



ABSTRAK

Communist Party of Philippines (CPP) bersama sayap militernya *New People's Army* (NPA) telah meluncurkan pemberontakan aktif dari 1968 hingga sekarang di Filipina. CPP-NPA telah aktif selama kurang lebih lima dekade dan belum menunjukkan tanda-tanda kekalahan ataupun kemenangan. Skripsi ini berusaha mendekati pemberontakan CPP-NPA sebagai sebuah 'gerakan sosial' untuk memahami dinamika dan sebab keberlangsungan gerakan ini sejak awal keaktifannya. Pemberontakan CPP-NPA dapat dilihat dalam tiga periode berdasarkan ketersediaan sumber daya dan aktivitas gerakan, yakni periode pembangunan, periode krisis, dan periode stagnasi. Skripsi ini, dengan menggunakan *Resources Mobilization Theory*, mengidentifikasi variabel-variabel sumber daya yang berdampak pada kelangsungan aktivitas gerakan CPP-NPA. Melalui pendekatan sebagai 'gerakan sosial', skripsi ini melihat bagaimana sumber daya, terutama *moral resources*, penting bagi gerakan sosial yang berusaha mengubah sistem sosial-politik-ekonomi secara total. Sumber daya moral bertranslasi menjadi legitimasi bagi gerakan sosial yang memudahkannya memobilisasi pendukung dan sumber daya lainnya yang dibutuhkan gerakannya. Disaat yang bersamaan, dinamika CPP-NPA juga menunjukkan batasan dari satu jenis sumber daya saja dan memperlihatkan pentingnya ketersediaan berbagai sumber daya bagi kesuksesan sebuah gerakan sosial.

Kata kunci: *communist party of philippine, new people's army, pemberontakan komunis, gerakan sosial, resources mobilization theory, filipina*

ABSTRACT

Communist Party of Philippines (CPP) together with its armed wing New People's Army (NPA) have launched an insurgency in the Philippines that has lasted since 1968 until now. CPP-NPA has been active for almost five decades and has not yet shown signs of defeat nor victory in its armed struggles. This thesis tries to approach the CPP-NPA insurgency as a *social movement* to understand the dynamics of the insurgency and why it has lasted so long since its inception. CPP-NPA insurgency can be seen in three periods according to the availability of resources and the movement activities: the building period, the crisis period, and the stagnancy period. This thesis, using *Resources Mobilization Theory*, identifies variables of resources that impacted the sustainability of insurgent activities. Using the *social movement* approach, this thesis sees how resources, particularly moral resources, are important for a social movement that seeks to change the social-political-economic entirely. Moral resources directly translate into legitimacy for the social movement and will make it easier for them to mobilize supporters and other resources that are needed by the movement. At the same time, CPP-NPA dynamics also show the limitation of just a single resource and demonstrate the importance of having various resources for a social movement.

Keywords: *communist party of philippine, new people's army, communist insurgency, social movement, resources mobilization theory, the philippines*