



INTISARI

Penelitian ini mengungkap sejarah gerakan anti kolonial di Banyuwangi pada 1913 sampai 1926. Penelitian ini mendiskusikan kemunculan dan perkembangan Sarekat Islam dan Sarekat Rakyat di Banyuwangi serta melacak jejak radikalisasinya yang merupakan pra kondisi sebelum meletusnya gerakan perlawanan pada 1926. Penelitian ini dikerjakan dengan metode penelitian sejarah yang memanfaatkan sejumlah sumber primer, seperti majalah dan koran sezaman serta dokumen resmi pemerintah kolonial. Secara konseptual, penelitian ini menggunakan “gerakan sosial” sebagai alat analisis untuk melihat berbagai struktur kelas sosial yang bergerak dalam gerakan perlawanan pada 1926. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor tekanan pajak dan gagal panen telah memicu gerakan anti kolonial di Banyuwangi. Kegagalan Sarekat Islam dalam mengakomodir keresahan rakyat di akar rumput dalam perkembangannya berhasil dimanfaatkan dengan baik oleh Sarekat Rakyat. Sarekat Rakyat yang mampu mengelola keresahan dan mengkonversinya sebagai bahan bakar perlawanan segera merebut simpati massa dan memimpin gerakan anti kolonial di Banyuwangi. Dalam konteks gerakan anti kolonial Sarekat Rakyat di Banyuwangi, elit penggeraknya adalah pecatan pegawai pemerintah dan massa yang digerakkan adalah buruh dan tani. Penelitian ini berkesimpulan bahwa gerakan anti kolonial yang dipimpin Sarekat Rakyat di Banyuwangi adalah gerakan perlawanan yang paling awal meletus di Jawa pada 1926. Gerakan perlawanan tersebut berhasil menimbulkan dampak buruk bagi otoritas kolonial berupa kekacauan sosial, korban luka, dan kerusakan kendaraan. Namun, front perlawanan harus menerima dampak yang lebih buruk pasca gerakan perlawanan tersebut, yakni pelarangan organisasi, penangkapan, dan pengasingan ke Boven Digul.

Kata Kunci: Banyuwangi, Gerakan Anti Kolonial, Sarekat Islam, Sarekat Rakyat.



ABSTRACT

This study examines the history of an anti-colonial movement in Banyuwangi from 1913 to 1926. This study discusses the emergence and development of Sarekat Islam and Sarekat Rakyat in Banyuwangi and traces their radicalisation, which was a precondition for the outbreak of the resistance movement in 1926. This study was conducted using historical research methods, utilising several primary sources, such as contemporary magazines and newspapers, as well as official colonial government documents. Conceptually, this study uses 'social movements' as an analytical tool to examine the various social class structures that were active in the resistance movement in 1926. This study shows that tax pressures and crop failures triggered the anti-colonial movement in Banyuwangi. The failure of Sarekat Islam to accommodate the unrest of the grassroots people in its development was successfully exploited by Sarekat Rakyat. Sarekat Rakyat, which was able to manage the unrest and convert it into fuel for resistance, immediately won the sympathy of the masses, and led the anti-colonial movement in Banyuwangi. In the context of the Sarekat Rakyat's anti-colonial movement in Banyuwangi, its driving force was former government employees, while the masses it mobilised were labourers and peasants. This study concludes that the anti-colonial movement led by Sarekat Rakyat in Banyuwangi was the earliest resistance movement to erupt in Java in 1926. The resistance movement succeeded in causing adverse effects on the colonial authorities in the form of social unrest, injuries, and damage to vehicles. However, the resistance front suffered even worse consequences after the resistance movement, namely the banning of the organisation, arrests, and exile to Boven Digul.

Keywords: Banyuwangi, Anti-Colonial Movement, Sarekat Islam, Sarekat Rakyat.