

# PERANAN SWK 101 DAN ULAMA MUHAMMADIYAH DALAM PERANG KEMERDEKAAN II DI YOGYAKARTA

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## ABSTRACT

After the proclamation of independence on August 17, 1945, Indonesia still had to struggle against the Dutch who want to regain control. Resistance is embodied in the Military Aggression I and Military Aggression II. On Military Aggression I, the Indonesian army suffered defeat because the system used is a linear defense system with direct attacks. This war ended with the Renville Agreement on January 14, 1948. The contents of the agreement the Dutch recognized Indonesian territory which only covers Yogyakarta, Sumatra and Madura. Nevertheless, Netherlands denying the Renville Agreement and conduct attacks against the Indonesian capital which at that time moved in Yogyakarta. The denial of Renville Agreement, the Netherlands do the Dutch Military Aggression II and attacked the airfield Maguwo in the morning. Seizure, Military Government set execution based defense bags or Wehrkreise. Sub Wehrkreise formed as part of Wehrkreise to facilitate the mobilization of the military, the police, the People's Army, as well as between Sub Wehrkreise other. Sub Wehrkreise 101 is located in the city of Yogyakarta, which served to gather information on the strength of the enemy, and aims to facilitate communication between sub Wehrkreise other. In addition, Muhammadiyah Ulama also have an important role in the War of Independence. The scholars and members of Muhammadiyah listed himself as a member of Askar Holy War. Through charisma and authority of the scholars dengna easy to mobilize volunteers and youth to wage jihad against the invaders.

This research used historical research critical that consists of four stages. First, the heuristic is the stage of data collection or historical sources that are relevant. Second, source criticism which is the stage of assessment data or resources in terms of credibility and authenticity of the content and physical form of data or sources obtained. Third, the interpretation of which is the stage of connection between the facts that have been acquired in order to approach the truth. Fourth, the writing of the last stage, arranged scientifically which can didimpulkan chronological order of facts obtained continuously in the form of historical works. The purpose of research is to find out the important role of the Sub Wehrkreise 101 and also the role of Ulema Muhammadiyah in the Second War of Independence. In order to be a reference or literature about the role of the people of Yogyakarta in the Second War of Independence in the future. Specific target of this research is to find harmony between the fighters TNI and the people who must continue to be preserved and developed.

Kata Kunci: *SWK, Yogyakarta, War of Independence*