

INTISARI

Novena Dianing Mahati, *Perkebunan Indigo Di Karesidenan Bagelen Pada Periode Sistem Budidaya (Cultuurstelsel) 1830-1870*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Sejarah, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2023.

Skripsi berjudul **Perkebunan Indigo Di Karesidenan Bagelen Pada Periode Sistem Budidaya (Cultuurstelsel) 1830-1870** bertujuan untuk memahami hubungan ketenagakerjaan di perkebunan milik pengusaha Eropa dalam konteks isu kapitalisme kolonial dengan budaya kerja warga lokal. Lewat tulisan ilmiah ini, penulis berupaya menggali dari sudut pandang baru terkait sistem budidaya serta hal-hal yang ditimbulkan olehnya lewat pendekatan komparatif milik *the French comparative agriculture school*.

Penulis menyelidiki ragam fenomena ekonomi, sosial, dan politik saat sebelum dan sesudah implementasi sistem budidaya di Karesidenan Bagelen, terutama saat kampanye pembudidayaan tanaman indigo mulai aktif digalakkan yakni awal tahun 1830-an hingga masa senja kala di tahun 1860-an. Metode pengumpulan data yang akan digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian sejarah yang terjadi atas pemilihan topik, heuristik, kritik, interpretasi, dan historiografi.

Lewat penyelidikan tersebut ditemukan bahwa konsep masyarakat agraris di Karesidenan Bagelen terdisrupsi dengan dikenalkannya ekonomi kapital oleh Pemerintah Kolonial Belanda seperti: 1) penyesuaian jenis pekerjaan (*labour*) yang awalnya hanya untuk menyambung kebutuhan hidup sehari-hari menjadi kegiatan ekonomi ekstraktif guna memenuhi kebutuhan ekspor pemerintah kolonial; 2) perubahan konsep waktu kerja, penerapan kebijakan tertulis ala Barat, dan konsentrasi usaha para subyek petani membingungkan mereka sehingga memicu terjadinya benturan sosial maupun politik antara pemimpin birokrat dan masyarakat awam; 3) benturan-benturan sosial dan politik berakibat pada masuknya kebijakan ekonomi liberal di Karesidenan Bagelen, di mana masyarakat awam kembali bebas mengolah lahan untuk keberlangsungan hidup mereka, akan tetapi jika sebelumnya hasil panen dikonsumsi secara langsung oleh mereka, kali ini masyarakat mempertukarkan hasil tersebut dengan sejumlah nominal uang untuk membeli kebutuhan pokok.

Penulisan ini juga menyimpulkan bahwa tiga skala yaitu sistem pemanenan, sistem aktivitas, dan sistem agraria dari pendekatan komparatif milik *the French comparative agriculture school* terbukti praktis memahami distribusi perbedaan-perbedaan dari faktor-faktor yang terdapat pada isu agrikultur dan memudahkan sejarawan menjabarkan baik perubahan maupun pergerakan sosio-politik, ekonomi, serta budaya pada masyarakat agraris.

Kata Kunci: Sistem budidaya, *the French comparative agriculture school*, perkebunan indigo, Karesidenan Bagelen.

ABSTRACT

Novena Dianing Mahati, *Indigo Plantation in Karesidenan Bagelen During The Cultivation System (Cultuurstelsel) 1830-1870*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Sejarah, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2023.

This senior thesis entitled *Indigo Plantation in Karesidenan Bagelen During The Cultivation System (Cultuurstelsel) 1830-1870* aims to comprehend the relationship of employment in plantations owned by European entrepreneurs in the context of the issue of colonial capitalism with the work culture of native.

The colonial administration took the lead in the exploitation of the people and the soil of Java and its administrative crops supervising the forced cultivation of cash crops for European markets. This paper seeks a new perspective from the system and its entailed implications through the comparative approach lent from *the French comparative agriculture school*. The writer investigated various economic, social, and political phenomena in the heyday of commercial indigo in Karesidenan Bagelen from the early 1830s until its final years in 1860s. The data collection method used in this study is a historical research method consisting of topic selection, heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography.

On the basis of census data, newspaper articles, and immigrations records also with reference to recent literature on the development of the nineteenth-century indigo industry, this paper finds that: 1) the forced cash-cropping policy imposed by the colonial government in Karesidenan Bagelen required each household to perform labour service so intensively on the export crop that they were forced to abandon other activities that were essential to their survival; 2) wage labour, which had been a sizeable source of supplementary income for many village households, was marginalized as household labour was commandeered for compulsory cash-crop production. Cultivators clearly resented the Westernized written policy but had little opportunity to resist, which engendered cultivators turned violently against bureaucrat officials; 3) these social and political clashes led to the next period of Liberal Policy where the Indonesian archipelago was opened up to private capital and allowed Karesidenan Bagelen to join democratized market economy.

This article also concludes that the approach provided by the French comparative agriculture school with its three scales –*cropping system, activity system, and agrarian system*– jointly provide a practical tool for historians to assess and explain socio-political, economic, and cultural movements in agrarian society and the differential distribution of such factors, hence show their dynamism over time.

Keywords: Cultivation system, *the French comparative agriculture school*, indigo plantation, Karesidenan Bagelen.