

ABSTRACT

Yogyakarta Sultanate was born because of the outbreak of Mataram Sultanate which based on Giyanti Agreement was split in two namely Surakarta Kasunanan and Yogyakarta Sultanate. The culture or tradition that has existed since the days of Hindu Buddhism and the cultural legitimacy that has been agreed upon by the people and was inherent in society, added by charismatic leaders and cultural legitimacy have made people very loyal and voluntary to obey and submit to the Sultanate of Yogyakarta. The specialty of Yogyakarta was obtained legally from the Central Government in 2012, namely the Special Rights Act of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This privilege was obtained through a long scenario in the succession of the Sultanate of Yogyakarta. Community loyalty to the sultanate and community hegemony supported the establishment and birth of Act 13 of 2012. Based on the Privilege Act which consists of 16 Chapters and 51 Articles, there are five special authorities for the Yogyakarta Special Region Government which consist of: procedure for filling in positions, position, duties and authority of the governor and deputy Governor; Yogyakarta Special government institution; culture; soil; and layout. The community really hopes that this privilege can be an instrument in realizing community welfare. In the present reality, there are many polemics and meetings that can threaten the position of the Yogyakarta Sultanate. The purpose of this study is to find out and explore how the practices of the Yogyakarta Sultanate hegemony are after the enactment of Act 13 of 2012.

There are two theories used in the study of the "Political Hegemony of the Sultanate of Yogyakarta to Maintain Power after Law 13 of 1012", namely the theory of Antonio Gramsci's hegemony which focuses on the theory of preserving power, the theory of hegemony to see and frame studies of the Yogyakarta Sultanate that makes people loyal, submissive and obedient unconsciously but voluntarily without coercion. Meanwhile the theory of maintaining power is used to analyze and describe things related to political dynamics that arise, and develop where society is still loyal through the dynamics and identity of culture as a tool in maintaining power in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The discussion is carried out by referring to the theoretical framework in discrete analysis covering: the concept of hegemony, the level of hegemony of the Sultanate of Yogyakarta, the political dynamics of the Sultanate of Yogyakarta, and the identity and dynamics of culture as a means of maintaining power. This research uses descriptive qualitative research method with descriptive analysis.

Keywords: hegemony, political dynamics, cultural dynamics, cultural identity as a means of maintaining power