

ABSTRAK

Budidaya kina di Priangan dilatar belakangi mewabahnya penyakit malaria di Pulau Jawa. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : (1) Mengetahui latar belakang pelaksanaan budidaya kina di Priangan; (2) Mengetahui perkembangan budidaya tanaman kina sampai tahun 1940 di Priangan; (3) Mengetahui kendala-kendala dalam pelaksanaan budidaya tanaman kina di Priangan pada tahun 1854-1940. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan historis yang terdiri dari empat tahapan yaitu: heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Proses pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik studi literatur, dan sumber yang digunakan terbagi menjadi dua yaitu: sumber primer (arsip pemerintah) dan sumber sekunder (catatan perjalanan, buku, dan jurnal) dan Teknik analisis data dengan validitas eksternal. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu, (1) Budidaya kina di Priangan dilatar belakangi mewabahnya penyakit malaria, dan harapan pemerintah kolonial belanda untuk mendapatkan keuntungan besar dalam budidaya tanaman kina mengingat tanaman kina yang sangat langka dan mahal; (2) Budidaya tanaman kina di Hindia Belanda pada awalnya mengalami berbagai kesulitan namun, dapat teratasi dengan baik wilayah Priangan-pun berhasil menjadi sentra perkebunan kina di Hindia Belanda, bahkan Bandung dijuluki ibu kota kina karena berhasil mengekspor kulit kina terbesar di dunia, 90% kebutuhan kina dunia pada saat itu berasal dari wilayah Jawa; (3) Over produksi kina membuat harga kina menjadi murah serta diperparah dengan Monopoli perdagangan yang di lakukan oleh tiga pabrik jerman dan dua pabrik Belanda yang menekan harga kulit kina ke harga terendah sehingga banyak perusahaan kina yang merugi, dan membuat pabrik kina sendiri. Sangat disayangkan walaupun Catatan sejarah budidaya kina begitu gemilang, namun tidak banyak diketahui oleh masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : Budidaya, Tanaman Kina, Priangan.

ABSTRACT

Cinchona cultivation in Priangan was motivated by the outbreak of malaria on the island of Java. The objectives of this research are: (1) To find out the background to the implementation of quinine cultivation in Priangan; (2) Understand the development of cinchona cultivation until 1940 in Priangan; (3) Knowing the obstacles in implementing cinchona cultivation in Priangan in 1854-1940. This research uses a historical approach method which consists of four stages, namely: heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The data collection process was carried out using literature study techniques, and the sources used were divided into two, namely: primary sources (government archives) and secondary sources (travel notes, books and journals) and data analysis techniques with external validity. The results of this research are, (1) Cinchona cultivation in Priangan was motivated by the outbreak of malaria, and the hope of the Dutch colonial government to gain large profits in cultivating quinine plants considering that quinine plants were very rare and expensive; (2) Cultivating quinine plants in the Dutch East Indies initially experienced various difficulties, however, the Priangan area managed to become a center of quinine plantations in the Dutch East Indies, Bandung was even nicknamed the capital of quinine because it succeeded in exporting the largest quinine shells in the world, 90% The world's need for quinine at that time came from the Java region; (3) Overproduction of quinine made the price of quinine cheap and was exacerbated by the trade monopoly carried out by three German factories and two Dutch factories which pushed the price of quinine shells to the lowest price so that many quinine companies lost money and created their own quinine factories. It is a shame that although the historical record of quinine cultivation is so brilliant, it is not widely known by the public.

Keywords: Cultivation, Quinine Plant, Priangan.