ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji Marhaenisme sebagai gagasan politik Sukarno yang lahir dari realitas sosial masyarakat Hindia Belanda yang mengalami penindasan kolonial. Permasalahan utama penelitian ini adalah bagaimana Marhaenisme muncul dan berkembang dan bagaimana perannya dalam gerakan politik tahun 1922–1931. Penelitian menggunakan metode sejarah yang mencakup tahap pemilihan topik, heuristik, verifikasi, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemunculan Marhaenisme dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal berupa penderitaan rakyat kecil yang terpinggirkan serta faktor eksternal berupa sistem kolonial yang eksploitatif. Marhaenisme berkembang melalui sintesis pemikiran nasionalisme, Islamisme, dan Marxisme yang kemudian disesuaikan dengan konteks Indonesia. Karakteristik utama Marhaenisme tercermin dalam tiga asas, yaitu Sosio-Nasionalisme, Sosio-Demokrasi, dan Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa, yang menekankan persatuan, kemandirian, serta perjuangan kelas rakyat tertindas. Dalam praktik politik, Marhaenisme diwujudkan melalui prinsip non-kooperasi, agitasi massa, dan konsolidasi kekuatan melalui Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI). Gerakan ini berhasil membangun kesadaran politik rakyat, memperkuat solidaritas nasional, dan menjadi landasan perjuangan melawan imperialisme. Dengan demikian, Marhaenisme dapat menjadi strategi politik yang berpengaruh signifikan dalam perjuangan menuju kemerdekaan Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Marhaenisme, Gerakan Politik, Hindia Belanda

ABSTRACT

This research examines Marhaenism as a political concept developed by Sukarno, rooted in the social realities of the Dutch East Indies, where the native population suffered under colonial oppression. The main problems of this study are how Marhaenism emerged and developed and how it played a role in political movements between 1922 and 1931. The study employs the historical method, consisting of topic selection, heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The findings reveal that the emergence of Marhaenism was influenced by internal factors, such as the marginalization and poverty of the lower classes, as well as external factors in the form of exploitative colonial policies. Marhaenism evolved through a synthesis of nationalism, Islamism, and Marxism, adapted to the Indonesian context. Its main characteristics were reflected in three principles: Socio-Nationalism, Socio-Democracy, and Belief in One God, emphasizing unity, self-reliance, and the struggle of the oppressed classes. In political practice, Marhaenism was implemented through principles of non-cooperation, mass agitation, and power consolidation within the Indonesian National Party (PNI). These strategies succeeded in fostering political awareness, strengthening national solidarity, and laying the groundwork for resistance against imperialism. Thus, Marhaenism functioned not only as an ideology of resistance but also as a political mobilization strategy that played a significant role in Indonesia's struggle for independence.

Keywords: Marhaenism, Political Movement, Dutch East Indies