

ABSTRAK

Pada akhir abad ke-19 hingga awal abad ke-20 Hindia Belanda sedang mengalami masa transisi menuju modernisasi dalam berbagai bidang khususnya pendidikan bagi bumiputra. Hal itu terjadi pula di Yogyakarta, pada masa kepemimpinan Sultan Hamengku Buwono VII. Penelitian ini berusaha mencari tahu sejauh mana perkembangan pendidikan yang ada di dalam keraton pada masa itu. Untuk dapat mengetahui hal itu, pertama-tama perlu melihat berbagai kebijakan pemerintah kolonial terhadap pendidikan bumiputra. Meskipun Sultan sebagai penguasa, tetapi Sultan harus tunduk pada Belanda. sehingga berbagai kebijakan mengenai pendidikan yang dikeluarkan Sultan mendapat pengaruh dari kebijakan pusat dan telah mendapat persetujuan pemerintah kolonial. Sumber yang digunakan berupa arsip Keraton Yogyakarta yang masih menggunakan aksara Jawa, buku-buku, majalah, artikel dan wawancara. Berdasarkan pembacaan dan analisis dari sumber-sumber tersebut, didapatkan kesimpulan bahwa pada masa Sultan HB VII keraton mulai menerapkan pendidikan modern dengan didirikannya Sekolah Sri Manganti yang diperuntukkan bagi keluarga dan *abdi dalem*. Keterbukaan keraton terhadap pendidikan kemudian juga membawa semangat kebangsaan di Yogyakarta dan juga Hindia Belanda

Kata kunci: pendidikan, keraton Yogyakarta, Hamengku Buwono VII, modernisasi.

ABSTRACT

From the late 19th century until the early 20th century, The Netherlands-Indies was experiencing a time of modernization. It occurred in many aspects, one of the most important among them was the modernization of education for indigenous people. This kind of modernization happened in Yogyakarta, during the rule of Sultan Hamengku Buwono VII. This research aimed to see how far the development of education inside the palace (kraton) during that period. To be able to gain information about that, firstly the colonial government's policy on the matter of education was examined. Even though Sultan was a king, he had to obey the colonial ruler because it was the legitimate governance of the state at that time; that was why all of Sultan's decisions on education must be already agreed by the colonial government. Sources used in this research consist of official archives of Kraton Yogyakarta—which were mostly written in Javanese language and characters—, books, magazines, articles, and interviews. After collecting facts from those sources and did some analysis on them, I can conclude that during the rule of Sultan Hamengku Buwono VII, the Kraton started to implement modern education by establishing Sekolah Sri Manganti which was a school for royal families and *abdi dalem* (palace servants). Kraton's openness toward modern education helped to bring nationalism spirit into the city of Yogyakarta and also Nederlands Indie

Keywords: education, Keraton Yogyakarta, Hamengku Buwono VII, modernization.