.

DDC: 930.1

DARI INDUSTRIALISASI KE MODIFIKASI WARISAN: TRANSFORMASI PABRIK CITRONELLA TAWANGMANGU, 1960-2018

Selasih Cahyani Hapsari, Yety Rochwulaningsih, dan Haryono Rinardi

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 752 – 773
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16059

Abstract

This article examines the transformation of the Citronella Factory in Tawangmangu in the period 1960–2018, from a state industrialization project to an educational tourism space based on industrial heritage. This factory was built through Indonesia-Bulgaria cooperation as part of the national industrialization agenda and strengthening the economic base through the production of essential oils. This research uses historical methods through heuristic stages, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography, by utilizing archival sources, literature, physical relics of buildings and interviews. The results of the study show that political changes, economic policies, managerial problems, market instability, and weak production sustainability led to industrial decline and privatization in 1986. Private efforts to revive production were unable to overcome various obstacles so the factory was deindustrialized and ceased operations in. The factory was purchased by the private sector, namely PT Rumah Atsiri Indonesia in 2015, by revitalizing with an adaptive reuse approach that maintains the historical character of the building while presenting a new function as an education, research, tourism, and creative economy space. This transformation shows the process of commodification as an industrial heritage, in which historical value and industrial identity are utilized as a new source of economic value in the context of contemporary tourism

Keywords*: Citronella Plant; Deindustrialization; Industrial Transformation; Commodification of Heritage; Revitalization*

DDC: 930.1

ANGLOFIL DI HINDIA: KRITIK JACOBUS RUDOLPH RAZOUX KÜHR TERHADAP KOLONIALISME BELANDA

Muhammad Miqdad Rojab Munigar, Awaludin Nugraha, dan Nani Darmayanti

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 774 – 792
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15475

Abstract

This article examines the colonial critique expressed by Jacobus Rudolph Razoux Kühr (1882–1958) through his Anglophilia in his journalistic writings in the Dutch East Indies between 1911 and 1918. This article argues that Razoux Kühr's Anglophilia should not be understood merely as a cultural affinity with England, but rather as a discursive strategy used to indirectly challenge Dutch colonial authority. Using a historical method combined with a microhistorical approach and the concept of transference, this study analyzes Razoux Kühr's writings in Sin Po, Pertimbangan, De Indiër, and Perniagaan. The findings indicate that Anglophilia served as a comparative tool used by Razoux Kühr to expose structural inequalities in the Dutch colonial legal, educational, and administrative systems; however, this tool was employed selectively, functioning as a normative benchmark in Sin Po and Pertimbangan. The subsequent phase shifted toward a more direct critique of colonial legitimacy in De Indiër and ceased to appear altogether in Perniagaan, when the conflicts faced by Razoux Kühr no longer concerned comparisons between empires. On this basis, Anglophilia coexisted with —rather than replacing— his direct confrontational stance toward the Dutch. This article contributes to colonial historiography by

highlighting individual subjectivity and intellectual strategies as key elements in articulating colonial resistance at the micro level.

Keywords: *Anglophile, Press Figure, Dutch East Indies*

DDC: 930.1

PRAKTIK EKONOMI SEBAGAI FAKTA SOSIAL: ANALISIS DURKHEIMIAN PADA MASYARAKAT ADAT CIREUNDEU, INDONESIA

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 793 – 821
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15971

Abstract

In the development of modern economic theory, wisdom-based economic activities are still relevant for a sustainable economy. While existing research acknowledges cultural institutions and values, the application of classical sociological theory, especially Durkheim's concept of social facts, remains limited in explaining daily economic practices. The study aims to examine socially embedded economic activities by applying Durkheim's social facts, examining the economic activities of the indigenous people of Cireundeu through the lens of Durkheim's perspective on social fact theory in the Cireundeu Traditional Village. The research method uses a qualitative design with a case study approach, interview data collection techniques, observation and literature studies. Informants were selected purposively based on knowledge of indigenous life, involvement in economic activities, and social roles in the Cireundeu community, while data collection was stopped when additional interviews and observations no longer yielded new substantive information relevant to the focus of the study. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis with an inductive–deductive strategy through five interrelated stages. The credibility of the findings was strengthened through triangulation of sources and methods. The findings revealed that economic practices related to production, consumption, and distribution are governed by external, coercive, and general social forces, which reflect the characteristics of social facts. Cassava-based economic activities and constellation consumption are sustained not by individual preferences but by collectively shared norms, moral obligations, and cultural traditions. The study also identifies the interaction between material and nonmaterial social facts in shaping the practical and symbolic dimensions of economic life. The study contributes to the literature by operationalizing Durkheim's theory of social facts in the domain of economic activity and advancing a socially embedded perspective that integrates institutional, cultural, and normative dimensions. These findings offer new insights into alternative economic systems and highlight the importance of socio-cultural contexts in understanding sustainable and community-based economic practices

Keywords: *Social facts; economic attachments; customary economy; cultural norms; behavior economy*

DDC: 930.1

PENCIPTAAN KOREOGRAFI BERBASIS FABEL RELIEF CANDI SOJIWAN UNTUK PEMBELAJARAN TARI DI SEKOLAH DASAR

Supriyadi Hasto Nugroho, Uli Rizky Nareswari, dan Silih Wigaringtyas

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 822 – 844 ■
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.13588

Abstract

This article discusses the creative process of developing a children's choreography inspired by the fable of a pair of swans, Cakrangga and Cakranggi, depicted on the reliefs of Sojiwan Temple. The study aims to produce a new dance product, test its feasibility, and implement it as enrichment material for dance education at SD Negeri 1 Kebondalem Kidul, Klaten. The primary motivation for this research is the urgent need for dance materials that are developmentally appropriate for elementary school-aged children. The research utilizes a Research and Development (R&D) approach, with the creative process encompassing the stages of exploration, improvisation, evaluation, and composition. To ensure its quality, the dance product was validated by experts in children's dance and choreography. The results indicate that the "Cakrangga Cakranggi" dance successfully integrates the natural behaviors of swans with traditional Surakarta-style dance motifs. Supporting elements include an accompaniment dominated by the kendang (drum) to reinforce rhythmic movement and costumes in white and golden yellow that aesthetically represent the temple's reliefs. Following two validation cycles, the choreography was declared highly feasible for implementation. The results of the implementation involving students in grades III, IV, and V showed a very positive response; students expressed enjoyment and demonstrated a good ability to memorize the movements. Although synchronization between movement and musical rhythm requires further intensive practice to reach an optimal level, this work proves to be an effective, innovative, and local wisdom-based medium for arts education.

Keywords: *creation; children's choreography; fables; dance learning, elementary school*

DDC: 930.1

HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE BANDA NEIRA: PENDEKATAN NILAI PENTING ARKEOLOGI DALAM PERENCANAAN PARIWISATA SEJARAH BERBASIS TINGGALAN BUDAYA

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 845 – 863
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16822

Abstract

Banda Neira holds archaeological remains that represent the history of the global spice trade, yet their use for historical tourism still tends to focus on individual objects. This study aims to formulate the archaeological significance of Banda Neira through a historical landscape perspective as a basis for historical tourism planning grounded in cultural heritage. It employs a qualitative literature review, drawing on journal articles, books, and policy documents that were inventoried, selected, classified, and then analyzed using content analysis and thematic synthesis. The results show that forts, colonial buildings, exile houses, ports, settlements, cemeteries, and nutmeg plantations are interconnected and form a historical landscape that records spice production, trade, colonialism, defense, social life, and the history of the national movement. Through this landscape framework, the values of history, science, education, religion, and culture are formulated in an integrated way as a basis for interpretation and use of

the remains. Tourism planning still faces challenges in management and policy, conservation, changes in function and space, limited infrastructure and accessibility, interpretation, and community involvement. The study recommends area-based planning that integrates significance assessment, unified interpretation, use-based conservation, collaborative governance, and community empowerment. Its contribution is a conceptual framework that positions archaeological significance as the foundation for area-level historical tourism planning.

Keywords: *Historical landscape; Archaeological significance; Banda Neira; Historical tourism; Cultural heritage*

DDC: 930.1

TENUN PAGATAN SEBAGAI ARTEFAK DIASPORA BUGIS DALAM JARINGAN PERDAGANGAN MARITIM NUSANTARA

Laila Abdul Jalil, Mifani S Manalu, Andreas Satria Wibowo, dan Panji Syofiadisna

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 864 - 882
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16734

Abstract

Weaving is one of the important and highly valued products traded in the Indonesian archipelago, alongside spices. Besides being a trade commodity, weaving is also closely related to a community's identity, social status, culture, and artistic expression. The Bugis people who inhabit the Pagatan region in South Kalimantan also developed a weaving culture in the form of Pagatan Weaving. This study examines Pagatan Weaving as part of the material culture that represents the dynamics of the Bugis diaspora within the Indonesian maritime network. So far, weaving studies in Indonesia have tended to position it as a cultural product viewed from aesthetic and symbolic aspects. In this study, Pagatan Weaving is seen as an artifact that can be used as data to reconstruct the mobility and migration of the Bugis people to the Pagatan region in South Kalimantan, examine cultural interactions involving the Bugis and Banjar peoples, and maritime trade connectivity. The method used in this study is an interpretive qualitative approach with a theoretical framework of material culture, diaspora, and cultural diffusion. Data collection was carried out through observation of the Pagatan Weaving collection at the Lambung Mangkurat Museum and literature studies. This study aims to identify the diasporic identity of the Bugis people through Pagatan Weaving as an indicator of cultural interaction within the Indonesian maritime network. The results show that Pagatan Weaving reflects the continuity of the Bugis people's maritime identity through wave and ship motifs produced by the skilled hands of Bugis women, while also demonstrating the adaptation process through the adoption of typical Banjar motifs and colors. The use of imported materials and the hybridity of motifs indicate the involvement of Pagatan Weaving in a broader maritime trade network. This study demonstrates that weaving has great potential as an important data source in maritime archaeological studies in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Bugis diaspora, cultural diffusion, Tenun Pagatan, maritime archaeology, material culture*

DDC: 930.1

MEMORI KOLEKTIF NYONYA LASEM: TRANSFORMASI RUANG PRIVAT MENJADI MUSEUM BERBASIS KOMUNITAS, 2016-2024

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 884 – 902
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16000

Abstract

This article examines the collective memory of Nyonya Lasem as shaped through the transformation of a private space into a community-based museum during the period 2016-2024. The purpose of the study is to explain the background of the establishment of the Nyah Lasem Museum, its development, and the preservation efforts undertaken. This research was conducted using the historical method. Data collection was carried out through field observation, interviews, and literature study. The sources were then subjected to criticism, interpreted, and compiled into a historical narrative. The research findings indicate that the Nyah Lasem Museum is a community-based museum founded by Afnantio Soesantio in 2016. The name "Nyah" or Nyonya" was chosen to represent the Chinese women who once lived in Lasem and played significant roles on the social and cultural life of the community. The Nyah Lasem Museum is able to develop and continuously endeavors to disseminate information about its collections to the public and involve the community through various organized programs as part of its efforts towards the museum's preservation and sustainability.

Keywords: *Collective Memory; Nyah Lasem Museum; Community; Management and Preservation.*

DDC: 930.1

ANCIENT TOMBSTONES IN TONJONG, BREBES, CENTRAL JAVA: A STUDY OF FORM AND DECORATIVE ARTS

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 903 – 920
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16068

Abstract

Ancient tombstones are cultural artifacts strongly associated with human beings. In the Tonjong District of Brebes Regency, Ancient tombstones are distributed along the Pedes River. This study seeks to address two questions: first how the forms and decorative art of these ancient tombstones evolved, and the nature of the relationship between the ancient tombstones and the people associated with them. The study aims to demonstrate that ancient tombstones are not merely objects; rather, they are elements capable of evolving in form and style while maintaining a profound connection to humanity. A three-stage methodology was employed: data collection, data processing, and interpretation. Two primary theoretical frameworks were utilized: the Three Stages of Decorative Art Evolution and Human-Thing Entanglement Theory. The findings reveal an evolution in the form and decoration of ancient tombstones in the Tonjong area, characterized by a trend toward greater simplicity. Furthermore, as cultural agents, humans have imbued these ancient tombstones with deep significance.

Keywords: Ancient Tombstone, Tonjong, Decoration, Brebes, Central Java

DDC: 930.1

SEKANAK SEBAGAI WARISAN KOTA TUA PALEMBANG: TRANSFORMASI GUGUK DEPATEN MENJADI KAWASAN PERNIAGAAN AWAL ABAD KE-20

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 921 - 946
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16682

Abstract

The Sekanak area is a historic district that reinforces Palembang's identity as an old city. From the Palembang Sultanate to the Dutch colonial period, it underwent significant transformation. This study analyzes the shift in Sekanak's function, particularly from Guguk Depaten, originally an aristocratic residential area, into a commercial district in the early 20th century. The research applies historical methods, including heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography, using archival sources, literature, field observations, and interviews. Findings show that during the Sultanate era, Sekanak functioned as an elite river-oriented area with water-based economic activities. In the colonial period, spatial orientation shifted to land, encouraging trade growth and the emergence of commercial buildings such as shophouses. This transformation established Sekanak as an important commercial center. However, it is currently experiencing a decline in quality, requiring revitalization efforts based on historical preservation and strengthening the local economy.

Keywords: *Guguk Depaten; Palembang; Urban History; Sekanak; Heritage Tourism*

DDC: 930.1

HISTORIOGRAFI DAN HERITAGEISASI DALAM PEMBENTUKAN POPULARITAS IBUNDA PRESIDEN SUKARNO

I Nyoman Darma Putra, I Putu Mardika

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 947 – 964
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16925

Abstract

President Sukarno's mother, Ida Ayu Nyoman Rai Serimben, is a prominent figure among the mothers of Indonesian presidents, as reflected in her historiographical representation and heritagization in public life and memory. Historiographical representation is evident in the publication of biographies of Rai Serimben, research articles in academic journals, and mass media coverage. Heritagization is reflected in the designation of her modest childhood home in Singaraja, North Bali, as a cultural heritage site. This article examines the popularization and heritagization of Rai Serimben in Indonesia in general and Bali in particular, tracing her public image from that of a "Village Flower" to her recognition as the "Mother of the Nation." Information about her adolescence, marriage, and later life after Sukarno became President of the Republic of Indonesia is examined to identify the factors that shaped her popularity. Using a qualitative method, this study draws on data collected through a literature review, searches of mass media reports, fieldwork at her birthplace, and interviews with family members. The analysis identifies four factors contributing to Rai Serimben's popularization: President Sukarno, her husband Raden Soekemi, political factors, and Rai Serimben's family. These factors can be examined through two interrelated processes: historiography and heritagization. This study introduces the profile of a woman who began as a homemaker and eventually earned the title "Mother of the Nation," securing an important place in Indonesian history and public memory.

Keywords: *Mother of the Nation; Nyoman Rai Serimben; public memory; heritagization; historiography; Sukarno's mother*

DDC: 930.1

IDENTIFIKASI AWAL TINGGALAN DUA KAPAL KARAM BESI DI PESISIR TIMUR PULAU BINTAN: POTENSI KETERKAITAN DENGAN KAPAL *LIBERTY CLASS, SS VALLEY FORGE*

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 965 - 993
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16782

Abstract

The eastern coast of Bintan Island occupies a strategic position along the international shipping route connecting the Natuna Sea and the Strait of Malacca. This geographical setting has endowed the area with a high potential for maritime cultural heritage, including submerged shipwreck sites. This study aims to identify two iron shipwrecks located off the eastern coast of Bintan Island, evaluate their potential association with the Liberty ship SS Valley Forge, and assess their significance as potential underwater cultural heritage. A non-destructive research approach was employed, consisting of underwater visual surveys, photographic and videographic documentation, GPS coordinate recording, and participatory interviews with local fishermen and divers. The investigation identified two potential underwater cultural heritage sites, namely the Nikoi Shipwreck and the Penyusuk Shipwreck. Based on a comparative analysis of the vessels' morphological characteristics, surviving technical components, site locations, and historical records of maritime accidents, the Penyusuk Shipwreck exhibits strong indications of being the remains of the SS Valley Forge. However, this identification requires further verification through detailed ship architectural analysis, material characterization, and international archival research. The findings demonstrate that both shipwrecks possess considerable scientific, social, and cultural significance, warranting their consideration for designation as protected Cultural Heritage sites under Indonesian law. Such recognition would provide a legal basis for their protection and contribute to the development of sustainable management strategies for Indonesia's underwater cultural heritage.

Keywords: *Bintan Island; Liberty ship; maritime cultural heritage; shipwreck; SS Valley Forge; underwater archaeology*

DDC: 930.1

GENEALOGI, AKULTURASI, DAN IDENTITAS: SEJARAH EMPAT SENI PERTUNJUKAN TRADISIONAL DI KABUPATEN SUBANG, MASA KOLONIAL HINGGA MASA KINI

Nurmaria, Anggi Agustian

PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 994 – 1015
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.15476

Abstract

This study aims to reconstruct the history of the development of performing arts in Subang Regency from the colonial period to the present, and to analyze the role of these performing arts in shaping and representing the local cultural identity of the Subang community. This study uses historical methods consisting of heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography supported by various sources, such as archives, documentation, interviews, and scientific references, both in the form of primary and secondary data. The results of the study of the four performing arts studied (Genjring

Bonyok, Tayub Kosar, Topeng Menor, and Topeng Banjet) show three historical patterns: (1) the genealogy and distribution of performing arts developed through population migration networks, colonial plantation areas, and inter-regional relations on the north coast of West Java; (2) performing arts experienced transformations in form and cultural acculturation along with shifts in time and audience tastes; and (3) performing arts function as a medium of education, ritual, and a symbol of identity passed down from one generation to the next. These findings strengthen the understanding that the local cultural identity of Subang was not formed instantly, but rather through a long historical process and is not something static. This research also provides an original contribution in the form of a historical reconstruction of various art forms, a topic not widely explored in previous research, which generally discussed Subang's traditional arts separately. This research is expected to serve as a reference for efforts to preserve and propose intangible cultural heritage status in Subang Regency.

Keywords: *cultural identity; Subang Regency; traditional performing arts*

DDC: 930.1

EVIDENCE OF *PIKUKUH TILU* PHILOSOPHY: ANALYSIS OF LAND USE SUSTAINABILITY IN THE BADUY INDIGENOUS AREA

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PURBAWIDYAVol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 1018 – 1032
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16247

Abstract

The change of land from vegetated areas to built-up areas has a negative impact on the ecosystem if not managed and controlled. This study aims to analyze the dynamics of land use change and its relation to local values and the Pikukuh Tilu philosophy in the Baduy area in 2017 and 2026. The *Pikukuh Tilu* philosophy in this research relates to land use divided into *leweung larangan* and *leweung tutupan* with low NDBI class, while middle and high NDBI classes fall into the classification of *leweung badalahan*. This research uses a descriptive spatial quantitative approach through remote sensing with the Normalized Difference Built-up Index (NDBI) algorithm, based on Landsat 8 and 9 data. NDBI classification is divided into three categories: low class, which indicates forest or *leweung larangan* and *leweung tutupan*; middle class, which indicates agricultural areas or *leweung baladahan*; and high class, which indicates settlements and open land or *leweung baladahan*. The data are analysed using overlay and heatmap techniques to observe changes and their spatial distribution. The results showed that the majority of the Baduy area remains unchanged, with an area of 2,216.570 hectares in Baduy Luar and 1,145.391 hectares in Baduy Dalam. For land use change, the low and medium classes to high class total 66.693 hectares, while the medium and high classes to low class total 259.101 hectares in Baduy Dalam. Changes in Baduy Luar from high and medium classes to low class cover a total area of 513.581 hectares, and changes from low and medium classes to high class amount to 142.091 hectares. Land use indicates dynamic and controlled changes, realized through the Pikukuh Tilu concept. These findings provide empirical evidence that the philosophical values of local wisdom serve as a conservation instrument to maintain the sustainability and preservation of land use in the future. This philosophical value can certainly serve as a lesson for communities and the government in managing environmentally friendly spatial planning.

Keywords: *Pikukuh Tilu*, Remote Sensing, NDBI, Land Use, Baduy

DDC: 930.1

SUKU ANAK DALAM DAN KONSESI LAHAN PERKEBUNAN DENGAN PT. ASIATIC PERSADA 2011-2014

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 1033 - 1050
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16873

Abstract

This study aims to discuss the distribution of compensation land to the Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) in 2011-2014. The purpose of this study is to describe the social life of the SAD community in Bungku Village and see the phenomenon of land conflicts that occur in Bungku Village, as well as see how the government responds in solving land problems. This research includes historical qualitative research using historical methods in the form of interviews, literature studies, and archive studies. From the discussion, it can be seen that there was a division of 1000 Ha of land in 2011 as stipulated in the Constitution no. 244 of 2014. After that there was a conflict between the SAD and the Government which led to mediation again in 2014, resulting in the emergence of the Batanghari Regent's Decree No. 180 of 2014 which contains the determination of the names of SAD recipients of land compensation from PT. Asiatic Persada of approximately 2000 Ha. The emergence of this Decree made the previous Regent's Decree officially no longer valid and replaced with a new Regent's Decree.

Keywords: *Land Clearing, PT. Asiatic Persada, Land Division, Bungku Village SAD*

DDC: 930.1

PENDOPO SI PANJI BANYUMAS: A STUDY OF ICONOGRAPHY AND ICONOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF BANYUMAS CULTURE

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 1051 - 1077
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16267

Abstract

This study analyzes and interprets the symbolic meanings of the visual elements of Pendopo Si Panji Banyumas through iconographic and iconological approaches. Using a qualitative case-study method grounded in observation, in-depth interviews, literature review, and visual documentation, and validated through source and triangulation method, the analysis follows Erwin Panofsky's three-stage framework: pre-iconographical description, iconographical analysis, and iconological interpretation. The findings show that the decorative motifs of Pendopo Si Panji—including the Pajajaran motif, the Majapahit ukel motif, the lotus motif, triangular forms, and symbolic numerical elements—embody meanings of nobility, spirituality, harmony, resilience, cosmic order, and Islamic values. At the iconological level, the *pendopo* reflects core characteristics of Banyumas culture: simplicity, openness, egalitarianism, and cultural syncretism arising from the interaction of local, Hindu-Buddhist, Islamic, and colonial influences. Historically, Pendopo Si Panji has functioned as a symbol of political legitimacy, cultural continuity, and regional identity since its establishment by Tumenggung Yudanegara II and its 1937 relocation to Purwokerto. It should therefore be understood not merely as a traditional architectural structure but as a living cultural heritage that preserves collective memory, articulates local wisdom, and strengthens Banyumas's cultural identity amid contemporary social change.

Keywords: Pendopo Si Panji; iconography; iconology; Banyumas culture; cultural heritage

DDC: 930.1

COLLECTIVE MEMORY OF I.H. DOKO AND H.A. KOROH FROM NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR (1980S-2018)

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 1078 - 1088
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.16267

Abstract

East Nusa Tenggara (Nusa Tenggara Timur, NTT) remains comparatively underrepresented in accounts of Indonesian national history. This article examines how two political figures from the region—Izaak Huru Doko and Hendrik Arnold Koroh—were represented, commemorated, and intermittently neglected between 1980 and 2018. Drawing on published biographies, Doko's historical writing, newspaper reports, and records of official recognition, the article approaches collective memory as a selective process shaped by institutions, media, and individual custodians The analysis identifies four principal registers of remembrance: state and administrative recognition; historical writing produced by Doko; episodic national-media coverage; and preservation undertaken by families or other individuals outside formal state structures. The comparison suggests that Doko's public memory became more institutionally consolidated, notably through national-hero recognition in 2006, while Koroh's commemoration remained more fragmented. In Koroh's case, disagreements over basic biographical details during a 2010 proposal for national-hero status indicate that incomplete documentation can constrain recognition as much as limited public attention can. Reports that copies of a book on Doko were discarded also raise questions about the continuity of institutional responsibility after commemorative projects have been published. The article argues that regional historical memory depends not only on symbolic recognition but also on reliable documentation, sustained preservation, and ongoing circulation. Because the study relies primarily on documentary and media sources, it does not establish how younger generations currently understand these figures; that question requires further empirical research.

Keywords: collective memory, Izaak Huru Doko, Hendrik Arnold Koroh, East Nusa Tenggara, regional historiography, politics of remembrance

DDC: 930.1

DARI OKUPASI GUA MENUJU SISTEM PERMUKIMAN PRASEJARAH: PERGESERAN PARADIGMA KAJIAN HUNIAN HOLOSEN

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PURBAWIDYA Vol. 15 (2), November 2026, pp 1089 - 1106
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55981/purbawidya.2026.17234

Abstract

Prehistoric habitation studies based on cave sites have traditionally placed caves as the primary unit of analysis for reconstructing past human lifeways, particularly during the Early Holocene. Although this approach has generated important information on artifacts, ecofacts, stratigraphy, and occupation chronology, it may provide a partial understanding when caves are treated as isolated sites. This research proposes a paradigm shift from the study of cave occupation towards an understanding of prehistoric settlement systems through a conceptual approach based on literature review. Landscape archaeology and settlement archaeology provide the conceptual foundations for examining the relationships between humans, environments, space, mobility, and resources. The study proposes that caves should be understood as one component of a broader spatial network encompassing habitation locations, activity areas, natural resources, and mobility routes within the surrounding landscape. The interrelationships among these components shape patterns of landscape use across spatial and

temporal dimensions. Accordingly, the study of prehistoric habitation needs to move beyond the analysis of individual sites towards examining inter-site relationships within an integrated settlement system. This shift is expected to provide a more comprehensive reconstruction of how prehistoric humans organized their living spaces and developed adaptive strategies in response to their environments.

Keywords: *cave occupation, settlement systems, landscape archaeology, settlement archaeology, Holocene.*