

Distribution Pattern of Settlement Based on Kinship in Pelemsari Hamlet, Yogyakarta

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Abstract—Pelemsari Hamlet, Umbulharjo Village, Cangkringan, Yogyakarta located on the slopes of Mount Merapi. Currently, existence of Pelemsari Hamlet buried with cold lava due to Mount Merapi eruption in late 2010, but there is a unique and distinctive phenomenon so very interesting and necessary to be studied more deeply. The research of Distribution pattern of settlement based on kinship researched using qualitative-naturalistic approach. The research results are clear that Pelemsari Hamlet is a hamlet with a kinship because Pelemsari Hamlet begins with two brothers namely Kertowijoyo and Wongsowijoyo / Sowidjojo. It also found that first son will occupies the parents house. The research of Distribution pattern of settlement based on kinship also found that the sons house protecting the daughters house. So the house scheme visible that the daughters house located inside and surrounded by the sons house. The concept of this distribution is visible in 2nd Generation and 3rd generations. The subsequent developments, the daughters house follow her husband, it resulting in 4th generation this distribution concept has been rarely seen.

Keywords — Distribution Pattern, Settlement, Kinship

I. INTRODUCTION

Rapoport (1969) mentions that the factors which influence the realization of residential architecture in a settlement are the socio-cultural, religion, and historical as a determinant factor of architectural realization. While climatic factors, technology, structure, geography, economics, building materials are an influence factors. Koentjaraningrat (1980) states that the kinship influences the physical setting of the settlement. Sugihen (1996) explains that the village related with the dominant socio-cultural characteristics in the settlement. The village formed by people who still family ties through marriage (cosanguines) will different with the another village form. Likewise with a vital necessary, level of knowledge, and the level of technology often play a role in determining the layout (space) a village.

Pelemsari Hamlet, Umbulharjo Village, Cangkringan located on the slopes of Mount Merapi. Because of this existence the Pelemsari Hamlet has a steep contour. This hamlet composed of 3 *Kring*, namely Ngrangkah *Kring*, Pelemsari *Kring*, and Kinahrejo *Kring*. The settlement of Pelemsari Hamlet have a unique physical characteristics. The neighborhood bounded by forest on the north and west, while the east is adjoin by Opak river and village land Kaliadem.

Pelemsari Hamlet has some special characteristics that not owned by the other villages, such as the legend that the origin of this settlement preceded with the arrival of two brothers namely Sowidjojo and Kertowidjojo. They came with their wives at around 1825's. Sowidjojo settled in Kinahrejo *Kring*, whereas Kertowidjojo settled in Pelemsari *Kring*. Deceased Mbah Maridjan, the caretaker of Mount Merapi is one of the great-grandchildren (3rd generation) from Sowidjojo. Deceased Mbah Maridjan was a Yogyakarta Palace servant with position as Mount Merapi caretaker who lives in Kinahrejo *Kring* with title Raden Mas Ngabei Suraksohargo.

The research by titled distribution pattern of settlement based on kinship in Pelemsari Hamlet, Yogyakarta interesting to studied because it has an unique settlement physical characteristics. Kinship factors in Pelemsari hamlet has a big effect on settlement spatial which causing Pelemsari hamlet as unique and valuable settlement.



Fig. 1
Locus of Pelemsari Hamlet,
Cangkringan, Yogyakarta
Source: BPN (2010)

I.1 Previous Work

Previous researcher conducted a study entitled "Konsep Spasial Permukiman Dusun Pelemsari, Umbulharjo, Cangkringan, Yogyakarta" (Spatial Concepts Settlements Pelemsari Hamlet, Umbulharjo, Cangkringan, Yogyakarta) in 2010, just before Pelemsari Hamlet affected eruption of Mount Merapi.

I.2 Purpose

Get an overview of descriptive-ideographic Distribution Pattern of Settlement in Pelemsari Hamlet, Cangkringan, Yogyakarta based on kinship.

I.3 Benefit

For research : Research expected to be useful for knowledge of architectural study especially for studies Pelemsari Hamlet and hamlets that have similar characteristics.

For planning and design : The results can be used for concepts formulation and approaches that can be applied in planning and design of settlements, particularly Pelemsari residents that affected by Mount Merapi eruption.

For science : Efforts to enrich the architectural concepts, particularly the architectural concept of spatial settlements formation that specifically affected by kinship aspect.

II. METHOD

Appropriate with the research purpose, this research was studied by qualitative-naturalistic approach. The kinship aspect is also very compatible with qualitative-naturalistic approach. The main instrument is the researcher himself with the help of visual and audio recording devices are needed for the data collection process. Also needed sketches and notes written. The main instrument is the human / researchers because the needed for data interpretation.

The research began with data collection starting with initial observation through field surveys to look at the phenomenon that stands out and identify possible problems that could be traced. This allows researchers to look at the facts on the fields, supported by literature references in an effort to gain a strong background and extensive knowledge.

Observation, measurement, and interviews or information from informants, both Pelemsari Hamlet communities, Merapi caretaker, and others who understand about Pelemsari settlement. Data and information were taken is directed to issue the Distribution Pattern of Settlement Based on Kinship. Residential area delineation performed. For the validation data, drawing on cross check using images obtained from satellites. Recording, making photographs, drawings, sketches, and diagrams. After returning home then compiled a comprehensive field notes on what is seen, heard, and experienced in the context of data collection, data presentation and has been performed while in the field. Data presented in the form of descriptions, tables, and images. Need to test the validity of the data, carried out by the triangulation technique. Conducted by direct interview informants. The data obtained were compared with data obtained through interviews with key persons (caretaker), as well as village elders and other community leaders.

Afterwards, the data analysis from 1st generation to 4th generation. From the findings of existing studied further so get finding distribution pattern of settlement. Analysis technique is search efforts for meaning and order to systematically observations data, interviews, and others to seek an understanding of the case study and present findings. In improving the understanding, analysis needs to proceed with trying to find meaning.

Discussion of research using explanation techniques, which explains the findings obtained and linked references. The results of the discussion are the conclusions that can be developed into a local theory/substantive.

III. DESCRIPTION RESEARCH LOCUS, PELEMSARI HAMLET

III.1 Location and Area

Pelemsari hamlet is part of the Umbulharjo Village, Cangkringan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Umbulharjo Village consists of nine sub-village (Hamlet), namely: Pentingsari, Karanggeneng, Plosorejo, Plosokerep, Gambratan, Gondang, Pangukrejo, Balong, and Pelemsari. Pelemsari hamlet situated at 1007m - 1204m above sea level (calculation GPS with an accuracy of 51m). The soil condition contains sand and volcanic rocks are relatively large. While in the Pelemsari hamlet itself, there are 3 *Kring*, namely: Kinahrejo *Kring*, Pelemsari *Kring*, and Ngrangkah *Kring* (Fig. 2). Pelemsari hamlet area is 40.36 ha, with extensive grounds 28.045 Ha, 3.265 Ha moor, and others 9.05 Ha (Source: Umbulharjo Village, 2010)

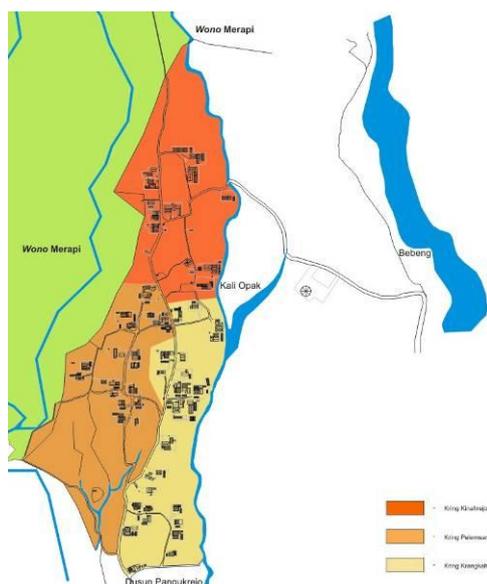


Fig. 2

Kring and Administrative Boundaries in Pelemsari Hamlet

Sumber : BPN, Umbulharjo Village, WALHI DIY, and Field data (2010)

III.2 Administrative Boundaries

Pelemsari hamlet bordering with Merapi Forest in the North and West; Opak river and Bebeng in the East; and Pangukrejo Hamlet in the South (Fig. 2).

III.3 History of Pelemsari Hamlet

According to one of Mount Merapi caretaker, Mr. Surakso Iman/Mr. Tukiman, Kinahrejo formerly named Simorejo (successful tiger) because previously in Simorejo area (now Kinahrejo) there are lots of tigers and lives prosperous without interruption. Later in the Dutch colonial era, the name Simorejo was changed to Kinahrejo, because there are a lot of kinah trees / viginia.

Pelemsari Hamlet arise about 185 years ago, the formation of this settlements begins from opened land by two men named Kertowijoyo (Pelemsari) and Wongsowijoyo (Kinahrejo). Kertowijoyo settled in Pelemsari and had five children (3 male and 2 female). They are Reso Premojo (M), Karto Suwito (M), So Kariyo (F), Rono Setiko (F) and Jo Taruno (M). While Wongsowijoyo settled in Kinahrejo and has a son named Kromo Dimedjo, then Kromo Dimedjo has a son namely Kartorejo (Surakso Hargo) by the Yogyakarta Sultanate was appointed as Mount Merapi Caretaker before deceased Maridjan.

Based on the interview with Mr. Selam, one of the elders in Pelemsari *Kring*, narrated that the origins of settlement on the slopes of Mount Merapi starting with the clearing lands by two brothers namely Sowidjojo and Kertowidjojo. They came with their wives at around 1825's. Sowidjojo settled in the area, which is now named Kinahrejo, while Kertowidjojo settled in the area, which is now named Pelemsari. Mr. Selam was one of great-grandchildren (3rd generation) from Kertowidjojo. While deceased Maridjan, the caretaker of Mount Merapi is one of the great-grandchildren (3rd generation) from Sowidjojo.

III.4 Demographic conditions

Based on Hamlet data, number of residents in 2010 was 244 peoples, consisting of 132 female and 112 male. They divided into the age group 0-16 years there were 62 people, age group 17-55 years there were 123 people, and the age group over 56 years there were 59 people. The composition is clear that people with productive age (17-55 years) is the majority composition (Table 1).

Table 1
 Age Group of Pelemsari Hamlet Residents
 Source : Field Data (2010)

Age Group	0-16 th	17-55	>56
Total (people)	62	123	59

In Pelemsari Hamlet, the majority of the work is farming (Source of hamlet data, 2010). Moreover as caretaker Mount Merapi 1 person; trade 2 person; labor 1 person, and a staff 13 person; Retired Civil Servant 1 person (Table 2).

Table 2
 Work of Pelemsari Hamlet Residents
 Sumber : Headman of Pelemsari Hamlet (2010)

Work	farming	Caretaker	Trade	Labor	Staff	Retired Civil Servant
Total (person)	138	1	2	1	13	1

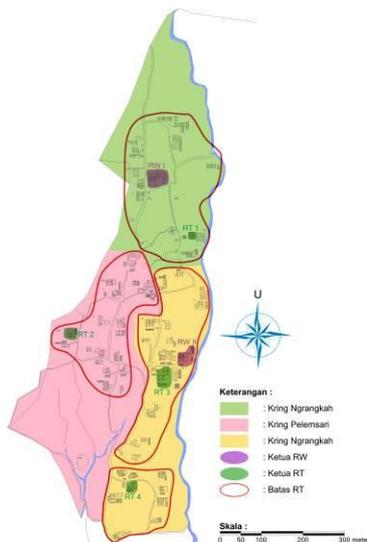


Fig. 3
 Administrative Division
 Source: Fields Data (2010)

III.5 Administrative Division

Pelemsari Hamlet consists of 3 *Kring*, there are Ngrangkah *Kring*, Pelemsari *Kring* and Kinahrejo *Kring*. Administratively divided into 2 RW and there are 4 RT. Each RW consists of 2 RT. RT 1 located at Kinahrejo *Kring*; RT 2 located at Pelemsari *Kring*; RT 3 and RT 4 located in Ngrangkah *Kring* (Fig. 3).

IV. KINSHIP THEMES

IV.1 Kinship

Kinship system showed a relationship with another person by blood ties. Kinship on Pelemsari Hamlet community adheres to the bilateral principle, where kinship group membership account into lineages through both men and women.

The kinship smallest group Pelemsari Hamlet called family, whose members consist of father, mother, and childrens who are unmarried. The patriarch called *kepala somah*. *Kepala Somah* is a husband or wife (widow).

If families have relatives relationship with each other they form a kinship group called *nak ndulur*, *nak sanak* or *sanak sedulur*. *Nak Ndulur* is a relatives unity consisting of siblings, cousins of the father and mother, uncle and aunt from both the father and mother, and brothers and sisters of the wife.

Pelemsari hamlet formed from a kinship group *nak ndulur*. If traced further, Pelemsari Hamlet community in the smallest group (family) are the 4th Generation from origin Kertowijoyo and Wongsowijoyo.

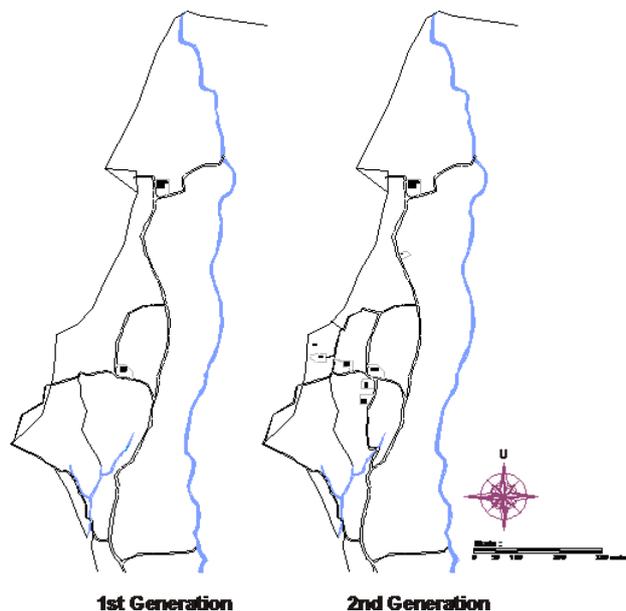


Fig. 4
 1st Generation and 2nd Generation
 Source : Field data (2010)

IV.1.1 1st Generation

Establishment of settlement areas in Pelemsari Hamlet originated from land clearing by two brothers named Kertowijoyo and Wongsowijoyo / Sowidjojo. They came with their wives at around 1825's. Kertowijoyo settled in Pelemsari, while Wongsowijoyo settled in Kinahrejo (Fig. 4).

IV.1.2 2nd Generation

Kertowijoyo have five childrens (3 male and 2 female) They are Reso Pramejo (M), Karyo Sumito (M), So Kariyo (F), Rono Setiko (F) and Jo Taruno (M). While Wongsowijoyo have a children named Kromo Dimedjo (M).

House of pioneer Kertowojoyo occupied by his first son Reso Pramejo. The southernmost house made by his second son Karyo Sumito. The third daughter, So Kariyo, made the house in the west of Kertowijoyo's (the pioneer) house. The south houses made by Rono Setiko, the fourth daughter. While Jo Taruno, the youngest son made the westernmost homes (Fig. 4).

The pioneer house Wongsowijoyo occupied by his only son Kromo Dimedjo.

IV.1.3 3rd Generation

Kromo Dimedjo had first daughter is *mbok* Surakso Hargo who married with Kartorejo (Surakso Hargo), with Yogyakarta Sultanate, Kartorejo appointed as Mount Merapi caretaker. Descendants of Kromo Dimedjo occupy the North, South, and West. It also occurs in the offspring of Reso Pramejo, Karyo Sumito, So Kariyo, Rono Setiko, and Jo Taruno. They occupy the North, South, and East. In this 3rd generation there are newcomers in Kinahrejo *Kring*, namely Kyai Sontani (Fig. 5).

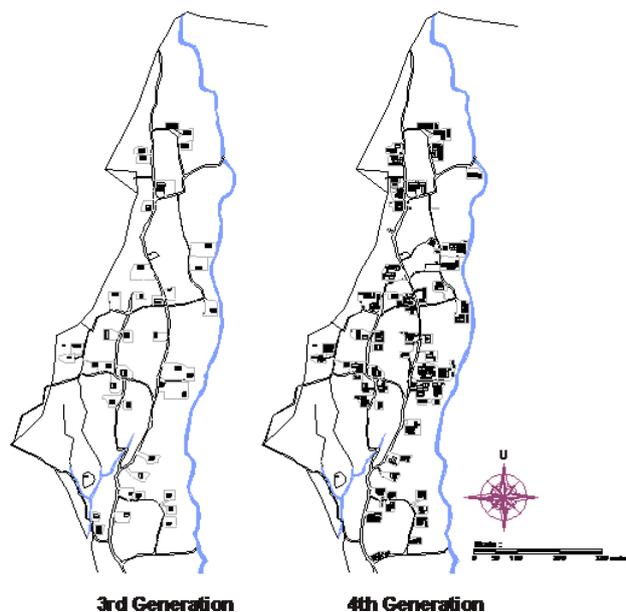


Fig. 5
 3rd Generation and 4th Generation
 Source : Field data (2010)

occupied by his only son Kromo Dimejo. So also in the next generation. Until now, the house was occupied by Mr. Wignyo Suprpto which is the first son of Kartorejo (Surakso Hargo), or the older brother of Marijan (Surakso Hargo).

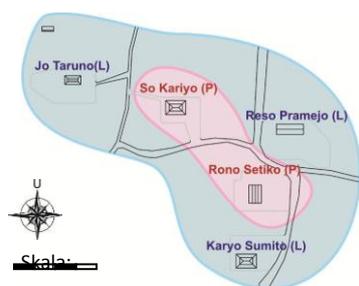


Fig. 6
 Distribution of sons and daughters house
 Source : analysis (2012)

This is applies also in Kertowijoyo’s (the pioneer) house in Pelemsari. The house is occupied by his first son, Reso Pramejo. Applicable to the next generation. Until now the house, though in a changed form, occupied by Mr. Selam was the first son of the previous generation.

If having son and daughter, the distribution of the son house were outermost and daughter house were inside (Fig. 6). It is intended to better security. This distribution is seen clearly in the Kertowijoyo’s (the pioneer) house where the houses of So Kariyo (F) and Rono Setiko (F) surrounded by houses of Reso Pramejo (M), Karyo Sumito (M), and Jo Taruno (M). But in 4th generation this distribution is already fading because the daughters follows her husband.

V. CONCLUSION

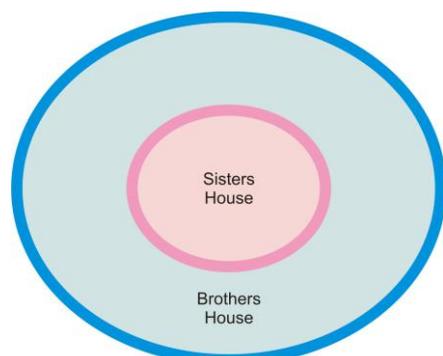


Fig. 7
 Brothers House Protecting Sisters House
 Source: Analysis (2012)

IV.1.4 4th Generation

Kartorejo (Surakso Hargo) had 6 childrens, including Mbah Marijan (the youngest children, with the same title Surakso Hargo, appointed by Sultanate of Yogyakarta as Mount Merapi caretaker); Mr. Wignyo, first son occupies Wongsowijoyo’s (the pioneer) house; the fourth daughter, Mrs. Udi occupies the southern *mbah* Marijan’s house. All three in Kinahrejo *Kring*.

In the 4th Generation, there are immigrants from (1 family) in Kinahrejo *Kring* that did not blend well with the cultural and social life. The houses in the South Pelemsari *Kring* area moved to east of the road due to a landslide in the 1990’s. Soil conditions in the South Pelemsari *Kring* area are prone to landslides resulting this area to be blank area, there is no building in this area, and there is land next to the tomb of Pelemsari *Kring* sold to settlers.

IV.2 The First House

The first house or the main house was always occupied by the first child. The Wongsowijoyo’s (pioneer) house in Kinahrejo

Research by title the Distribution Pattern of Settlement Based on Kinship in Pelemsari Hamlet, Yogyakarta find some local knowledge based on previous systemic analysis. In the distribution pattern of settlement, the kinship factors take a stronger role. The findings visible clearly on the establishment of settlement areas originated from land clearing by two brothers named Kertowijoyo and Wongsowijoyo/ Sowidjojo.

The distribution pattern concept that was found that the first son occupied the parents house. In addition it was also found that brothers house protecting sisters house. So when created scheme, the sisters house in the inside and the brothers house was surrounded (Fig. 7). This distribution pattern concept visible in 2nd generation and 3rd generations. The developments in 4th generation that the dauhters follow her husband, so that in the current 4th generation, this distribution concept has been rarely seen.

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