

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan penyebaran Pan-Islamisme di Hindia Belanda. Penelitian dilakukan dengan berpedoman pada metode historis yang terdiri atas tahap pemilihan topik, heuristik, kritik, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Data di kumpulkan melalui studi pustaka dan studi dokumen melalui penggunaan instrumen penelitian berupa sistem kartu. Analisis data dilakukan pada tahap kritik sumber, yaitu kritik ekstern dan kritik intern. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan tentang penyebaran dan pengaruh Pan-Islamisme di Hindia Belanda. Munculnya Pan-Islamisme di Hindia Belanda sendiri awalnya didorong oleh keadaan umat Islam di wilayah ini yang semakin terdesak, semenjak kedatangan bangsa Belanda ke Hindia Belanda. Saluran penyebarannya terdiri dari empat saluran yaitu haji, pengiriman konsulat Utsmaniyyah, pelajar Hindia Belanda di Timur Tengah dan media massa. Dengan begitu akhirnya Pan-Islamisme bisa tersebar dengan luas di Hindia Belanda dan mampu memberikan pengaruh yang besar. Pengaruh Pan-Islamisme sendiri tampak dalam beragam respon yang banyak diekspresikan oleh umat Islam di Hindia Belanda, di antaranya adalah diekspresikan dengan mengadakan penentangan secara langsung kepada Pemerintah Kolonial Belanda yang di antaranya terjadi di beberapa daerah di Hindia Belanda. Respon lainnya juga ditunjukkan dengan mendirikan organisasi modern yang mengadopsi gagasan Pan-Islamisme sebagai dasarnya perjuangan dan penerbitan media massa sebagai media propagandanya, misalnya pendirian Sarekat Islam yang menjadi *role-leader* Pan-Islamisme di Hindia Belanda. Begitupun, respon umat Islam Hindia Belanda juga di ekspresikan dengan ikut berjuang dalam aktivitas revitalisasi Khilafah.

Kata Kunci: Hindia Belanda, Khilafah, Pan-Islamisme

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to describe the spread of Pan-Islamism in the Dutch East Indies. The research was carried out guided by the historical method which consists of the stages of topic selection, heuristics, criticism, interpretation and historiography. Data was collected through literature study and document study through the use of research instruments in the form of a card system. Data analysis was carried out at the source criticism stage, namely external criticism and internal criticism. This research reveals the spread and influence of Pan-Islamism in the Dutch East Indies. The emergence of Pan-Islamism in the Dutch East Indies itself was initially driven by the increasingly pressing situation of Muslims in this region, since the arrival of the Dutch to the Dutch Indies. The distribution channels consisted of four channels, namely the Hajj, sending to the Ottoman consulate, Dutch East Indies students in the Middle East and mass media. In this way, Pan-Islamism could finally spread widely in the Dutch East Indies and be able to have a big influence. The influence of Pan-Islamism itself can be seen in the various responses expressed by many Muslims in the Dutch East Indies, including expressing direct opposition to the Dutch Colonial Government, which occurred in several areas in the Dutch East Indies. Other responses were also shown by establishing modern organizations that adopted the idea of Pan-Islamism as the basis of their struggle and mass media publications as their propaganda media, for example the establishment of Sarekat Islam which became the role-leader of Pan-Islamism in the Dutch East Indies. Likewise, the response of the Muslims of the Dutch East Indies was also expressed by participating in fighting for the revitalization of the Khilafah.

Keywords: Dutch East Indies, Caliphate, Pan-Islamism