

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji sejarah produksi pengetahuan dan revivalisme pranatamangsa di Jawa sepanjang abad ke-20. Pranatamangsa merupakan sistem pengetahuan mengenai musim yang berkembang dari pengalaman masyarakat agraris dalam mengamati alam dan mengatur kegiatan pertanian melalui ilmu titen serta pewarisan antargenerasi. Pada 1855, pengetahuan mengenai mangsa mengalami pembakuan di lingkungan Kraton Surakarta pada masa Pakubuwana VII. Pembakuan tersebut merupakan proses kanonisasi yang berlangsung melalui pertemuan pengetahuan masyarakat agraris, otoritas kraton, dan sarjana kolonial. Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan perubahan produksi dan otoritas pengetahuan Pranatamangsa serta proses kemunculannya kembali dalam konteks historis yang berbeda. Penelitian menggunakan metode sejarah dengan memanfaatkan arsip, terbitan-terbitan kolonial, surat kabar, majalah, buku, karya ilmiah, dan sumber lisan. Kerangka konseptual penelitian menggunakan perspektif *History of Knowledge* untuk menelusuri produksi, sirkulasi, penggunaan, dan perubahan otoritas pengetahuan Pranatamangsa, serta konsep *power/knowledge*, *local knowledge*, *metis*, *legibility*, *kanonisasi*, *expert knowledge*, dan *revivalism* untuk menganalisis perubahan bentuk dan otoritas pengetahuan serta penggunaannya kembali dalam konteks yang berbeda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pranatamangsa mengalami perubahan kedudukan melalui pembakuan, produksi pengetahuan oleh berbagai institusi, dan intensifikasi pertanian pada masa Orde Baru. Perubahan tersebut tidak menghilangkan keberadaan pranatamangsa, tetapi mengubah cara pengetahuan tersebut diproduksi, digunakan, dan dilestarikan. Sejak penghujung abad ke-20, pranatamangsa kembali memperoleh perhatian melalui Pengendalian Hama Terpadu, gerakan pertanian alternatif, serta upaya pelestarian oleh kraton, museum, dan institusi lainnya.

Kata kunci: *Pranatamangsa; Pakubuwono VII; Produksi Pengetahuan; Sejarah Pengetahuan; Kanonisasi; Perubahan Otoritas; Revivalisme.*

ABSTRACT

This study examines the history of knowledge production and the revivalism of *pranatamangsa* in Java throughout the twentieth century. *Pranatamangsa* is a knowledge system concerning seasonal patterns that developed from the experiences of agrarian communities in observing nature and organizing agricultural activities through *ilmu titen* and intergenerational transmission. In 1855, knowledge of *mangsa* underwent a process of standardization within the Surakarta Court during the reign of Pakubuwono VII. This standardization constituted a process of canonization that emerged from the encounter between agrarian knowledge, court authority, and colonial scholars. This study aims to explain changes in the production and authority of *pranatamangsa* knowledge and its re-emergence in different historical contexts. The study employs the historical method using archival sources, colonial publications, newspapers, magazines, books, scholarly works, and oral sources. Its conceptual framework draws on the perspective of the *History of Knowledge* to examine the production, circulation, use, and changing authority of *pranatamangsa* knowledge, as well as the concepts of *power/knowledge*, *local knowledge*, *metis*, *legibility*, *canonization*, *expert knowledge*, and *revivalism* to analyze changes in the form and authority of knowledge and its subsequent reuse in different contexts. The findings show that the position of *pranatamangsa* changed through its standardization, the production of knowledge by various institutions, and agricultural intensification during the New Order period. These changes did not eliminate *pranatamangsa*, but altered the ways in which the knowledge was produced, used, and preserved. Since the late twentieth century, *pranatamangsa* has regained attention through Integrated Pest Management, alternative agricultural movements, and preservation efforts by the royal court, museums, and other institutions.

Keywords: *Pranatamangsa; Pakubuwono VII; knowledge production; history of knowledge; canonization; changing authority; revivalism.*