

Penerapan kebijakan asimilasi terhadap anak-anak Aborigin _Half-Caste_ di Australia tahun 1937-1967

Amalia Fitriani, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20161083&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas mengenai penerapan kebijakan asimilasi terhadap anak-anak Aborigin half-caste di Australia. Pembahasan dimulai dari tahun 1937 dimana seluruh perwakilan dari negara bagian dan Northern Territory Australia berpartisipasi di dalam Konferensi Nasional Pertama Australia tentang masalah Aborigin yang diadakan di Canberra. Konferensi tersebut dianggap sebagai tolak ukur yang berkaitan dengan penerapan kebijakan asimilasi terhadap orang-orang Aborigin, khususnya keturunan half-caste. Sayangnya pengenalan kebijakan asimilasi tersebut tertunda dengan adanya Perang Dunia ke-II. Pada tahun 1951, seluruh negara bagian dan Northern Territory Australia akhirnya mengadopsi kebijakan asimilasi. Kebijakan asimilasi menganggap bahwa _kebudayaan dan cara hidup kulit putih superior dan kebudayaan dan cara hidup orang-orang Aborigin tidak memiliki nilai_. Penerapan kebijakan asimilasi tampaknya menjadi kontroversial karena kebijakan tersebut tetap melanjutkan praktik-praktik dari kebijakan proteksi sebelumnya yang memindahkan anak-anak Aborigin half-caste dari keluarganya ke lembaga-lembaga Aborigin. Tahun 1967 secara hukum menyaksikan akhir dari kebijakan asimilasi. Sejak tahun tersebut kebijakan integrasi terhadap orang-orang Aborigin , termasuk anak-anak Aborigin half-caste diimplementasikan. Hal ini menandakan bahwa orang-orang Aborigin dimasukkan ke dalam masyarakat Australia yang lebih besar dibawah sistem pemerintahan Australia

<hr>

Abstract

This undergraduate thesis discusses the application of assimilation policy towards Aboriginal half-caste children in Australia. The discussion begins from 1937, where all of the States_ representatives as well as the representative of the Northern Territory participated in the Australian National First Conference on the Aboriginal issues held in Canberra. The Conference has been considered as a milestone regarding the application of assimilation policy towards Aboriginal people, especially half-caste descents. However, the introduction of assimilation policy was delayed because the World War II. By 1951 all of the Australian States and the Northern Territory adopted the assimilation policy. The assimilation policy assumed _the white culture and lifestyle is superior and Aboriginal culture and lifestyle is without value_. The application of assimilation policy seemed to have been controversial since the policy continued the practices of the previous protection policy that removing Aboriginal half-caste children from their families to the Aboriginal institutions. The year 1967 legally witnessed the end of assimilation policy in Australia. Since that year the integration policy towards the Aboriginal people, including the half-caste children has been implemented. This, means the Aboriginal people has been included into the larger Australia society under the Australian governmental system