



THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PATTERN OF JAVA ISLAMIC CITY CATUR GATRA TUNGGAL IN LAMONGAN

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ABSTRACT

Catur Gatra Tunggal is a pattern of urban planning in Java that originated from the establishment of the Islamic Mataram kingdom in the 18th and 19th centuries which influenced urban planning in Java in particular. The purpose of the study was to identify the old urban planning pattern in Lamongan Regency, which has an essential role in the spread of Islam in Java, especially East Java. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with field observations and surveys to identify the elements that makeup Catur Gatra Tunggal pattern compared to the theory of public space and architectural preservation. The study results found that Catur Gatra Tunggal pattern was still well identified with its constituent elements; Alun-Alun, Pendhopo Lokatantra, Traditional Markets, and the Great Mosque. It is hoped that the results of this study will be used as a reference in the development of Alun-Alun area regarding buildings and values that must be maintained to remain a pearl of local cultural wisdom that must be held.

KEYWORDS:

Identification, The Pattern, Java Islamic City, Catur Gatra Tunggal, Lamongan

INTRODUCTION

Islamic Mataram kingdom in Java was founded in the 18th and 19th centuries. It has influenced its territory, especially in Java and Madura. One influence is cultural acculturation in the arts, architecture, and urban planning [1]. The city Planning applied Catur Gatra Tunggal [2]. In the Catur Gatra Tunggal pattern, there are unifying elements, including Square (Alun-Alun) as the center and liaison for other functions, Palace (Pendhopo), Mosque, and Market. The Square (Alun-Alun) is more related to Javanese philosophical and cosmological values [3].

Wibowo & Natalia [4] researched Bandung City Square (Alun-Alun). They concluded that the square is an essential part of the elements in the Catur Gatra Tunggal urban planning because as a public space in the middle of the city, it functions as a public space. A symbol of authority, government power, and the cultural center [4]. Susanti & Agustin [3] studied Alun-Alun (the square) in Malang City. It also applied the concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal. The Square is divided into three major zones of cosmos, culture, and power, although currently, in Malang, many buildings have changed but not with the meaning of the space [3].

This study is a case study in Lamongan. This study is an effort to identify Catur Gatra Tunggal urban planning pattern in the district.

Lamongan is a district located on the North Coast of Java Island. It is considered an essential part of the spread of Islam on Java Island because in Lamongan, there is a tomb for the spreader of Islam and a member of the nine-figure "Wali Songo" [5] named Sunan Drajat [6]. The increasingly rapid development makes the composition and values of Catur Gatra Tunggal increasingly distorted [7]. This study aims to identify the concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal on Lamongan square (Alun-Alun) and whether this pattern still exists. It is relevant to the current development of Lamongan. This study result can be used as a guideline for Alun-Alun development in the future to identify the parts and elements of Alun-Alun that must be maintained in value and function

METHODS

Lamongan is a regency in East Java, Indonesia (Figure 1). Lamongan lies between 6°51'54"-7°23'06" south latitude and 112°33'45"-112°33'45" east longitude. Lamongan has located 50 km of the west of Surabaya,

the Capital city of East Java Province, and borders the Java Sea in the north, Gresik Regency in the east, Bojonegoro and Tuban regencies in the west, Mojokerto and Jombang regencies in the south, and Lamongan covers an of 1.812,80 km².



Figure 1. The Location of Lamongan in the East Java Map

The qualitative descriptive method is the method used in this study. This study is carried out by Combining primary and secondary data [8], collecting data on phenomena that have observations, surveying the existing conditions in the field, and interpreting them by various existing methods [9]. Primary data collection is carried out by referring to public space theory, the concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal, and architectural preservation.

Primary data is obtained in books, journals, and articles related to the meaning and concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal and the theory of space from the west which takes theory from public space [10][11].

Data collection is also carried out with a scientific approach to architectural preservation, such as 1. Architectural Criteria: A city or area to be preserved or conserved has high architectural quality criteria and has a long time formation process or regularity and pride. 2. Historical Criteria: The conserved area has historical value and rarity that provides inspiration and reference for the presence of new buildings, increases vitality, and even revives its fading existence; and 3. Symbolic Criteria: Areas that have symbolic meaning [12].

By using the theory above, the researcher hopes to obtain a more detailed and comprehensive analysis result, especially the data obtained from special interviews with important informants regarding the development of Lamongan from time to time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

ALUN-ALUN AS A PUBLIC SPACE

Public space is a facility/place where the communal life of an area takes place. These spaces can be in the form of roads, parks, plazas, and squares that act as containers to accommodate human flow and movement. This dynamic space plays a role, as a place for good movement flow, as a gathering center for human interaction, and as a place for play and leisure activities.[10]. Alun-Alun Lamongan meets these criteria, visitors who come here have recreational purposes by using the available facilities, shopping for

various snacks sold there, and as a place to socialize [13].

ALUN-ALUN IS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF CITY IN JAVA

The existence of the square (Alun-Alun) in a city in Java, especially Lamongan, is not only for socio-cultural purposes, but more than that, the square (Alun-Alun) as a symbol of the strength of each element of harmonization between the microcosm and macrocosm. He places for religious rituals. The square is a place to test military strength [3]. Another meaning of the square(Alun-Alun) is as a symbol of authority, government power, and the cultural center of a city, such as a city square (Alun-Alun) of Bandung [4]. Along with the development of the times and the shift in social and economic life, the sacred meaning of the Alun-Alun can also be reduced. It only functions as a Public Plaza found in Malang City Square (Alun-Alun) [14]. Therefore, in this study, the researcher tries to try to review the meaning of the square, especially in Lamongan, from the initial concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal pattern which was analyzed to the existing conditions.

CATUR GATRA AS A PATTERN OF CITY PLANNING IN JAVA

Talking about the spatial pattern of Catur Gatra Tunggal cannot be separated from the history of the Islamic kingdom, especially Islamic Mataram Kingdom, which in the 18th and 19th centuries controlled almost the entire island of Java and Madura [2]. However, the Islamic Mataram kingdom was finally divided in 1755 based on the Giyanti agreement [15].

So, to be able to learn about the original pattern of this urban planning pattern, the philosophical meaning and examples refer to the Yogyakarta city planning because it was established according to Law Number 13 of 2012 as the Javanese Cultural Center [15].

PHILOSOPHICAL MEANING OF CATUR GATRA TUNGGAL CITY STRUCTURE

Regarding the meaning of the concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal city planning, the researcher discusses culture. The cultural concept is used as a form of City Space. Historically, Yogyakarta was built by Sultan Hamengku Buwono I based on social, state, and functional concepts. These concepts are implemented into the structure, spatial pattern, and image of the city. The concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal or Catur Sagotra" is realized. A Javanese City Planning Concept is based on the concept of Javanese cosmology, which unites 4 (catur) elements of life in one (single) spatial unity. The four elements (gatra) represent essential functions in the life of the City, the Government element/leader designated by the Palace/Pendhopo/ Government Office, Religious, ethical and Moral elements defined by the Mosque, and Community economic elements. These elements are described by the Market and the Square [15].

Catur Gatra Tunggal is a Javanese cosmological concept, the harmony of micro and macrocosm. Kraton as a leader, mosque as a religion, market as an

economic activity, and the square as a culture. The pattern of leadership refers to religion and economy. Besides, culture is a reflection of the concept of "Memayu Hayuning Bawono", which is currently known as the concept of sustainable development, proposed by Sultan Hamengku Buwono X (2012) [15].

IMPLEMENTATION OF CATUR GATRA TUNGGAL CITY PLANNING IN LAMONGAN CITY SQUARE

One part of traditional architecture is the concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal. This concept is one of the concepts in designing urban-scale public spaces [4]. If we examine in-depth the history and values of philosophy, it is very closely related to the meaning of humans in living life. The concept of the world and the hereafter is explicitly and implicitly in this concept. The macrocosm and microcosm are represented by four functions, namely worship, market, and government and are united by the square [3].

ALUN-ALUN AS A PART OF CATUR GATRA TUNGGAL CITY PLAN

The square (Alun-Alun) in the concept of the order of the city of Java, is in the form of a public space that can be visited by all circles of society, and usually, there is a banyan tree as vegetation in the middle [3]. Meanwhile, the condition of Alun-Alun in Lamongan has undergone many developments, including recreational facilities for residents and the absence of banyan trees.

The Existing Condition of Lamongan Square, is adjacent to:

- North side: Achmad Yani Street (Lokatantra Hall);
- South side: Basuki Rahmat Street (Lamongan Regional Government Office);
- West side: KH Hasyim Ashari Street (Masjid Agung Lamongan and Pasar Baru Lamongan);
- East side: Lamongrejo Street (Post Office Lamongan).



Figure 2. The existing condition of Lamongan Square

Alun-Alun Lamongan is not only public space but its existence unites the functions of the surrounding buildings and unites the cultural values around it, the embodiment of the universe (cosmos), culture, and power (figure 2).

1. It symbolizes the unification of the universe (macro cosmos) with humans (microcosmos), the application of the existence of space in the square, which is used as an additional space to worship the Creator (overflow from the Great Mosque of Lamongan), which is usually used for days major Islamic events such as Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha.

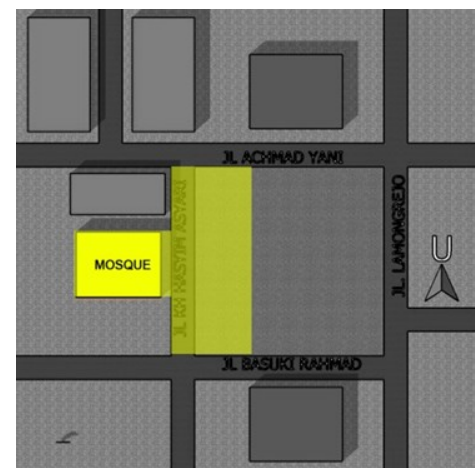


Figure 3. The area on Lamongan Square which usually used as an overflow for jamaat of Lamongan Great Mosque.

2. The symbol of cultural unification, public facilities can be used to interact between communities. The existing facilities are children's play areas, sports facilities, and markets located on the west side of the Square. The cultural area embodies a prosperous, happy, and prosperous society.

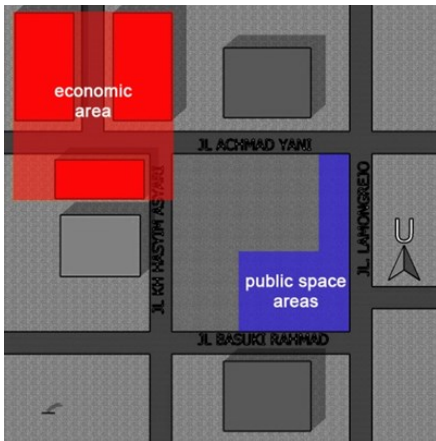
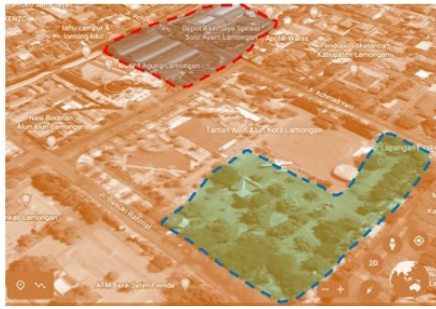


Figure 4. Economic areas in the form of markets, public space areas in the form of playing facilities and sports facilities

3. The embodiment of the power in Lamongan City Square is marked by Pendhopo Lokatantra. Lamongan Regent's Office House is located in the north. Then, Lamongan Regency Regional Government Office, located in the south of the Alun-Alun. To the north of the square, which borders Jalan Achmad Yani, there is a field along with Pendhopo used for ceremonies or official activities of the local government. This field can also be used for daily community activities for socialization, entertainment, and sports. Figure no 3&4.

KERATAN AND THE POWER ON THE CONCEPT OF CATUR GATRA TUNGGAL IN LAMONGAN TOWN SQUARE

The pattern of cities in Java is strongly influenced by the Islamic Mataram kingdom so that the king's power is absolute in government and city management [15]. Pendhopo is the king's house. It is equipped with "abdi dhalem", private servants who consistently serve the king's needs, including household needs and royal administration.

In Catur Gatra Tunggal concept in Lamongan City Square, the palace's existence is realized with Pendhopo Lokatantra which is also the official residence of the regents. It is located on the north side of the square. At the same time, there is a local government building located on the south side of the square for government activities. Alun-Alun that applied the concept of Catur Gatra Tunggal from the aspect that the power of the leader or government is still fulfilled with the residence of the ruler and his assistants (Figure 5).

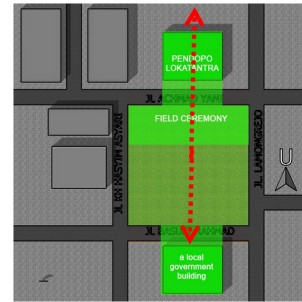
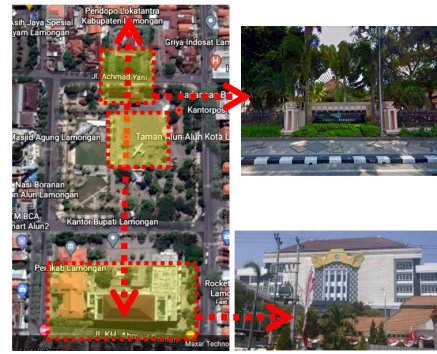


Figure 5. the axis of power in Lamongan square

The Great Mosque of Lamongan Is A Spiritual Function of the City.

The role of the mosque in Catur Gatra Tunggal is an important function in religious, ethical, and moral life [15]. This role as well as a counterweight to government power.

In addition, the Great Mosque of Lamongan also acts as a center for religious activities such as the commemoration of religious holidays. One of the activities requires a wider place to accommodate worshippers. The square is an expansion to accommodate these activities [6].

Besides, the Lamongan Grand Mosque is also a reminder of spirituality because it has been busy with economic activities (markets) and government (Figure 6).

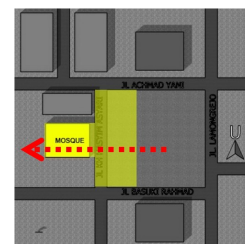
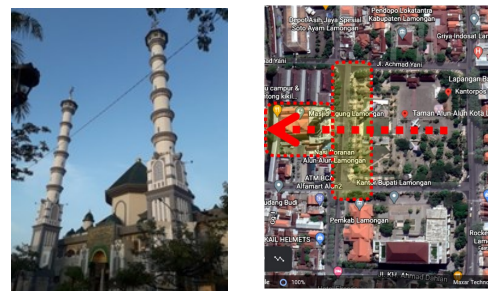


Figure 6. The orientation direction and the axis of the Great Mosque of Lamongan

THE MARKET IS THE FACE OF THE PROSPERITY OF SOCIETY

Traditional markets are a manifestation of the prosperity of the community, the running of economy, and the availability of basic needs for clothing, food, and shelter, as a reflection that the government's power aims to prosper the people.

The existence of this traditional market is part of a Catur Gatra Tunggal pattern so that leaders can know and control the economic situation of their people.

The market concept contained in Lamongan Square is still maintained by the original concept, the traditional market, which can reach all levels of society (Figure 7).



Figure 7. The location of the market and the activities of the community's economic center in Lamongan Square area

ALUN-ALUN (SQUARE) IS A FORM OF COMMUNITY HAPPINESS

The square as a public space and a symbol of community culture is marked by its various functions. It can be a meeting place for all people, a recreational place, a place for economic activities, and a communication forum between the people and the government. The Great Mosque of Lamongan holds religious activities. The function and role of the Alun-Alun in Lamongan are still following the Catur Gatra Tunggal concept as a unifier of all aspects and life in society (Figure 8).



Figure 8 the Alun-Alun (square) is a place for people to gather

CONCLUSION

The existence of Lamongan on the North Coast of Java has an essential role in the spread of Islam on the island of Java. The application of the traditional city order Catur Gatra Tunggal is one proof of the application of Javanese Islamic values. From the results of this study, the implementation of the Catur Gatra Tunggal is still identified as being well implemented. It can be seen from the traditional market as an economic center, the Great Mosque as a religious center, Pendhopo Lokatantra as the center of government, and the Alun-Alun still supporting community activities as a binder. Social and cultural activities: in Lamongan Square (Alun-Alun), there are no banyan trees like those found in the square in general as vegetation.

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