

ABSTRAK

Beato Adolph Kolping Teda, 22.75.7264. *Transisi Masyarakat Terbuka ke Masyarakat Tertutup: Studi atas Runtuhnya Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI) dalam Perspektif Karl Popper dan Pembelajaran bagi Demokrasi Indonesia Saat Ini*. Skripsi. Program Strata Satu, Program Studi Filsafat. Institut Filsafat dan Teknologi Kreatif Ledalero. 2026.

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan runtuhnya Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI) dalam dinamika politik Indonesia melalui perspektif konsep Masyarakat Terbuka dan Masyarakat Tertutup yang dikemukakan oleh Karl Popper. PNI pernah menjadi salah satu kekuatan utama dalam sejarah politik Indonesia, terutama pada masa awal kemerdekaan hingga era Demokrasi Liberal. Namun, dalam perjalanan sejarahnya, partai ini mengalami kemunduran dan akhirnya kehilangan eksistensinya seiring perubahan sistem politik pada masa Demokrasi Terpimpin dan Orde Baru.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penulisan skripsi ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi pustaka. Data diperoleh dari buku-buku, artikel jurnal ilmiah, dan sumber daring yang relevan dengan sejarah PNI serta pemikiran Karl Popper.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa runtuhnya PNI dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal dan eksternal. Faktor internal meliputi munculnya faksi-faksi dalam tubuh partai, perbedaan tujuan politik, krisis ideologi, serta melemahnya hubungan dengan organisasi massa pendukungnya. Sementara itu, faktor eksternal mencakup tekanan militer, dominasi kekuasaan Presiden Soekarno pada masa Demokrasi Terpimpin, meningkatnya pengaruh PKI (Partai Komunis Indonesia), serta kebijakan fusi partai pada masa Orde Baru yang meleburkan PNI ke dalam PDI (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia).

Melalui perspektif Karl Popper, perubahan sistem politik dari Demokrasi Liberal menuju Demokrasi Terpimpin dan Orde Baru memperlihatkan pergeseran dari masyarakat terbuka menuju masyarakat tertutup. Sistem politik yang semakin otoriter membatasi kebebasan politik, melemahkan peran partai, serta menghambat mekanisme kritik dalam kehidupan demokrasi. Dengan demikian, runtuhnya PNI dapat dipahami sebagai konsekuensi dari perubahan struktur politik yang tidak lagi memberi ruang bagi prinsip-prinsip masyarakat terbuka.

Kata Kunci: PNI, Masyarakat Terbuka, Masyarakat Tertutup, Demokrasi, Karl Popper.

ABSTRACT

Beato Adolph Kolping Teda, 22.75.7264. *The Transition from an Open Society to a Closed Society: A Study on the Collapse of Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI) from the Perspective of Karl Popper and Its Lessons for Contemporary Indonesian Democracy*. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor's Program in Philosophy. Institut Filsafat dan Teknologi Kreatif Ledalero. 2026.

This study aims to examine the collapse of Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI) within the dynamics of Indonesian political development through the theoretical perspective of Karl Popper, particularly his concepts of the Open Society and the Closed Society. Historically, PNI was one of the most influential political parties in Indonesia, especially during the early years of independence and the period of Liberal Democracy. However, over time the party experienced a gradual decline and eventually lost its political significance amid the transformation of Indonesia's political system during the periods of Guided Democracy and the New Order.

The method used in writing this thesis is a qualitative method with a library research approach. Data were obtained from books, scientific journal articles, newspapers, and online sources relevant to the history of the PNI and Karl Popper's thinking.

The findings of this study indicate that the collapse of PNI was influenced by both internal and external factors. Internally, the party was weakened by factional conflicts, differences in political orientation, an ideological crisis, and the deterioration of its relationship with supporting mass organizations. Externally, the decline of PNI was shaped by military pressure, the growing dominance of President Sukarno during the Guided Democracy period, the increasing influence of Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI), and the party fusion policy implemented under the New Order regime of Suharto, which merged PNI into Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI).

From the perspective of Karl Popper, the transformation of Indonesia's political system from Liberal Democracy to Guided Democracy and subsequently to the New Order reflects a gradual shift from an open society toward a closed society. The consolidation of centralized political power limited political freedom, weakened the autonomy of political parties, and reduced the space for critical discourse within democratic life. In this context, the collapse of PNI can be understood not merely as a partisan failure, but also as a consequence of structural political changes that increasingly restricted the institutional and intellectual conditions necessary for the development of an open society.

Keywords: PNI, Open Society, Closed Society, Democracy, Karl Popper.

