

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memaparkan karier politik Soekiman Wirjosandjojo dalam pemerintahan Indonesia tahun 1948-1952. Skripsi ini dilakukan dengan berlandaskan metode penelitian sejarah yang terdiri dari pemilihan topik, heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan metode studi pustaka dan berbantuan instrumen sistem kartu. Analisis data dilakukan dengan kritik sumber secara internal dan eksternal kemudian dilanjutkan dengan interpretasi dan historiografi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Soekiman memiliki latar belakang pendidikan kedokteran sebagai lulusan dari School tot Opleiding Inlandsche Artsen (STOVIA) dan Universitas Amsterdam, serta memiliki pengalaman di bidang organisasi politik seperti menjadi ketua Perhimpunan Indonesia dan ketua Partai Masyumi. Soekiman juga menempati jabatan Menteri Dalam Negeri pada era Kabinet Hatta I ketika Indonesia sudah merdeka, yang mana ia mengeluarkan beberapa kebijakan seperti pemekaran wilayah otonomi daerah dan pembaharuan hukum agraria. Ia juga kembali mengampu jabatan di pemerintahan pada era demokrasi liberal sebagai Perdana Menteri pada periode 1951-1952, yang pada saat itu dihadapi dengan berbagai permasalahan seperti ekonomi, keamanan dan Irian Barat. Soekiman Wirjosandjojo memiliki karier politik di pemerintahan yang cukup dinamis, yang mana ia cenderung fleksibel dan dapat menyesuaikan diri meskipun terdapat perbedaan secara ideologis.

Kata Kunci: Pemimpin Nasionalis Islam, Soekiman Wirjosandjojo, Pemerintahan Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to present the political career of Soekiman Wirjosandjojo in the Indonesian government from 1948 to 1952. This thesis is conducted based on historical research methods, which consist of topic selection, heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The research data were collected using the literature study method and assisted by a card system instrument. Data analysis was carried out through internal and external source criticism, followed by interpretation and historiography. The results of this research show that Soekiman has an educational background in medicine as a graduate of the School tot Opleiding Inlandsche Artsen (STOVIA) and the University of Amsterdam, as well as experience in political organizations such as being the chairman of the Perhimpunan Indonesia and the chairman of the Masyumi Party. Soekiman also held the position of Minister of Home Affairs during the Hatta I Cabinet era when Indonesia was already independent, during which he implemented several policies such as the expansion of regional autonomy areas and agrarian law reforms. He also resumed his position in the government during the liberal democracy era as Prime Minister from 1951 to 1952, during which he faced various issues such as the economy, security, and West Irian. Soekiman Wirjosandjojo had a quite dynamic political career in the government, during which he tended to be flexible and able to adapt despite ideological differences.

Keywords: Islamic Nationalist Leader, Soekiman Wirjosandjojo, Indonesian Government.