

Penanaman Kina di Priangan, Jawa Barat 1854-1913 = Quinine Cultivation in Priangan, West Java 1854-1913

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini akan melihat awal mula penanaman kina secara spesifik di Priangan beserta perkembangannya. Penjelasan akan dimulai dari awal penanaman kina di Priangan pada 1854 hingga adanya pembatasan produksi karena Perjanjian Kina tahun 1913. Penelitian mengenai budidaya kina di Hindia Belanda sudah pernah dilakukan. Seperti pada Belenggu Ilmuwan dan Pengetahuan oleh Andrew Goss dan Science and Scientist in The Netherlands Indie oleh Van Gorkom. Tulisan-tulisan tersebut hanya membahas budidaya kina di Hindia Belanda secara umum. Proses penelitian dimulai dengan pencarian sumber atau heuristik. Sumber primer berupa arsip untuk penelitian ini didapatkan dari Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (ANRI). Sedangkan sumber gambar berupa foto didapatkan dari Leiden University Libraries Digital Collections dan koleksi digital Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen (NMVW). Adapun sumber-sumber sekunder diperoleh dari Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia (PNRI), serta laman jurnal daring seperti JSTOR dan Science Direct. Proses penelitian dilanjutkan dengan kritik internal dan eksternal. Selanjutnya dilakukan interpretasi dan historiografi atau penulisan sejarah. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan keberhasilan budidaya kina di Priangan dan menjadikan Hindia Belanda sebagai produsen kina terbesar di dunia.

.....This study will look at the beginning of the cultivation of quinine specifically in Priangan and its development. The explanation will start from the beginning of the cultivation of quinine in Priangan in 1854 until there were production restrictions due to the Quinine Agreement in 1913. Research on quinine cultivation in the Dutch East Indies had already been carried out. Such as The Floracrats by Andrew Goss and Science and Scientist in The Netherlands Indie by Van Gorkom. These writings only discuss the cultivation of quinine in the Dutch East Indies in general. The research process begins with the search for sources or heuristics. The primary source in the form of archives for this research was obtained from the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI). While the source of the image in the form of photos is obtained from Leiden University Libraries Digital Collections and the digital collection of the National Museum van Wereldculturen (NMVW). The secondary sources were obtained from the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia (PNRI), as well as online journal pages such as JSTOR and Science Direct. The research process is continued with internal and external criticism. Furthermore, interpretation and historiography or historical writing are carried out. The results showed the success of quinine cultivation in Priangan and made the Dutch East Indies the largest quinine producer in the world.