

## **THE LINGGARJATI AGREEMENT WAS A DIPLOMATIC EFFORT TO MAINTAIN INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE**

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### **Abstract:**

Independence is a right for every nation, this is what is contained in the preamble to the Constitution of the Indonesian state. And the independence that has been obtained must be fought for sovereignty so that the country is recognized de facto by other countries. Maintaining this sovereignty can be done using diplomacy, which is a way of settlement using negotiations to settle even between two countries. This is also done by the Indonesian state to maintain its independence, namely in the Linggardjati agreement. In writing this research we aim to explore further the events of the environmental negotiations, and the focus of our research is the historical side that occurred in the environmental agreement. The research method we use is the historical method this historical method aims to ascertain and retell facts that occurred in the past.

**Keywords:** Diplomacy, Negotiation, Linggarjati, Sovereignty.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Independence is the right of every nation. The preamble to the Constitution stated the right to independence for every nation (Handayani, 2014). "That Independence is the right of all nations and therefore, colonialism in the world must be abolished because it is not by humanity and justice" (MPR RI, 2012: 2). Every nation has the right to be independent and run its own country.

The independence that has been achieved must be fought for sovereignty so that the country is recognized by other nations (Azhari, 2005). The same is done by the Indonesian nation that seeks to gain its sovereignty, the effort carried out is by fighting directly (fighting) or using diplomacy (Hadi, 2017).

Diplomacy is a way to maintain independence to produce an agreement with another country to resolve a particular conflict. Indonesia itself in maintaining independence has done a

lot of diplomacy (Rachman et al., 2020). One of the diplomatic efforts carried out by Indonesia is to implement the Linggadjati Agreement. This agreement has the aim that the Indonesian state is recognized for its independence by other nations (Prasetya & Srifauzi, 2018).

According to G.A. Warmansjah, (1991: 103), The conditions for the establishment of a state are the existence of territory, the existence of people, the existence of a sovereign government, and recognition from other countries (Libella, Salsabila, & Putri, 2020). When Indonesia emerged as a new country, Indonesia still did not meet one condition, namely recognition from other countries. This was because the Dutch still did not recognize Indonesian independence and the Dutch were still trying to reclaim Indonesia.

This is evidenced by the Dutch who tried to re-occupy Indonesia and were favored by allies. The suspicion of the Indonesian citizens became even more because they saw the Dutch who dared to demean the Indonesian leaders, which resulted in the outbreak of various resistances to expel the Dutch.

Seeing the many casualties due to the war and the chaos that occurred. Finally, the British also negotiated between the Dutch and the Indonesians, this was done by the British because the British proved that their arrival was not to fight or cause chaos. Diplomacy is carried out to resolve problems between two countries using negotiations. Many negotiations have been conducted between Indonesia and the Netherlands. However, always betrayed by the Dutch. Because the Dutch felt aggrieved and considered the result of the negotiations a form of Dutch defeat.

Seeing the many failures in various negotiations did not make the British give up on trying to resolve the problem between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Netherlands by negotiation. The purpose of this writing is to explore the history of Indonesia's efforts to maintain independence carried out in the Linggadjati Agreement Building. So readers are expected to know that the Indonesian state has made efforts to defend independence using diplomacy and know who is the representative figure of Indonesia in the Linggadjati Agreement.

The focus of the research is the historical side that occurred in the Linggadjati Agreement. This agreement occurred on November 11-15, 1946, and was carried out in Linggarjati village, ket. Cilimus, Kuningan district, West Java. As a business, the Indonesian nation received de facto recognition. The author expects that our research will be useful for readers. Thus, the reader also becomes aware that Indonesia has made diplomatic efforts to maintain independence and the efforts of the Indonesian nation to get de facto recognition from other nations.

## **METHOD**

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According to Sayuti, Husin , Ruslan (2013), the use of the right method affects the success of a study. It can be concluded that the method is a way that must be used to obtain a clear theoretical understanding of an object that is the target of the science concerned. The method

used for our research is the historical method (historical). The historical method aims to ascertain and retell facts that occurred in the past.

According to Wasino (2018), the historical method is a way in the process of testing and analyzing data about facts that have occurred in a past study to then be used as written historical material. In historical writing, the way of working rests on four main activities, such as: 1) Heuristics is the activity of collecting historical data and assisted by literature and documentation techniques. 2) Criticism, that is, where the historical source must be ascertained to be valid. 3) Interpretation is intended to interpret data that has escaped criticism and then generalized into logical and easy-to-understand historical concepts. 4) Historiography is the last stage where the author must use critical thinking and the results of his analysis to write a synthesis of the results of his research in the form of complete and systematic writing.

Through the explanation above, we as the author will try to find a comprehensive picture related to data and facts regarding environmental agreements. Thus, readers are expected to know the facts that happened in the past, more precisely in the Linggarajati agreement.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

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The background of this negotiation was a response made by the British to the conflict between the Netherlands and Indonesia which cost many lives, and this was to prove that the arrival of the British was not to make noise and chaos. Thus, the British also tried to resolve the dispute using diplomacy or negotiations. In 1946, negotiations were finally held between the Dutch and the Indonesian side mediated by the British. This negotiation was held by the Linggadjadi Building. Linggarjati Building itself is a building located in Linggarjati village, Cilimus district, Kuningan district, West Java.

This building was chosen because the Dutch refused if the negotiations were held in Jogja due to the presence of Indonesian forces, and the Indonesian side itself refused to hold the negotiations in Jakarta due to the presence of Dutch soldiers and feared they would hurt the delegates. At the suggestion of Mrs. Mariah Ulfa (the first social minister of the Republic of Indonesia), finally, this negotiation was finally held at the Linggadjadi Building.

Both the Indonesian, Dutch, and British sides sent delegations to participate in the negotiations. From the Indonesian side, represented by Sutan Sjahrir, Mohammad Roem, Susanto Tirtoprodjo, and Adnan Kapau Gani. The Dutch side was represented by Wim Schermerhorn, Max Van Poll, HJ Van Mook, and Feike De Boer (F. De Boer). The representative of the British side to mediate the course of these negotiations is Miles Wedderburn Lampson Killearn (Lord Killearn).

The content of this agreement was that the Netherlands recognized de facto the territory of the Indonesian state consisting of Java, Madura, and Sumatra. And between the Dutch and Indonesian sides worked together in forming a United States of Indonesia, and cooperation to form the Dutch-Indonesian Union which would be led by the Queen of the Netherlands. The

results of this agreement were: 1) The Netherlands recognized de facto the Republic of Indonesia with territories covering Sumatra, Java, and Madura. The Dutch had to leave de facto territory no later than January 1, 1949. 2) The Republic of Indonesia and the Netherlands will cooperate in forming the United States of Indonesia, under the name of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, one of which is Indonesia. 3) The Republic of the United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands will form the Union of Dutch Indonesia with the Queen of the Netherlands as its chairman.

The result of this agreement is considered Indonesia successfully defended its sovereignty and independence. And Indonesia also gets de facto recognition from other countries. Namely Egypt, the United States, Britain, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Myanmar. In addition to benefiting Indonesia. This agreement is also detrimental to Indonesia. This is because the territory of Indonesia is getting smaller. After all, the territory recognized by the Dutch only includes Java, Madura, and Sumatra. If the Indonesian-Dutch Union is formed, the leader is the Queen of the Netherlands and Indonesia does not get flexibility in running its country.

The results of the negotiations that had been signed in this agreement were betrayed by the Dutch. In the event of military aggression 1 launched by the Netherlands. The aggression launched by the Dutch occurred on July 21, 1947 - August 5, 1947. In this military aggression, the Dutch attacked the Indonesian territory that had been agreed upon in the Linggarjati agreement, namely Java and Sumatra. Due to the attack launched by the Dutch, the Linggardjati agreement certainly failed to defend the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia through diplomatic efforts.

## **Conclusion**

Diplomacy is an attempt to solve problems between countries using negotiation methods. This method has also been used by the Indonesian state in maintaining its independence. One example is the Linggardjati negotiations, these negotiations were carried out by the Indonesian and Dutch sides and mediated by the British side. The Indonesian side was represented by Sutan Sjahrir, the Dutch side by Wim Schermerhorn, and the English side was represented by Lord Killearn.

This agreement contained territories recognized de facto by the Netherlands and cooperation between Indonesia and the Netherlands in forming the State of the United States of Indonesia and the Indonesian-Dutch Union chaired by the Queen of the Netherlands. In addition to receiving recognition from other countries, this agreement was also betrayed by the Dutch themselves. Where the Dutch launched an attack on Indonesian territory that had been recognized and signed in the environmental agreement. The Dutch attack was called Dutch Military Aggression 1 which occurred on July 21, 1947 - August 5, 1947. Due to this event, the Linggarjati agreement is considered a failure in maintaining the sovereignty and independence of the Indonesian state using diplomacy.

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