

Pendidikan untuk Anak-Anak Belanda dalam Kamp Interniran Jepang di Indonesia 1942-1945 = Education for Dutch Children in Japanese Internment Camps in Indonesia 1942-1945

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Abstrak

Pada masa pendudukan Jepang di Indonesia 1942-1945, pemerintah pendudukan Jepang melarang penggunaan bahasa Belanda dan menutup sekolah-sekolah. Banyak orang Belanda, Indo termasuk anak-anak dimasukkan dalam kamp interniran. Bagaimana anak-anak Belanda mendapatkan pendidikan di kamp interniran menjadi permasalahan penelitian ini. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian sejarah yaitu heuristik, kritik sumber, sintesis dan historiografi. Beberapa anak-anak penyintas kamp interniran mencatat kenangan mereka dalam artikel dan buku harian. Catatan kenangan mereka yang kemudian dimuat dalam majalah dan catatan harian yang menjadi buku menjadi sumber primer penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa anak-anak Belanda di dalam kamp interniran masih bisa menerima pendidikan meskipun dilarang. Upaya pengajaran yang dilakukan oleh orang tua mereka dan orang dewasa lainnya di dalam kamp berhasil, meskipun harus dilakukan secara diam-diam dan sembunyi-sembunyi. Berbagai upaya seperti melakukan pengajaran di sela waktu tugas kamp dan juga belajar di malam hari telah dilakukan oleh orang tua dan penghuni kamp lainnya juga anak-anak Belanda.

.....During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia from 1942 to 1945, the Japanese occupation government banned the use of the Dutch language and closed the schools. Many Dutch, Indos, including children were put in internment camps. How Dutch children get an education in internment camps is the problem of this research. The research method used is historical research methods, namely heuristics, criticism, synthesis and historiography. Some of the children who survived the internment camp recorded their memories in articles and diaries. Their memoirs which were later published in Aanspraak magazine and diaries which became books were the primary sources of this research. The results showed that Dutch children in internment camps could still receive education even though it was prohibited. The teaching efforts that were made by their parents and other adults within the camp were successful, although it had to be carried out discreetly and clandestinely. Various efforts, such as teaching between camp assignments and studying at night, have been carried out by parents and other camp residents as well as Dutch children.