

ABSTRAK

PEPOLIT (PENDIDIKAN POLITIK TENTARA)

MASA AMIR SJARIFUDIN DI INDONESIA TAHUN 1946-1948

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Bangsa Indonesia mencoba membentuk roda pemerintahan yang baru setelah kemerdekaan. Perdana menteri Amir mengambil langkah untuk mengurus pertahanan, kondisi pasukan keamanan Negara hasil didikan Belanda dan Jepang serta laskar perjuangan memiliki perbedaan. Amir Sjarifuddin pada tahun 1946 Amir membentuk sebuah Pendidikan Politik Tentara (PEPOLIT) untuk menyeragamkan persepsi perjuangan diantara laskar dan tentara. Permasalahan yang akan dikaji dalam penelitian ini adalah melaksanakan PEPOLIT (Pendidikan Politik Tentara) pada masa Amir Sjarifuddin di Indonesia tahun 1946-1948. Metode pendekatan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode historis. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Pelaksanaan PEPOLIT pada masa Amir Sjarifuddin dan dipimpin oleh Sukono Djojopratignjo dengan pangkat letnan jendral. PEPOLIT dibentuk karena kecurigan Amir Sjarifuddin terhadap tentara, banyak anggota tentara yang berasal dari sisa-sisa KNIL, PETA, dan masih ada Laskar-Laskar Perjuangan. Staf PEPOLIT disebarkan ke daerah-daerah, setiap divisi terdapat 5 opsir PEPOLIT mereka melakukan pengajaran, selain memberikan ajaran kepada pelajar politik mereka juga melakukan kegiatan sehari-hari seperti mengurus surat-menyurat, menerjemahkan buku politik dan lain lain. Kepala staff selain mengajar juga memberikan nasihat kepada panglima divisi, hal tersebut menjadi salah satu PEPOLIT ditolah oleh beberapa tentara namun PEPOLIT tetap berjalan sampai masa jabatan Amir Sjarifudin berakhir.

Kata Kunci: Pepolit, Tentara, Amir Sjarifudin

ABSTRACT
PEPOLIT (SOLDIER POLITICAL EDUCATION)
AMIR SJARIFUDIN'S PERIOD IN INDONESIA 1946-1948
By
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The Indonesian nation is trying to form a new wheel of government so that after independence. Prime Minister Amir took steps to take care of defense, the condition of the security forces trained by the Dutch and Japanese as well as the paramilitary troops was different. Amir Sjarifuddin in 1946 Amir formed an Army Political Education (PEPOLIT) to standardize the perception of the struggle between paramilitary troops and soldiers. The problem that will be studied in this study is the implementation of PEPOLIT (Army Political Education) during the Amir Sjarifuddin era in Indonesia in 1946-1948. The method of approach is a qualitative approach with historical methods. The results of this study indicate that PEPOLIT was implemented during the time of Amir Sjarifuddin and led by Sukono Djojopratignjo with the rank of lieutenant general. PEPOLIT was formed because of Amir Sjarifuddin's suspicion of the army, many members of the army came from remnants of the KNIL, PETA, and there were still Troops of Struggle. PEPOLIT staff are deployed to the regions, each division has 5 PEPOLIT officers. They teach, apart from giving teachings to political students, they also carry out daily activities such as taking care of correspondence, translating political books and so on. The chief of staff apart from teaching also gave advice to the division commander, this became one of the PEPOLIT which was rejected by several soldiers, but PEPOLIT continued until Amir Sjarifudin's term of office ended.

Keywords: Politicians, Soldiers, Amir Sjarifudin