

Administrative Dynamics of Land Distribution in the Age of Empires: Analysis of Sêrat Wadu Aji Collection of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin

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ABSTRACT

This research is descriptive qualitative, namely research that uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The type of research used is library research or literature and comparative study. The data sources of this research are the manuscript of Sêrat Wadu Aji collection of *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin* with catalog number Hs.Or.4374. The data in this research is the text of Sêrat Wadu Aji (Hs.Or.4374) and the content contained in Sêrat Wadu Aji. The conclusion of this research is the manuscript of Sêrat Wadu Aji discusses the history of the Javanese organization from the reign of the Kediri Kingdom to the Surakarta Palace in the field of land administration and explains the duties of abdi dalem.

Keywords: Phylology, *Babad*, Wadu Aji.

INTRODUCTION

Culture is the whole of human behavior and results of behavior that are regulated by rules of behavior that must be obtained by learning and all of which are arranged in community life (Koentjaraningrat, 1959:79). In other words, culture is a complex that includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs and other abilities and habits obtained by humans as members of society. One of the cultural products that records the knowledge system of our ancestors is ancient manuscripts.

Ancient manuscripts or manuscripts are the intellectual heritage of Indonesia that contain various kinds of information, thoughts and feelings from various aspects of life that occurred in the past. Javanese manuscripts have diversity in terms of form, language, or materials used. Of the many manuscript relics in Indonesia, some manuscripts contain history or what is more often known as *babad*.

Research on manuscripts containing history aims to reveal historical events that have occurred in the past. Literary works in the form of history (*babad*) are considered to have an important influence on society as a reference for understanding patterns of community behavior. One of the *babad* manuscripts containing historical descriptions of the past is the Serat Wadu Aji manuscript in the collection of the *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Library*, Germany. This manuscript discusses the history of the leadership of the

kings in Java during the reign of Jayabaya to Pakubuwana VII in the field of land administration and the duties of the royal servants. The land system consists of distributing the amount of *lungguh* land given to *abdi dalem* as wages or salaries for carrying out their duties.

METHOD

This research is qualitative descriptive research. This type of research is library research. The initial step in collecting data in this study is determining the manuscript/text to be studied. Then an inventory of the manuscript is carried out, tracking and matching the existence of the manuscript to the storage places of Javanese manuscripts. Furthermore, the digital manuscript is downloaded using a laptop device and then transliterated according to the current spelling to obtain data in the form of manuscript text. In revealing the contents of the text contained in the manuscript, interactive data analysis is used which consists of three interrelated components, there are collection (data reduction), data presentation, and concluding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Sêrat Wadu Aji manuscript is a digital manuscript in the collection of the *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin* with the catalog number Hs.Or.4374. This manuscript discusses: 1) land administration during the kingdom era starting from the Kediri Kingdom to the Surakarta Palace during the reign of Pakubuwana VII, and 2) the duties and authorities of the royal servants.

Land Administration in the Age of Empires

During the reign of the Kediri Kingdom led by Jayabaya, the government system was still simple. The king only calculated and determined the amount (area) of *ampilan* land given to his servants. The ranks of the soldiers were not yet organized, they only worked to carry out tasks ordered by the kingdom. Furthermore, during the reign of the Purwacarita Kingdom, the location of this kingdom is not yet known for certain, but at this time the units of account or land unit equations used by the people at that time were already known, such as:

- a) Unit 1 *grumbul* = 1 *bau* ($\pm 7,096.5$ m²), meaning that each 1 *grumbul* (small village) measures ($\pm 7,096.5$ m²).
- b) Unit 2 *bau* = 1 *kikis* ($\pm 14,193$ m²)
- c) Unit 2 *kikis* = 1 *jung* ($\pm 28,386$ m²).

These lands are then assigned the jobs and types of crops that the village community must work on. Each land with 1 *bau* was worked by 1 person, land of 1 *kikis* was worked by 2 people, land of 1 *jung* was worked by 4 people. Furthermore, during the reign of Sri Maha Punggung II, the king gave more units names for land and village, namely *karya* which length and width were calculated using ropes for each worker. Like 1 *jung* = 4 *karya*, 1 *kikis* = 2 *karya*, 1 *bau* = 1 *karya*. Not long afterward, the king also created an account unit for rice, namely: 2 *belah* = 1 *gedheng*. Unit 1 *belah* for 3 bunches of rice. So 1 *gedheng* (2

belah) = 6 bunches of rice.

a) 25 *gedheng* = 1 *amet*. So, 1 *amet* is equal to $25 \times 6 = 150$ *gedheng*.

b) $\frac{1}{2}$ *amet* = 1 *wuwa*. So, 1 *wuwa* is equal to $150/2 = 75$ *amet*.

c) $\frac{1}{3}$ *wuwa* = 1 *baon*. So, 1 *baon* is equal to $75/3 = 25$ *wuwa*.

During the last Brawijaya reign (Brawijaya V), the king recalculated the area of the island of Java, including the islands of Bali and Madura. The total amount of land is 632,000 *jung* or around 2,528,000 *karya*. But not long after, the land in Bali was given to Prabu Dewa Ketut and was no longer part of Java. After being given to Prabu Dewa Ketut, the land was only 500,950 *karya* left. Then the king ordered his servant to organize the land and gave a *mantri panglima* to lead the village, namely *Umbul*, *Bebuyut*, *Adenaden*, *Patinggi*, *Bekel*, *Paragak*, *Sikep*. Furthermore, the king checked the land that was given to his retainers, namely:

Table 1. Land Administration Data in the Imperial Era

Number	Position	<i>Gadhuh</i> Land/ <i>Karya</i>
1	<i>Patih</i>	12.000
2	<i>Adipati</i>	10.000
3	<i>Senapati</i>	6.000
4	<i>Bupati</i>	5.000
5	<i>Tumenggung</i>	4.000
6	<i>Ariya</i>	3.000
7	<i>Kaliwon</i>	2.000
8	<i>Pecat Tandha</i>	475
9	<i>Tandha Mantri</i>	475
10	<i>Ondha Moi</i>	450
11	<i>Manguri</i>	425
12	<i>Jambaleka</i>	375
13	<i>Panjang Jiwa</i>	350
14	<i>Kandhuruhan</i>	325
15	<i>Pandeleган</i>	312
16	<i>Pasingsingan</i>	300
17	<i>Rangga</i>	250
18	<i>Ulu Balang</i>	150
19	<i>Pakulupan</i>	125

20	<i>Panatus</i>	100
21	<i>Paneket</i>	50
22	<i>Panglawe</i>	25
23	<i>Jajar</i>	12

Then during the reign of Keraton Demak, Sultan Sah Ngalam Akbar I, the king gave *pepunjungan* land to the guardians called *uyun-uyun* land as many as 6,344 *karya*. The remaining land during the reign of Sultan Sah Ngalam Akbar I was 494,606 *karya*. Then during the reign of Sultan Sah Ngalam Akbar III, he decided that the *uyun-uyun* land was given to the *wadya punggawa* who was in charge waiting for the burial of the guardians. The land was *gaduh* to the *punggawa* and given the name *pradikan* land. The number of *pradikan* and *uyun-uyun* lands was 6,446 *karya*. So, the number of lands still working on the kingdom was 488,160 *karya*.

During the reign of Keraton Pajang, the Banten and Jakarta areas did not become the Keraton Pajang area because at that time Jakarta was occupied by the Dutch. Then the two lands were *gaduh* to the Dutch as many as 50,700 *karya*. So, the amount of land remaining during the reign of the Pajang Palace along with the *pradikan* and *uyun-uyun* lands was 437,460 *karya*. During the reign of the Mataram Palace, Kangjeng Sultan Agung Prabu Hanyakrakusuma divided the land of the *rangkah* village which was then given to the Regent of *Jawi* and his colleagues. The land was divided into two parts. Not long after, Jakarta was attacked by Mataram and succeeded after two attacks. The land of Jakarta, Kurnilis, Bogor, *Pagadungan* as many as 10,700 *karya* could be taken over by Mataram. Previously, the amount of land during the reign of Sultan Agung Hanyakrakusuma was 23,300 *karya*. Therefore, the total of land during the reign of Sultan Agung Prabu Hanyakrakusuma includes the land of Madura, Balega, Sampang, Pa kacang, Arosbaya, Pamekasan, Sumenep in total 471,460 *karya*.

Furthermore, during the reign of the Surakarta Palace, Kanjeng Susuhunan Amangkurat II gave land to the Dutch as a reward for helping the war against Kediri. The total of land given was 11,300 *karya*, while the amount of land confiscated to the Dutch was 62,000 *karya*. Therefore, the total amount of land during the reign of Amangkurat II including *uyun-uyun* land was 404,288 *karya*. Then, during the reign of Pakubuwana I, a cooperation agreement was made with the Dutch and land in Semarang was given in total 9,000 *karya*. Hence, the total amount of land during the reign of Pakubuwana I was 395,288 *karya*. Then, during the reign of Amangkurat, the land that became the territory of the Kartasura palace was recalculated. At that time, the *mancanagari kiwa tengen* land including *Lebaksiyu* land and the *kiwa tengen* coast totaled 338,950 *karya*. Then during the reign of Pakubuwana II, the king would recalculate the number of lands owned by the palace. At that time the total amount of land was 349,032 *karya*. Then the land in Madura

was given to the Dutch as much as 18,000 *karya*. So, the amount of land remaining during the reign of Pakubuwana II was 331,032 *karya*.

Then during the reign of Pakubuwana II, the government center (capital) of the kingdom which was in Kartasura was then moved to Surakarta. After the king returned from Semarang, the Dutch Governor named General Baron Panemus asked the king to increase taxes in all coastal areas. The total amount of land was 142,042 *karya*. So the land that still belonged to the Surakarta palace was only the *tengahan* land and *mancanagari* land. The total amount of land was 192,340 *karya*, then there was a change in the amount of land to 193,890 *karya*. Based on a mutual agreement between the Dutch and Pakubuwana III in 1722, the Javanese palace area was divided into two parts, there are the Ngayogyakarta and Surakarta areas. Each of these areas received a portion of 107,128 *karya*. The Ngayogyakarta land to the west owned by the Ngayogyakarta palace, while Surakarta land to the east owned by the Surakarta Palace. Shortly after, the Surakarta land was given to Mangkunegara as much as 4,500 *karya*. So, the amount of Surakarta land remaining was 102,628 *karya*, then it was reduced again by 100 *karya* which was given to the colonial to build the Arya Prabu Jaka defense fortress.

During the reign of Kangjeng Susuhunan Pakubuwana IV, he gave *mancanagari* land to the British Governor, General Topas Lamporet Raples. The land given was 16,745½ *karya*, and 1,400 *karya* was given to Mangkunegaran. So, the amount of land remaining during the reign of Pakubuwana IV was 84,383½ *karya*.

Furthermore, Pakubuwana V increased the amount of land in Kediri by 8,000 *karya* and at the same time submitted taxes of 14,900 reyal. Then, Pakubuwana V gave Jawikori land to the Dutch Governor as much as 644 *karya*. So, the amount of land remaining during the reign of Pakubuwana V was 83,739½ *karya*. Furthermore, during the reign of Pakubuwana VI, the king gave *mancanagari* land to the east, west, and surrounding areas with a total of 37,106 *karya*. Then the land of *Kreja*, *Sokawati*, *Ngayogya*, *Dalemung*, *Gupakan*, *Kasine* was given to Mangkunegaran with a total of 541 *karya*. The total land of *mancanagari* and land given to Mangkunegaran was 37,647 *karya*. So the total land remaining during the reign of Pakubuwana VI was 46,092½ *karya*. Then during the reign of Pakubuwana VII, the division of territory and also the borders between the Surakarta and Yogyakarta Palaces began to be determined. At that time, the land in Surakarta only had 37,126 *karya* or 9,281 ½ *jung* left.

Land Administration in the Age of Empires

During the reign of the Majapahit Kingdom, the positions and duties of the royal servants began to be regulated and reorganized. During the reign of the previous kingdom, the names of the positions had not been organized and the government system was still simple. The following are the names of the positions and duties of the royal servants:

- 1) *Umbul*: served as a village leader.
- 2) *Bebuyut*: someone who is made as the elder of the village community.
- 3) *Aden-aden*: tasked with being a role model or leader in the village.
- 4) *Patinggi*: has a position as half of a village head, and has the authority to provide jobs to the hamlet community.
- 5) *Bekel*: in charge if controlling and checking the condition of the village.
- 6) *Paragak*: in charge of straightening out the problems of the hamlet community.
- 7) *Sikep*: someone who only serves as a laborer and carries out the work assigned.
- 8) *Patih*: has the authority to command the wadya punggawa, responsible for the good and bad of the kingdom's territory.
- 9) *Adipati*: has the authority to receive orders from the patih and pass them on to his subordinates.
- 10) *Senapati*: in charge of maintaining the security of the kingdom/palace, leading the wadya soldiers, checking for wars, and guarding against wars.
- 11) *Bupati*: in charge of commanding his subordinates and receiving orders from the patih. Bupati has his autonomous region, but in carrying out his duties he is still guided by the orders of the king and patih.
- 12) *Tumenggung*: someone who is responsible for checking all the king's actions, making the king's clothes, and responsible for the good and bad behavior of his friends.
- 13) *Ariya/Arya*: in charge of receiving orders from the Bupati, carrying out orders, and providing solutions to the problems of his subordinates.
- 14) *Kaliwon*: in charge of receiving orders from the district and checking the work of subordinates.
- 15) *Pecat tandha*: in charge of leading and being the treasury officer of the seaport, holding supervision of the sea.
- 16) *Tandha mantri*: in charge of being the market finance officer and holding supervision of the landport.
- 17) *Ondha moi*: in charge of dispatching the work that has been determined.
- 18) *Manguri*: obliged to straighten out problems and provide solutions to problems.
- 19) *Jambaleka*: tasked with being a supervisor, and has the right to impose sanctions on someone who steals fish in the waters.
- 20) *Panjang Jiwa*: in charge of receiving and forwarding new orders.
- 21) *Kandhuruhan*: in charge of carrying out orders that must be carried out.
- 22) *Pandeleган*: in charge of being a black magic expert, and astrologer.

- 23) *Pasingsingan*: in charge of commanding soldiers who carry out work.
- 24) *Rangga*: in charge of checking the work of subordinates, authorized to build an atmosphere or condition in the Temple and arrange the throne.
- 25) *Ulu Balang*: in charge of forwarding/sending letters to outside parties and to enemies.
- 26) *Pakulupan*: in charge of commanding the apprentice servants in the palace.
- 27) *Panatus*: in charge of leading the government.
- 28) *Paneket*: in charge of being a subordinate of the panatus, namely running the state government.
- 29) *Panglawe*: in charge of being a subordinate of the paneket, namely running the state government.
- 30) *Jajar*: in charge of running the state government.

CONCLUSION

The Sêrat Wadu Aji manuscript is a single manuscript in the collection of the *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin* with the catalog number Hs.Or.4374. This manuscript contains the history of the leadership of the kings in Java during the reign of Jayabaya, the Kediri Kingdom to the Surakarta Palace during the reign of Pakubuwana VII in the field of land administration and duties and royal servants. Land administration in the form of the land distribution for servants or *abdi dalem* and changes in the area of royal land which has decreased over time as a result of war and annexation by the Dutch. These changes of land of course also affect the area of land given by the king to servants or *abdi dalem*.

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