

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH OBJECT DESCRIPTION

A. SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA (DIY)

1. History of Special Region of Yogyakarta

According to Special Region of Yogyakarta Government Official Website (DIY, 2017), history of Special Region of Yogyakarta began with the establishment of The Sultanate of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat based on Giyanti Treaty in 1755. Started from it, emerged a regular Government System and then expanded until it finally became Special Region of Yogyakarta which is one of the part of Republic of Indonesia. Sultanate of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat was founded in 1755 by Prince Mangkubumi who became first Sultan Hamengku Buwono, while the Duchy of Pakualaman was founded in 1813 by Prince Notokusumo (Sultan Hamengku Buwono II's brother) titled Duke of Paku Alam I.

Since it was founded, either the Sultanate or the Duchy are a recognized royal government. In the Dutch Colonial period, the Sultanate regulated by political contract in 1877, 1921 and 1940, between the Sultan and Dutch Colonial Government. This shows that the Palace was not bow to the Dutch. Netherlands Indies Government admitted Sultanate of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat and Pakualaman Duchy as the Kingdom which has right to regulate and arrange their own government. It is known with the term of *zifbesturende landschappen*. The last political contract of Sultanate listed in *Staatsblaad* 1941 Number 47, while Pakualaman listed in *Staatsblaad* 1941 Number 577.

During the reign of Japan, Yogyakarta recognized as Special Region of Yogyakarta or *Kooti* with *Koo* as its Head of Government, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX. Under *Kooti* administration, there are certain area have their own government officials.

After The Proclamation of Independence of Republic of Indonesia, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and Sri Paku Alam VIII declared themselves to the President if the area of Sultanate of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat and Pakualaman Duchy became the territory of Indonesia and recognized as Special Region of Yogyakarta. Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and Sri Paku Alam VII as Head and Deputy Head of the Region as the representative of the central government. It is stated in :

1. Charter of the position of Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and Sri Paku Alam VIII in August 19, 1945 by The President;
2. Mandate of Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and Sri Paku Alam VIII in September 5, 1945 (established separately);
3. Mandate of Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and Sri Paku Alam VIII in October 30, 1945 (one manuscript);

Historical uniqueness of Yogyakarta is one of the fact that describe Yogyakarta as the Special Region. In the process of the development of its reign, Yogyakarta evolve its type of government from feudal and traditional to modern.

In the development and dynamics of the Nation State, there is correlation between Republic of Indonesia and Special Region of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta has the political-juridical aspect regarding its history from an empire to Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Law Number 3 Year 1950 about the formation of Special Region of Yogyakarta is a response of the existence of Yogyakarta and the recognition authority to govern their own government including the special arrangement. This regulation has been amended and supplemented, with the Law Number 9 Year 1955 (Official Gazette Year 1956 Number 71, additional Official Gazette Number 1819) which still vallid. The regulation stated that Yogyakarta is in the province level including the former area the Sultanae of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat and Pakualaman Duchy. In each

regulation that regulate the Local Government, Special Region of Yogyakarta is recognized.

In amandment and adjustment as well as affirmation regarding Special Region of Yogyakarta has set Law Number 3 Year 2012 about Yogyakarta Privileges legitimated in August 31, 2012and authorize in September 3, 2012.

The terms of Privileges stated in Law Number 13 Year 2012 article number 7 paragraph 2 regarding the procedures of employment, position, duties and authority of the Governor and Vice Governor; Yogyakarta institutional government; culture; land tenure; and spatial. Thus, Local Government have the authority regarding Privileges matters based on Law Number 13 Year 2012 and Local Government authority on Law Number 32 Year 2004. According to Law Number 32 Year 2004, the position of Yogyakarta as a region equivalent with a province means that the Governor is the head of the autonomous region and at the same time as the representative of central government in regional level.

2. The Administration

Special Region of Yogyakarta led by Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX who is the Governor and Sultan at the same time. Yogyakarta subdivided into D.I Yogyakarta, Kulonprogo, Bantul, Gunung Kidul, Sleman and Yogyakarta.

(BPS DIY)

Table 2.1.

Kabupaten/Kota	Number of sub-district, village.						
	Subdistrict	City	Village	Total	Hamlet	RW	RT
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
D.I Yogyakarta	78	169	269	438	4508	7102	26896
Kulonprogo	12	13	75	88	930	1884	4462
Bantul	17	47	28	75	934	-	5681
Gunungkidul	18	5	139	144	1432	1671	6864
Sleman	17	59	27	86	1212	2933	7364
Yogyakarta	14	45	-	45	-	614	2525

3. Geographical Conditions

Special Region of Yogyakarta is one of the province in Indonesia located in Java Island. Divided into area which are Kulonprogo, Bantul, Gunung Kidul, Sleman and Yogyakarta City.

(BPS DIY)

Table 2.2.

District/ City	Geographical Conditions			
	Wide area	Wide area presentage	Height	Distance
	2016	2016	2016	2016
D.I Yogyakarta	3185.80	100	-	-
Kulonprogo	568.27	18.40	50	22
Bantul	506.85	15.91	45	12
Gunungkidul	1485.36	46.63	185	30
Sleman	574.82	18.04	145	9
Yogyakarta City	32.50	1.02	75	2

4. Demographics

Population in Special Region of Yogyakarta increase every year. With the presentage 49.45% men and 50.55% women. (BKPM DIY) In 2011, the population is 3.509.997. In 2012, it increase into 3.552.462. In 2013 turns to 3.594.854. Then in 2014 increase into 3.637.116. In 2015 increase to 3.679.176. And in 2016 the population is 3.720.912. (BPS DIY)

Yogyakarta residents mostly are in productive age with range 25 years to 59 years. This ensure the availability of human resources for various business activities and intestment establish in Yogyakarta. While the age of life expectancyof Yogyakarta residents is 74.71 years. (BKPM DIY)

5. Economy

With high population more than 3 million people, more than 4 million visitors each year and 300.000 new comer which is students who come from outside of Yogyakarta, it encourage economic growth of Yogyakarta in 2015 and 2016 higher than national average. The economic growth of Yogyakarta in 2015 is 4.96% (higher than the national average which is 4.88%) and in 2016 the number is increase to 5.05% (higher than national average which is 5.02%). (BKPM DIY)

Three business that have big contribution on economic sector in Yogyakarta are the processing industry; agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and provision of accomodation and sustenance. (BKPM DIY)

6. Culture

Yogyakarta known as city of culture and tradition, with Javaneese culture harmonize with the modern culture make Yogyakarta very strategic in tourism, education and culture. (BKPM DIY) It is because

of many traditional ceremony still exist in Yogyakarta. Traditional ceremony is the socio-cultural activity conducted by the society in order to show their spiritual awareness and always be thankful to the universe and God. This activity need the mass to conduct and performed in certain times, besides it has specific goal and purpose. (Jogja Budaya)

Prayers, songs and the other requirements have been arranged in the ceremony procedures as the cultural heritage from its forefather. Some rituals performed in Yogyakarta influenced by Hindu – Buddhist came from the civilization of Ancient Mataram and Islam which came from Islamic Mataram. (Jogja Budaya)

The point of view of Yogyakarta society against the cultural ceremony growing everytime. There are several procedures that customized with the West modernity or influence by other culture that exist in Yogyakarta since the colonialism and revolution. (Jogja Budaya)

According to Cultural Agency Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Official Website (Jogja Budaya), there are 13 cultural ceremony in Yogyakarta, these are :

1. Kirab Budaya Ngarak Siwur Pinongko Piranti Nguras Enceh.
Conducted in District/City: Bantul. Sub-district: Imogiri.
Village: Imogiri.
2. Melasti.
Conducted in District/City: Bantul. Sub-district: Parangtritis.
3. Labuhan Karaton Ngayogyakarta.
Conducted in District/City: Bantul. Sub-district: Parangtritis.
Village: Mancingan.
4. Peh Cun.
Conducted in District/City: Bantul. Sub-district: Kretek.
Village: Parangtritis.
5. Merti Dusun.

Conducted in District/City: Bantul. Sub-district: Pajangan.
Village: Sendangsari.

6. Majemukan Dusun Gunturan.

Conducted in District/City: Bantul. Sub-district: Pandak.
Village: Triharjo (Gunturan Village).

7. Bersih Desa Gubug Gede.

District/City: Gunungkidul. Sub-district: Gedangsari. Village:
Ngalang (Sambipitu-Nglipar KM 4 Street).

8. Labuhan Pantai Sadeng.

Conducted in District/City: Gunungkidul. Sub-district:
Girisubo. Village: Songbanyu (Sadeng Village).

9. Rasulan Desa Nglanggeran.

Conducted in District/City: Gunungkidul. Sub-district: Patuk.
Village: Nglanggeran (Nglanggeran Kulon Village).

10. Suran Mbah Demang.

Conducted in District/City: Sleman. Sub-district: Gamping.
Village: Banyuraden (Modinan Village).

11. Tuk Si Bedug Cultural Ceremony.

Conducted in District/City: Sleman. Sub-district: Seyegan.
Village: Margodadi (Mranggen Village).

12. Grebeg Maulud.

Conducted in District/City: Yogyakarta. Sub-district: Kraton.
Village: Kadipaten (Alun-Alun Utara).

13. Sekaten.

Conducted in District/City: Yogyakarta. Sub-district: Kraton.
Village: Panembahan.

Besides, there are many cultural heritage in Yogyakarta such as the monument, museum, temple and the other cultural heritage with strong cultural history. And Yogyakarta also have the custom house called Joglo House, custom transportation called Andong, custom

fashion, art such as traditional songs and games, craft such as Batik, and many more.

B. KYOTO PERFECTURE

1. History of Kyoto Prefecture

Kyoto Prefecture history began since Kammu Emperor (50th Japan Emperor) move its Capital from Nagaoka-kyo to Heian-kyo because of Fujiwara Tanetsugu as the chief of development sector in Nagaoka-kyo was killed. Besides the other reason why the capital city moved to Kyoto was to control the influence of Buddhist in Nara which centralized in several temples called Nanto-jin. The other source stated that the capital city was necessary to be moved from the capital city that belongs to Temmu Emperor generation to Tenji Emperor. Heian-kyo was established by follow Feng shui principle. (www.kyoto.html on Sutrisno, 2012)

Almost the street, shop, temple and holy spots in Kyoto still in good conditions even though the politic condition in 1192 moved to Kamakura, where a samurai clan established *shogunate*, Kyoto determined as the imperial capital but with various rebellion cause The emperor unable to defend himself. The imperial power restored in 1333 tentatively, but other samurai clans were appear and established the new *shogunate*. In 1467, the big civil war happened in Kyoto – Onin no Ran, where most of the city were burnt. Japan involved in the feudal war, then an actor who transform everything – Tokugawa Ieyasu – established *Edo shogunate* (currently known as Tokyo) in 1603. Meiji restoration revived Japan emperor in 1868, Meiji emperor which have absolut sovereignty moved the capital city to Tokyo in the following period. (BKPM, 2017)

Kyoto is surrounded by the mountains in four wind direction. In the east is Kamo River, in the west is Katsura river with the snake path head to the south. The Castle build in the middle of the city and

the city divided into the square blocks copying the design of capital of the palace in China. In the middle of the city there is north – south road called Suzaku-Oji which turns to Senbon-dori street. Mount Funaoka rise to the north. (www.kyoto.html on Sutrisno, 2012)

Kyoto is the third biggest in Japan and one of the oldest city in Japan. It was founded as Heian in 794, and have the golden period during the justice period in 794 – 1185. As the center of cultural landmark and cultural heritage, Kyoto considered as the heart of Japan. This city still worth with “Kyoto” or”capital city”, even though the emperor and National administration located in Tokyo. For most of the greatest history of Japan, Heian is not only the center of the government but also the education and art. (www.kyoto.html on Sutrisno, 2012)

2. The Administration

Kyoto Prefecture led by the Governor Yamada Keiji. Kyoto subdivided into several parts which are Kyoto City, Kyoto City Kita-ku, Kyoto City Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto City Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto City Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto City Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto City Minami-ku, Kyoto City Ukyo-ku, Kyoto City Fukushima-ku, Kyoto City Yamashina-ku, Kyoto City Nishikyo-ku, Fukuchiyama City, Maizuru City, Ayabe City, Uji City, Miyazu City, Kameoka City, Joyo City, Muko City, Nagaokakyo City, Yawata City, Kyotanabe City, Kyotango City, Nantan City, Kizugawa City, Otokuni District Oyamazaki Town, Kuse District Kumiyama Town, Tsuzuki District Ide Town, Tsuzuki District Ujitawara Town, Soraku District Kasagi Town, Soraku District Wazuka Town, Soraku District Seika Town, Soraku District Minami – Yamashiro Village, Funai District Kyotanba Town, Yosano District Ine Town, Yosano District Yosano Town. (Kyoto Prefecture Website)

3. Geographical Condition

Kyoto Prefecture is located in the center of the Japanese archipelago, with wide area 4,613.21 km² covers 1.2% of the archipelago, make it become the 31st largest of the 47 prefectures. (Kyoto Prefecture Website)

Kyoto Prefecture located between Nara Prefecture, to the south; Hyogo and Osaka prefectures to the west; Fukui, Mie, and Shige prefectures to the east; and the sea of Japan to the north. Oriented northwest-southeast, the prefectures is mountainous (Tamba Mountains near Kyoto, Tango Mountains farther north) and is irrigated by the Uji-gawa, Kamo-gawa, Katsura-gawa, Yodo-gawa, and in the north Yura-gawa rivers. It was formed in 1871 by the merger of the former Tamba, Yamashiro, and Tango Provinces. Only the southern part is industrialized (Hanshin zone). (Japan Encyclopedia, 2012)

4. Demographics

According to Kyoto Prefecture Official Website, Kyoto's population is 2,636,092 (according to the national census). (Kyoto Prefecture Website)

Table 2.3.

Kyoto City	1,474,015
Kyoto City Kita-ku	122,037
Kyoto City Kamigyo-ku	83,264
Kyoto City Sakyo-ku	168,802
Kyoto City Nakagyo-ku	105,306
Kyoto City Higashiyama-ku	40,528
Kyoto City Shimogyo-ku	79,287
Kyoto City Minami-ku	98,744
Kyoto City Ukyo-ku	202,943

Kyoto City Fukushima-ku	284.085
Kyoto City Yamashina-ku	136.045
Kyoto City Nishikyo-ku	152.974
Fukuchiyama City	79.652
Maizuru City	88.669
Ayabe City	35.836
Uji City	189.609
Miyazu City	19.948
Kameoka City	92.399
Joyo City	80.037
Muko City	54.328
Nagaokakyo City	79.844
Yawata City	74.227
Kyotanabe City	67.910
Kyotango City	59.038
Nantan City	35.214
Kizugawa City	69.761
Otokuni District Oyamazaki Town	15.121
Kuse District Kumiyama Town	15.914
Tsuzuki District Ide Town	8.447
Tsuzuki District Ujitawara Town	9.711
Soraku District Kasagi Town	1.626
Soraku District Wazuka Town	4.482
Soraku District Seika Town	35.630
Soraku District Minami – Yamashiro Village	3.078
Funai District Kyotanba Town	15.732
Yosano District Ine Town	2.410
Yosano District Yosano Town	23.454

5. Economy

The most important aspect in Kyoto's economy is tourism. The cultural heritage in this city become favorite tourist destination either for students from Japan or foreign tourists. (BKPM, 2017)

According to Japan External Trade Organization Official Website (JETRO), Kyoto GDP is 9.825.395 million yen with the major industries in electrical equipment, transport equipment, precision equipment, textile and chemical industry. Kyoto's special characteristics include its world-renowned traditional art such as Nishijin brocade and unique Kyoto styles of Yuzen silk dyeing, pottery, and dolls, and these exacting, intricate traditional art of Kyoto is the force behind the rise of many advanced technology. Many world-leading companies are located in Kyoto. Moreover, Kyoto's smaller business and their unique products and technology are another of the prefecture's attractive features. Kyoto is aiming to become the major IT cluster attracting IT-related companies to the area and fostering new venture business by taking advantage of Kyoto's stand-out characteristic of high-end IT-related companies sitting side by side with companies with advanced manufacturing technologies.

Kyoto become the central of big electronic producent such as Nintendo, OMRON, Kyocera and Murata Machinery. Famous apparel company, Wacoal operated in Kyoto. (BKPM, 2017)

6. Culture

Kyoto (京都, Kyōto) served as Japan's capital and the emperor's residence from 794 until 1868. It is one of the country's ten largest cities with a population of 1.5 million people and a modern face. (Japan Guide) Over the centuries, Kyoto was destroyed by many wars and fires, but due to its exceptional historic value, the city was removed from the list of target cities for the atomic bomb and escaped destruction during World War II. Countless temples, shrines and other historically priceless structures survive in the city today. (Japan

Guide) This could be happened because of personal intervention from Secretary of War Henry Lewis Stimson, Kyoto was removed from the target list for the atomic bomb. Stimson wanted to save Kyoto as the cultural central that he found during his diplomatic visit. (BKPM, 2017)

Kyoto, the ancient capital, with a thousand years of history and tradition. Includes information on tourist spots and matsuri (festivals) that are both perennial favorites and off the beaten path, and a myriad other Kyoto City attractions. Kyoto City is always ranked amongst the top in global tourism rankings. Some of world famous tourist spots in Kyoto City, everything from Kiyomizu-dera Temple; Arashiyama and other perennial favorites to famous cherry blossom and autumn foliage spots and places where the tourist can make Japanese confectionery and Nishijin textile. Nishijin textiles are high quality silk fabrics fostered in Kyoto. They are thread dyed figured fabrics that come in many styles but made in small lots. Nishijin textiles have been designated as a Japanese traditional craft. There are numerous processes involved in weaving this fabric, and each process is carried out by a seasoned craftsman. You'll find Nishijin textiles used in making gorgeous bridal robes and kimono, neckties, interior decorations, drapes, shawls, handbags, and a wide variety of other goods. (Kyoto Tourism)

There are various festivals held in Kyoto throughout the year besides the Big Three : Aoi Matsuri, Gion Matsuri, and Jidai Matsuri. Kyo no Tanabata, where light and bamboo come together to create a waterfront scene, and Arashiyama Hanatoro, which lights up the Saga Arashiyama area in winter, create ethereal scenes. (Kyoto Tourism)