

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

#### HOUSE-COMPOUND HOLDERS IN KOTAGEDE BY OCCUPATION AND VILLAGE (1922)

Occupation	Administrative Village (Kalurahan)									
	Prenggan		Basen		Sayangan <sup>(a)</sup>		Mutihan <sup>(b)</sup>		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I. "Royal servants" <sup>(c)</sup>										
Public offices and professions	27	8.5	15	7.3	34	9.1	15	8.5	91	8.5
Sub-total	27	8.5	15	7.3	34	9.1	15	8.5	91	8.5
II. "Wealthier inhabitants" <sup>(c)</sup>										
1. Wholesale trade in cloth, etc.	61	19.1	15	7.3	43	11.4	1	0.6	120	11.2
2. Trade in working of precious metals and jewelry	56	17.5	7	3.5	25	6.7	3	1.7	91	8.5
Sub-total	117	36.6	22	10.8	68	18.1	44	2.3	211	19.7
III. "Craftsmen and lesser traders" <sup>(c)</sup>										
1. Batik-making, cloth-dyeing, cloth-printing	58	18.2	40	19.6	100	26.7	22	12.6	220	20.5
2. Copper and brass-working	46	14.4	23	11.3	35	9.3	12	6.9	116	10.8
3. Various handicrafts (smiths, carpenters, horn-workers, tailors, brick-makers, etc.)	20	6.3	67	32.8	46	12.3	17	9.7	150	14.0
4. Retail and <i>toko</i> trade <sup>(d)</sup>	14	4.4	24	11.8	57	15.2	13	7.4	108	10.0
5. Trade in foodstuffs	28	8.8	9	4.4	33	8.8	14	8.0	84	7.8
Sub-total	166	52.1	163	79.9	271	72.3	78	44.6	678	63.1
IV. "Day-labourers and peasants" <sup>(c)</sup>										
1. Agriculture	1	0.3	2	1.0	—	—	73	41.7	76	7.1
2. Unskilled labour	8	2.5	2	1.0	2	0.5	5	2.9	17	1.6
Sub-total	9	2.8	4	2.0	2	0.5	78	44.6	93	8.7
TOTAL	319	100.0	204	100.0	375	100.0	175	100.0	1,073	100.0

*Notes:*

(a) R.K. Alun-Alun at present (1972).

(b) R.K. Purbayan at present (1972).

(c) The wording of the four major categories follows van Mook's (1958).

(d) Small shops.

*Source:* van Mook (1926a, p. 363; 1958, p. 289).

## APPENDIX II

OCCUPATION AND INCOME IN KOTAGEDE, 1972:  
A RESULT OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

In March–April 1972, with the help of four local assistants I administered an intensive survey of 60 households, a 2 per cent sample of the total households of 2,892 in the urban area of Kotagede. The area comprised of four Neighbourhood Associations (R.K.), Alun-Alun, Prenggan, Basen and Purbayan, all belonging to the Ward (Kemantren) of Kotagede Yogyakarta, the City of Yogyakarta (Kota Madya Yogyakarta); a hamlet (*dukuh*) of Joyopranan belonging to the Village of Singosaren (Kl. Singosaren); and one entire administrative village of Kl. Jagalan, both belonging to the District of Kotagede Surakarta (Kecamatan Kotagede Surakarta) of the Regency of Bantul (Kabupaten Bantul) (see Figure 2.1).

Out of the 60 households (*rumah tangga*) selected randomly from the records of the 1972 national census, 56 households heads (*kepala somah*) were interviewed. The survey covered a number of items including household composition, occupation, education, language, religious and political affiliation, marital history, occupational history, property and income. A thorough statistical analysis of the survey results has yet to be done. But I have obtained a result of a preliminary analysis of the data concerning the occupation and income of the sample as follows:

## OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION

The 56 sample households had 276 individuals in total, of whom 100 has cash-earnings occupations. The occupations of these cash-earners are categorized and corresponding figures obtained as follows:

Table App. II.1  
Occupational Composition

Occupation	N	%
I. Professionals	10	10.0
II. Entrepreneurs	13	13.0
III. Craftsmen, small traders, workers	77	77.0
IV. Others	0	0
Total	100	100.0

The category of “professionals” included 2 active and 3 retired government officials (*pegawai negeri*), 1 hamlet chief (*kepala dukuh*), 2 teachers, and 2 private firm

clerks (*pegawai swasta*). In the category of “entrepreneurs”, 6 were *pengusaha* (lit., entrepreneurs, i.e., factory or workshop owner/managers) and 7 *dagang* (large traders). In the third category, 18 were craftsmen and artisans (*tukang*), of which silversmiths (*tukang perak*) were the largest group with 10 individuals. Small traders were 23 in total, including 18 peddlers (*bakul*) and 3 *warung* (small foodstall) keepers. Also in the third category there were 32 semi-skilled and unskilled workers (*buruh*), in which 14 *penjahit* (lit., “sewers”, or assistants to master tailors) formed the single largest group while the rest were mostly assistants to craftsmen/artisans. There were also 4 farm workers (*buruh tani*) in the third category, but in the entire sample there were no owner-farmers (*tani*) at all.

## INCOME

The daily incomes of the 100 cash-earning individuals were distributed as follows:

Table App. II.2  
Daily Cash Income

Income in rupiahs	N	%
50 and less	42	42.0
51–100	33	33.0
101–150	8	8.0
151–200	9	9.0
201 and more	6	6.0
No information	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

At the time of the survey (March–April 1972), the price of medium quality rice (*beras*) at the Kotagede market ranged from Rp32 to Rp35 per kilogram, and the official exchange rate of Indonesian rupiah was Rp415 to US\$1.

The percentage of the individuals whose daily cash income was less than 100 rupiahs amounted to 75 per cent of the total sample. The lowest cash earner was a bamboo artisan (*tukang bambu*) who earned only Rp10 a day. The highest daily income of Rp1,300 was made by a batik entrepreneur.

Statistically, the mean of the incomes for a cash-earning individual was Rp108 and the median Rp73 a day. Per household cash income including non-cash-earning members was Rp189 a day: an average household had 4.93 persons of whom 1.78 persons were cash-earning. Per capita cash income including non-cash-earning persons averaged at Rp38 a day, i.e., a little less than 10 cents in the U.S. dollar or rice equivalent of slightly more than 1 kilogram per person.

