

Establishment of Kediri Kingdom High Class Stratification by Brahmanic Education

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ESTABLISHMENT OF KEDIRI KINGDOM HIGH CLASS STRATIFICATION BY BRAHMANIC EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted to determine the formation of the upper class stratification of the Kingdom of Kediri by Brahmin education. This kingdom is a fractional kingdom of the Medang Kamula Kingdom or it can also be called the Isyana Kingdom. The kingdom of Kediri gave a lot of color to civilization in the archipelago which was then named Indonesia at this time. The Kingdom of Kediri had a fairly wide area of power during its golden age, so in this study the author wanted to find out how the education of brahmins during the time of the Kingdom of Kediri was, like what the highest social stratification or top class existed in the society of the Kingdom of Kediri and the correlation of brahmin education to the formation of the upper class in the Kingdom of Kediri. The method used in this study is the historical method with data collection carried out by

searching for sources or data contained in books, journals and articles related to the Kingdom of Kediri. The results in this article indicate that it can be used as an interesting material for teaching about the Kediri Kingdom and can be knowledge for the readers of this research.

INTRODUCTION

The kingdom of Kediri was founded in the 12th century AD as part of the Medang Kamulan Kingdom of the Isyana (Panjalu) dynasty. Under the reign of King Airlangga, this kingdom was a continuation of the Kahuripan kingdom (Fikri & Syarifuddin, 2019) . On the banks of the Brantas River in Dahanapura City (Daha), East Java, is the kingdom of Kediri. (Wignjosoebroto, 2016) . King Airlangga had multiple sons, one of which was Sanggramawijaya Tungga Dewi daughter, but he decided to become a hermit known as Kili Suci (Ardhana *et al.* , 2017) . The Kediri kingdom, led by Jayabhaya and with the motto Panjalu Jayati seen in the Hantang Inscription, ruled from 1135 to 1157 (Ngantang Inscription) means that Kediri won (Marzal, 2021) . This inscription is a charter of permission of grace for the Ngantang peasants who fought alongside Kediri against Jenggala. Jayabhaya's victory against Jenggala is mirrored by the Pandavas' victory over the Kauravas in the Bharatayuddha kakawin, which was built by Empu Sedah and Empu Panuluh in 1157 (Basuki, 2021) .

The key supports of development are sufficient quantities and quality of human resources. Education plays a critical role in character development in order to meet these human resource needs (Suwartini, 2017) . Every human being requires education to ensure their existence and well-being (Sirait, 2017) . The people resources of a great nation are intelligent (Ardiani, 2019) . Education must be administered properly in order to generate intelligent human beings, and it must also be of good quality, because it is through education that the good quality of human resources may be determined (Islam, 2020). This is consistent with the concept of education as a community-wide effort (Pratiwi *et al.*, 2020) . Brahmin education was one sort of education practiced throughout the Kediri Kingdom. Brahmins are religious individuals who follow a set of moral principles (Ahmad & Nurwardani, 2016) . In theory, horn-like behavior can be observed. Many factors influence behavior, including knowledge, behaviors, and attitudes. The awareness of holiness has an impact on a Brahmin's behavior (Islam, 2015). As a result, holiness knowledge is used to living a holy life as a Brahman (Sutjipta, 2016) .

In the Kingdom of Kediri, social stratification was linked to brahmin education. Social stratification is a significant social reality that includes not just a theoretical concept but also categorizing people according to

their wealth, income, occupation, and education (Rastillah, 2020) . Social stratification and education are linked in at least two ways, with high education having an impact on social class levels (Nawawi & Putera, 2020) . Education is vital since it not only produces work skills, but it also produces mental changes, tastes, hobbies, goals, speech patterns, and changes in one's entire way of life (Maunah, 2015) . The king is the upper class in the Kediri Kingdom's society. The king can be equated with Brahma, Vishnu, Maheswara, and all the gods in Hinduism. Based on the foregoing, the researcher is piqued and proposes the topic of this article, which will examine the creation of the Kediri kingdom's upper class stratification through Brahmin education. The purposes of this paper are, first, to analyze the Brahmin education system in the Kediri Kingdom; second, look at the position of the upper class in the Kingdom of Kediri; and third, analyzing the correlation of brahmin education to the formation of the upper class in the Kingdom of Kediri.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a historical method that involves four heuristic stages: collecting data from the sources obtained and then describing the state of the research during the time period in question; heuristic steps are carried out by collecting data from the sources obtained and then becoming a source of description in which the mechanism for solving the case can be investigated by describing the state of the research during the time period in question; heuristic steps are carried out by collecting data from the sources obtained and then becoming a source of description in which (Oktarini, 2020) .

The documentation method is used to acquire historical data. The documentation method is a technique for locating sources of information in documents such as notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, journals, minutes, agendas, journals, archives, and articles. The writers of this study drew their information from journals, publications, and books. -literature on the Kingdom of Kediri (Ramadana & Nurislaminingsih, 2019) . The next stage in this research is to conclude and analyze from all sources of data that have been obtained regarding the Kingdom of Kediri related to the problem of Brahmin education in the formation of social stratification in society.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Kingdom of Kediri, commonly known as the Isyana Kingdom, is a fractional Kingdom of the Medang Kamulan Kingdom (Syafei, 2021) . The kingdom of Kediri contributed greatly to the development of civilisation in the archipelago that was then known as Indonesia. In its heyday, the kingdom of Kediri ruled over a pretty large territory. The author, as a researcher, intends to look at brahmin education during the Kediri Kingdom, the relationship between the upper class in the Kediri Kingdom, especially the king, and the correlation of brahmin education with the upper class (king) in the Kediri Kingdom in this study.

Brahmin Education System in the Kingdom of Kediri

In the realm of education, formal education takes place in schools, whereas non-formal education takes place in the community (Sutriyani, 2020) . Hindus recognized non-formal education, known as Pasraman, prior to formal education in schools (Mahadewi, 2018) . This Pasraman education begins with a religious rite known as the upanayana ceremony, which is described in the Sathapatha Brahmin as a process in which a teacher places his palm on a student's crown as a symbol of togetherness (Ahmad & Nurwardani, 2016) .

Because humans are the most ideal living creatures among other living creatures created by God, Hindu religious education necessitates a complete, comprehensive, and holistic attitude transformation that encompasses all qualities (potential) that exist in humans (Astawa, 2018) . The Brahmins' preferred method of education is intellectual education, which focuses on mastering the sacred texts. Hindu Brahmins, for example, study the Vedas (Prasetyo, 2021) . The Brahmins' education can be described as a "college" where students study from intellectuals (Segara & Sutrisno, 2018) . The educational institution is known as hermitage or pesantren (Muharani & Hudaidah, 2021) .

During the Hindu period, the Brahmins created an education system that was carried out in hermitages, hermitages, temples, and homes (Muharani & Hudaidah, 2021) . First, the pesantren or hermitage is a gathering place for students, especially those of Brahmin origin, to learn Vedic scriptures and Upanishads for Hindus, where the method of learning is in a big pavilion, with the instructor sitting in the center surrounded by his students (Novrizal & Faujih, 2022) . Students bring books or books and learn to read and write as a result. The reliefs carved on the Prambanan (Hindu) temple provide evidence of this instructional system (Prasetyo, 2021) .

The two ascetics are people who seek enlightenment through solitary confinement. People who are incarcerated are thought to have a great level of spiritual awareness (Alam, 2015). As a result, ascetics became a place to ask questions about anything, particularly those concerning the occult (Suradarma, 2019) . Third, the temple is a holy site for Hindus in the King's Palace region. It's used to track down royal ancestors (Ahmad & Nurwardani, 2016) . They are taught proper etiquette, how to manage a country, and martial skills, as well as how to grow themselves physically and intellectually (Suradarma, 2019) . Fourth, the family is an informal education; it will be informal in the family, and children and other family members will participate in completing the task of their parents (Syaharuddin & Susanto, 2019) .

The scholars are the Brahmins' teachers. He studies and teaches religion, language and literature (skills), exact sciences (astrology), exact sciences (time calculation, building arts, fine arts), and social sciences (science). social) (Ridho'i, 2018) . According to Hinduism, educators are required to distribute new information in order to produce a new person.

The teaching and learning process takes place in a mandala, where children are taught Sanskrit from India, a Hindu language that originated in India, employing a simple approach that teaches pupils to read and write (Rezeki *et al.* , 2020) . They reside in a dorm that is part of the same facility as their classroom. This is done so that teachers can keep track of their pupils' development and so that teaching and learning activities may be carried out efficiently (Muharani & Hudaidah, 2021) .

Because the teaching and learning process is oriented on religion and is aristocratic, where education is only attended by noble rulers and is not designed for other groups, the Brahmins are in charge of informal education (Widiani, 2020) . The nobility frequently invites teachers to teach their children in the palace, and some even send their children to specific teachers (Syaharuddin & Susanto, 2019) .

During the Kediri reign, education was provided by non-formal Brahmins, namely "gurukula," a student who visits his teacher's home to study and receive an education. The nobility and royal family were required to receive education, and teachers were invited to the palace to teach the king's children, or the king himself sent his children to study with the brahmins (Ahmad & Nurwardani, 2016). The first, intellectual education, which is reserved for Brahmins to master the scriptures (Veda) related to the mastery of prayers and mantras related to the universe, help teach or become teachers without pay as if it were a form of self-devotion from a brahmana, is the result of education during the Kediri Kingdom (Muharani & Hudaidah, 2021) .

Second, knight education aims to provide information and skills in the areas of administration (kingdom), governance, and combat methods to the aristocracy or royal family. Not only that, but noble households teach it proper etiquette and ethics (Ahmad & Nurwardani, 2016). Third, informal skills education, which is gained directly from the family and is committed to common people such as sculptors, farmers, and fisherman, among others (Prasetyo, 2021) .

The Upper Class of the Kingdom of Kediri

From recorded sources, inscriptions issued by the rulers of the Kediri Kingdom give proof that the king is an incarnation of a deity (Ahmad & Nurwardani, 2016) . The residents of Kediri follow the Vishnu sect of Hinduism, according to the inscription (Prasetya, 2021) . In society, Kediri has a group. The king is the upper class in the Kediri Kingdom's culture, since the monarch is the person who is thought to be in the highest position and is the center of magical power in the surrounding nature, according to the Javanese people's cosmological view (Ardhana *et al.* , 2016) .

The monarch of Kediri is usually linked with any god who is regarded as the most important. Lord Kama can be compared to him, and he could even be regarded an incarnation of him. In the kakawin smaradahana, king Sri Kameswara is mentioned. The Hindu belief of Vishnu's entry into the

earth as a "redeeming ruler" impacted the king during the Kediri era (Aji, 2015) .

According to JC van Leur, the brahmins promoted Hinduism, hence the brahmins were a group that learned religious concerns, allowing the pattern of education to be observed during the time of adopting brahmin education. Oral tradition education is a term used to describe this time period. The Samkrti Veda is where we learn about this time period. The first collection consists of 1017 hymns organized into ten books or commandments (Supri & Purwadi, 2021) .

Many of the world's earliest Hindu colleges were founded by the Vedic culture, making books a globally recognized educational medium. Taxila Institution, sometimes known as Taxila, is the oldest university in the country (Supri & Purwadi, 2021) . In the Vedic system, training takes place throughout the brahmin era, which spans the first 12 years of a person's existence. The Brahmin schooling period begins with an *upanayana* ceremony and finishes with *samavartana* (Surpi, 2019) .

As mentioned in the "*Mula-Malurung*" inscription, the monarch might be equated with Brahma, Vishnu, Maheswara, and all the gods at the period of Kediri (Mualifah, 2018) . The monarch is considered to be in the best position in the case of *kakawin sumanasantaka*, as the king remarked, "*Plasidda Guru Ning Guru Rag*," which means "*excellent as a kakawi art instructor*." In religious occasions, deity sculptures are employed. Only the Jayabaya king may regulate the provisioning of the god statues, especially the gods according to their beliefs, among the rulers of the Kediri Kingdom. (Ardhana *et al.* , 2016) .

The Correlation of Brahmin Education to the Formation of the Upper Class in the Kediri Kingdom

Upper-class people Because the king is the person who is believed to be in the kingdom of Kediri, Vishnu is in the group in the society of the Kediri Kingdom, namely the king, the highest point in the surrounding environment, which is the epicenter of magical power (Prasetyo, 2021) . Culture got importance during the reign of King Airlangga. As a result, Empu Kanwa's book *Arjuna Wiwaha* was published, and the *Mahabharata* in Sanskrit was successfully translated into Old Javanese (Fikri & Syarifuddin, 2019) . Ordinary people, on the other hand, have not been able to benefit from it. Only the royal family, who would someday wield the government, has access to education (Astriana, 2019) .

As a result, even under the Jayabaya (Kediri) regime, culture attracted prominence owing to the usage of the term "master," which likely means that there was already an education such as higher education at the time (Mardiani *et al.* , 2019). Master is a thinker and a philosopher. Its territory, the archipelago, has progressed in practically every aspect of governance, business, culture, and education (Syaharuddin & Susanto, 2019).

There is an institution or hermitage system in the Kingdom of Kediri's Brahmin education, which is a meeting place for students, especially Brahmins, to know and gain information from the Vedic Scriptures (Prasetyo, 2021) . The learning takes place in a big pavilion, with the

teacher sitting in the center and the students around him. Students bring books or books and learn to read and write as a result (Novrizal & Faujih, 2022) . The relationship between learning or learning techniques and the division or construction of classes in the kingdom of Kediri is only for the high class or upper class, such as the Brahmins, and not for everyone (Muharani, 2021) .

In the royal palace, there is also a temple learning system, which is also a significant spot for Hinduism (Muharani & Hudaidah, 2021) . Used to teach royal offspring proper etiquette and martial techniques (Suradarma, 2019) . According to Hapsari & Adil (2016) during the reign of King Kertajaya. Kertajaya desired to be revered by the Brahmins, but his request was denied. Kertajaya was enraged, and the Brahmins felt threatened, so they sought aid from the ken arok with the Brahmins' support. The Brahmins aided and sheltered the priests from King Kertajaya's fury (Cunino, 2019) .

As a result, as a leader, you should not be obsessed with honor and must respect Brahmins who are leaders and understand religion. A leader must not only establish good relations with the people, but also with religious figures, despite the fact that the inscription issued by the king of the Kingdom of Kediri provides evidence that the king is an incarnation of a god.

CONCLUSION

According to the preceding interpretation, there existed a monarchy in the 12th century AD called the Kediri Kingdom, which was formed from parts of the Medang Kamulan Kingdom or the Isyana Wangsa Kingdom (Panjalu). This country is the continuation of the Kahuripan monarchy, which was led by a king named Raja Airlangga. On the banks of the Brantsa River in Dahanapura City (Daha), East Java, is the Kingdom of Kediri. When it comes to Kediri's work, we'd like to learn more about his schooling at the time. Education is a deliberate and well-thought-out endeavor to provide a learning environment and learning process in which pupils may actively develop their religious spiritual power, self-control, personality, intelligence, and noble character. The people resources of a great nation are clever. People who are incarcerated are said to have a great level of spiritual awareness. Education is essential for the survival and well-being of all human beings. Education, namely character formation, plays a critical role in supplying these human resources.

The results of education during the Kediri Kingdom are as follows: Intellectual education, this education is devoted to the brahmins in order to master the scriptures (Vedas) related to the mastery of prayers and incantations related to the universe, help teach or become teachers without being paid as if a form of self-devotion from a brahmin. The purpose of knight education is to provide information and skills in the areas of administration (kingdom), governance, and combat methods to the aristocracy or royal family. Not only that, but they also educate noble families proper etiquette and ethics. Skills education is informal, in the

sense that it is gained directly from the family, which is committed to common people like artists, farmers, and fisherman.

The residents of Kediri follow the Hindu faith of the Vishnu branch, according to the inscription. In society, Kediri has a group. The king, according to the cosmological view of the Javanese society of social stratification in the Kediri Kingdom related to Brahmin education, is the upper class in the society of the Kediri Kingdom, because the king is the person who is considered to be in the highest position and is the center of magical power in the surrounding nature. Societal stratification is a significant social reality that includes classifying people based on their wealth and income, job, and education.

Social stratification and education are linked in at least two ways: high education necessitates financial resources and motivation, and the type and amount of education influences social class levels. Education is vital because it produces mental changes, tastes, interests, ambitions, ways of speaking, and changes in one's entire way of life, in addition to providing employment skills.

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