

Abstract

Modern education in Banyuwangi, which was established by the government, first appeared in 1819, in the form of ELS, approximately 2 years since the first school was established in the Dutch East Indies. The existence of this school is inseparable from the interests and needs of the government to strengthen its position, especially in the eastern region of Java. In addition, the existence of modern schools is also part of the government's efforts to prepare skilled government employees. However, the existence of this school was not stable enough and had to be closed in 1837. A replacement school was opened in 1853, after going through a process of planning and submission in 1850. The 1850s were very important as the starting point for a new phase of school development in Banyuwangi that lasted until the end of the colonial government, and also 1850s the proposal for the establishment of a government school for indigenous children began and was successfully opened in 1860. Although the existence of this school was considered important, the existing schools were not well developed, especially before the ethical policy that related to the lack of opportunities to go to school and work in government.

Until the early 20th century, at the beginning of the implementation of ethical policy, the number of existing government elementary schools did not experience significant changes. This period encouraged the government to deploy schools that were deemed possible, such as village schools and grade 2 schools. The slow pace of government efforts prompted private efforts to establish schools according to their individual needs. Private efforts came from the natives, Chinese, Arabs, and Indo-Europeans. This involvement of the private sector is related to momenta, such as the entry of plantation companies in the 1870s which strengthened in the early 20th century, wider job opportunities during the ethical-policy, the economic crisis of the 1930s, as well as the strengthening of national awareness and organizational movements that began to enter various regions, especially in Indonesia. Java. The large role of the private sector is a hallmark of the development of education in Banyuwang during ethical policy. This study will look at the dynamics of the development of schools in Banyuwangi both before ethical policy and in the era of ethical policy. This development will be placed in the context of the social, political, and economic conditions in Banyuwangi during the colonial period.

Keywords: Modern school, Government, Private, Banyuwangi in Colonial Periode.

Abstrak

Pendidikan modern di Banyuwangi yang didirikan oleh pemerintah pertama kali hadir pada 1819, dalam bentuk ELS, kurang lebih 2 tahun sejak sekolah pertama didirikan di Hindia-Belanda. Keberadaan sekolah ini tidak terlepas dari kepentingan dan kebutuhan pemerintah untuk menguatkan posisinya, utamanya di wilayah timur Jawa. Selain itu keberadaan sekolah modern juga menjadi bagian dari upaya pemerintah untuk mempersiapkan pegawai-pegawai pemerintah yang terampil. Akan tetapi keberadaan sekolah ini tidak cukup stabil dan harus ditutup pada 1837. Sekolah pengganti baru dibuka pada 1853, setelah melalui proses perencanaan dan pengajuan di tahun 1850. Tahun 1850-an sangat penting sebagai titik dimulainya fase baru perkembangan sekolah di Banyuwangi yang bertahan sampai berakhirnya masa pemerintah kolonial, di masa ini juga usulan pendirian sekolah pemerintah untuk anak-anak bumiputera dimulai, dan berhasil dibuka pada 1860. Meskipun keberadaan sekolah ini dianggap penting, akan tetapi sekolah-sekolah yang ada tidak berkembang dengan baik, utamanya pada sebelum politik etis yang berkaitan dengan sedikitnya kesempatan bersekolah dan bekerja di pemerintahan.

Sampai awal abad 20 diawal berlakunya politik etis jumlah sekolah dasar pemerintah yang ada tidak mengalami perubahan yang signifikan. Masa ini mendorong pemerintah menyebarkan sekolah yang dianggap memungkinkan, seperti sekolah desa dan sekolah kelas 2. Lambatnya upaya pemerintah ini mendorong upaya swasta untuk mendirikan sekolah sesuai dengan kebutuhannya masing-masing. Upaya swasta hadir baik dari kalangan bumiputera, Tionghoa, Arab, maupun Indo-Eropa. Keterlibatan swasta ini berkaitan dengan momentum, seperti masuknya perusahaan perkebunan di 1870an yang semakin menguat diawal abad ke 20, kesempatan bekerja yang lebih luas pada masa politik etis, krisis ekonomi 1930an, serta menguatnya kesadaran nasional dan organisasi pergerakan yang mulai memasuki berbagai daerah, utamanya di Jawa. Besarnya peran swasta ini menjadi ciri khas dari perkembangan pendidikan di Banyuwangi masa politik etis. Penelitian ini akan melihat dinamika perkembangan sekolah-sekolah yang ada di Banyuwangi baik sebelum politik etis maupun masa politik etis. Perkembangan ini akan diletakan dalam konteks keadaan saat itu, seperti sosial, politik, maupun ekonomi.

Kata kunci : Sekolah modern, pemerintah, swasta, Banyuwangi era kolonial.