

ABSTRAK

Adikarta merupakan kabupaten di bawah Kadipaten Pakualaman yang tumbuh di alam tradisi feodal Jawa. Reforma ekologi dari saujana rawa-rawa ke lahan pertanian produktif berkausal pada datangnya arus kapitalisasi industri pertanian ekstraktif. Perusahaan partikelir yang menginduk pada sistem hukum kolonial secara gradual membuat transformasi di bidang politik, hukum, dan ekonomi di Adikarta. Regulasi kolonial lalu bertemu dengan tradisi feodal kerja wajib yang nantinya menetaskan dualisme hukum. Kerja wajib ditempuh untuk mendapatkan dua motif yakni ekonomi dan stabilitas teritorial. Kerja wajib sebagai cara kerja diinstruksikan oleh institusi kolonial yang diwakili perusahaan partikelir dan Residen Yogyakarta dan *mantri* polisi, kepala distrik, bupati wedana, hingga Patih Pakualaman dari intitusi tempatan. Terdapat beberapa praktik yang muncul seperti pada bidang budidaya tanaman perkebunan, instalasi bangunan negeri, infrastruktur, pengairan, hingga keamanan dan ketertiban. Penelitian ini menggunakan data arsip tekstual yang dikeluarkan oleh institusi Pakualaman dan kolonial baik itu berupa surat resmi, peraturan, laporan, surat proses verbal, lembaran negara, maupun surat kabar. Datum-datum yang sebagian besar beraksara jawa dialih literasikan ke latin untuk kemudian bersama dengan arsip-arsip berbahasa Belanda dan melayu dialih bahasakan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Data yang telah siap tersaji diverifikasi secara substansial dan untuk selanjutnya diinterpretasi sesuai dengan kerangka dasar. Pasca proses penulisan sejarah atau historiografi diperoleh beberapa kesimpulan. *Pertama*, terjadi perubahan terhadap praktik kerja wajib di Kabupaten Adikarta setelah masuknya perkebunan kolonial pada 1880. *Kedua*, kerja wajib yang bersubyekkan kepala keluarga eksis hingga 1910-an. *Ketiga*, kerja wajib dimodifikasi untuk menyesuaikan dengan kebutuhan praktis perusahaan perkebunan.

Kata kunci: *kerja wajib, Adikarta, Feodalisme, Sistem Kolonial*

ABSTRACT

Adikarta was a regency under the Pakualaman Duchy which grew in the realm of Javanese feudal traditions. Ecological reform from swampy landscape to productive agricultural land were causal to the arrival of the capitalization of extractive agricultural industries. Private companies that obey to the colonial legal system gradually made transformation systems in political, legal, and economic. Colonial regulation which converge feudal tradition of compulsory services thereafter invent the legal dualism. Compulsory service had taken to obtain two motives, namely the economy matter and teritorial stability. Compulsory service as a mechanism were instructed by colonial institution represented by private companies and Resident of Yogyakarta, meanwhile for local instiutions represented by police officers, head of district, regent, to Patih Pakualaman. There were several practices that emerge such as plantation cultivation, public fasillities installation, infrastructure services, irrigation services, to security services. This study uses textual archival data produced by Pakualaman and colonial institutions in the form of official letters, laws, general reports, verbal criminal reports, gouvernement regulations, and newspapers. The datums which were mostly written in Javanese transliterated to latin, and then simultaneously with Dutch and Malay archives translated into bahasa Indonesia. The data that have ready to be presented is substantially verified and then interpreted according to the framework. After the process of historiography, some conclusions are obtained. First, there were a changes in the practice of compulsory services in Adikarta Regency after the arrival of colonial plantations in 1880. Second, compulsory services which subjected the head of the family existed until 1910s. Third, compulsory services modified to suit the practical business of plantation companies.

Keywords: compulsory service, Adikarta, Feudalism, Colonial System