

ABSTRAK

**PEMBENTUKAN DAN PEMBUBARAN NEGARA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA SERIKAT 1949-1950**

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Penulisan skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisa: (1) Proses pengembalian Pemerintah Republik Indonesia ke Yogyakarta, (2) Jalannya Konferensi Meja Bundar (KMB) dan Pengakuan Kedaulatan kepada RIS, (3) Dampak Politik dan Militer terhadap RIS serta Pembubaran RIS.

Metode yang digunakan dalam studi pustaka ini adalah metode *historis*. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan politik, sosial, dan militer. Pengkajian dalam penulisan skripsi ini secara diskriptif naratif.

Hasil studi pustaka menunjukkan bahwa : (1) Proses pengembalian Pemerintah Republik Indonesia ke Yogyakarta dilakukan dengan dua cara, melalui perundingan dengan pihak Belanda dan melalui intervensi dunia internasional dengan dikeluarkannya resolusi oleh DK-PBB (Dewan Keamanan-Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa), (2) Karena Belanda sering mengeluarkan tuntutan yang menyudutkan Republik Indonesia, maka KMB berjalan lamban. Dengan bantuan *United Nations Commision for Indonesia* (UNCI), KMB dapat diselesaikan. (3) Karena muncul pemberontakan-pemberontakan setelah RIS terbentuk, maka pada tanggal 15 Agustus 1950 RIS resmi dibubarkan.

ABSTRACT

**THE ESTABLISHMENT AND THE DISMISS
OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
1949-1950.**

By : Leonardo

This thesis was conducted to describe and to analyze: (1) the returning process of Indonesian Government to Yogyakarta, (2) the process of Round-Table Conference and the sovereign recognition of the United Republic of Indonesia, (3) the political and military impacts of the United Republic of Indonesia and its dismissal.

The method employed in this library research was historical method and the approaches employed in this research were political, historical, and military approaches. This thesis was presented in narrative-descriptive way.

The result of the library research were (1) the returning process of Indonesian Government to Yogyakarta was performed in two ways through the agreement with the Dutch and by international intervention with the resolution issued by Security Board of the United Nations, (2) given the fact that the Dutch often imposed the excessive demand to Republic Indonesia, the conference moved slowly. With the help from The United Nation Commission for Indonesia (UNCI), the Round Table Conference was finally completed, (3) due to the upheavals after the establishment of the United Republic of Indonesia, it was officially dismissed on August 15th, 1950.