

**Perempuan Pejuang pada Masa Revolusi Fisik di Surabaya
Tahun 1945-1950**

Oleh:

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ABSTRAK

Catatan tentang peristiwa pada masa revolusi di Indonesia telah banyak dipublikasi dan mudah didapatkan oleh banyak kalangan. Buku-buku yang beredar tersebut realitasnya belum mengcover seluruh peristiwa bersejarah tentang masa revolusi. Terdapat fakta-fakta unik yang belum terungkap. Salah satu di antaranya adalah kisah perjuangan perempuan dalam mempertahankan kemerdekaan Indonesia. Penelitian skripsi ini memiliki fokus utama yaitu peran perempuan dalam perjuangan mempertahankan kemerdekaan Indonesia di Surabaya dalam kisaran tahun 1945-1950. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan Ilmu Sosial serta meminjam teori emansipasi dalam menjabarkan keterkaitan perempuan dalam berkontribusi bersama dengan pejuang laki-laki. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, perjuangan perempuan pada masa Revolusi diilhami oleh pergerakan yang dilakukan perempuan sejak masa Kolonial Belanda, dilanjutkan pada masa Pendudukan Jepang, dan masa-masa awal Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Peran perempuan pada masa Revolusi di Surabaya sangat besar. Sebagian dari mereka tergabung dalam organisasi, salah satunya PPRI. Melalui PPRI mereka bergerak dalam bidang PMI dan pengadaan dapur umum. Fakta unik yang lain adalah sebagian dari pejuang perempuan itu juga bertugas sebagai mata-mata dan menyelundupkan senjata untuk pejuang laki-laki. Perjuangan perempuan pada masa itu tidak terbatas pada organisasi saja, beberapa perempuan secara pribadi memberikan kontribusi di beberapa bidang, yaitu, penyiaran radio, media, kesenian, dan kepenulisan.

Kata Kunci : Perempuan Pejuang, Revolusi, dan Surabaya

ABSTRACT

The historical report about revolution in Indonesia has been widely published and accessible by many circles. In the middle of the large number of books on the period of the revolution, there are unique facts that have not been elucidated. One of them is the story about the struggle women in maintaining the independence of Indonesia. This research thesis has a primary focus on the role of women in maintaining the independence of Indonesia in Surabaya in the range of 1945-1950. The author uses the approach of social science and borrows emancipation theory to describe women's contribution along with male fighters. Based on the result of this study, women's contribution during the revolution era was inspired by women's movement since colonial era, continued during Japan occupation, and than the earliest days of the independence of Indonesia. Women movement during revolution in Surabaya is important. Some of them are members of

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