

HESBOLLAH KURANJI AT THE FRONT PADANG AREA (1945-1948)

Revi Handayani¹¹STKIP Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatera, Indonesia, email: revibandayani09@gmail.com

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Abstract

This paper examines the struggle of the militant ranks Hezbollah at the Front Padang Area. Most of the literature written only talks about the role of regular soldiers (official soldiers recruited by the government) who often fight in the front lines, even though the activation of the militias also contributed the most significant contribution to the struggle at that time physical revolution. The Hezbollah written in this article is Hezbollah in the Padang Region, especially those who are members of the Padang City Hezbollah, who are aware of the existing situation and conditions, so they are persistently trying to reclaim their homeland from the colonial powers of the Allies and the Dutch who want to re-establish their power. The research method in this paper is the historical method, which critically examines and analyzes records and relics. The research steps consist of four stages: Heuristics, Criticism, Interpretation and Historiography. In collecting data and research materials, both historical actors and witnesses were used, apart from using literature and documentary studies and interviews with sources. The result of this research is that the struggle of the Hezbollah Army (Lasykar) of Padang City is based on the intention of "Jihad FiiSabilillah" to struggle to uphold the State and Religion solely for the sake of Allah, only with great encouragement and very simple motivation. However, the principle cannot be separated from any political influence. Hezbollah army has a firm stance that all disturbances and disturbances to public order that occur in the city of Padang are the responsibility of all levels of society in the city of Padang.

Keywords: Hezbollah army, Corporal Revolution, Front of Padang Area

Abstrak

Tulisan ini mengkaji tentang perjuangan barisan kelaskaran Hizbullah di Front Padang Area. Selama ini literatur mengenai barisan perjuangan yang banyak ditulis hanya peranan tentara reguler (tentara resmi yang direkrut pemerintah) saja yang sering berjuang dibarisan depan, padahal aktivasi dari barisan kelaskaran juga memberikan sumbangan terbesar dalam perjuangan pada masa revolusi fisik. Hizbullah yang ditulis dalam artikel ini adalah Hizbullah di Daerah Padang, khususnya yang tergabung dalam Hizbullah Kota Padang telah sadar terhadap situasi dan kondisi yang ada, sehingga dengan gigih mereka berusaha merebut kembali tanah airnya dari kekuasaan penjajahan Sekutu dan Belanda yang ingin menancapkan kembali kekuasaannya. Metode Penelitian dalam tulisan ini adalah Metode Historis, yaitu proses menguji dan menganalisis secara kritis rekaman dan peninggalan masa lampau. Adapun langkah-langkah penelitian terdiri dari empat tahap, yaitu: Heuristik, Kritik, Interpretasi dan Historiografi. Dalam mengumpulkan data dan bahan penelitian, selain menggunakan studi literatur dan dokumenter, digunakan pula wawancara terhadap narasumber, baik pelaku dan saksi sejarah. Hasil Penelitian ini adalah Perjuangan Lasykar Hizbullah Kota Padang tersebut dilandasi niat "Jihad Fii Sabillillah" berjuang menegakan Negara dan Agama semata-mata hanya karena Allah, Hanya dengan dorongan semangat yang besar serta motivasi yang sangat sederhana namun prinsipnya tidak terlepas dari pengaruh politik manapun, Lasykar Hizbullah ini mempunyai ketegasan pendirian bahwa segala kekacauan dan gangguan terhadap ketertiban masyarakat yang terjadi di Kota Padang adalah tanggung jawab semua lapisan masyarakat yang berada di Kota Padang.

Kata Kunci: Lasykar Hizbullah, Revolusi Fisik, Front Padang Area

Background

The struggle for independence achieved by the Indonesian people is a tangible form of the presence of Muslims in anti-colonial

political and military forces. Islam emerged as a political and military force, especially in the early years of independence. This power

appears in the form of political parties both at the national and local levels. Islamic political parties quickly gained support from the broader community due to the spiritual encouragement of religious leaders, called the ulama and Kyai. This support can be seen from the formation of military units, later known as the karan-class ranks, which Islamic political parties organized after independence.¹

One of the largest parties with a class line is Masyumi, a fusion party (merger) of the two largest organizations in the colonial period, called Permi, MIT, and Muhammadiyah. In connection with this, Masyumi organized the faction's ranks known as Hezbollah in Java since the Japanese era, not long after the Army for the Defender of the Fatherland (PETA) was formed.² In West Sumatra, Hezbollah was the first line born before the other ranks, which helped the People's Security Army (TKR) in the struggle, born in Padang City after the government decree was issued on November 3, 1945 Vice President Moh. Hatta, who gave freedom and opportunity to the people to form political parties so that there appeared along with other ranks such as parties such as: PKI-TEMI (12-11-1945), PSSI (18-11-1945), Socialist Party – Pesindo (12-1-1946), PERTI-Lasymi (26-11-1945), MTKAAM –Hulubalang (20-12-1945), MIT-Sabilillah (25-12-1945).³

In West Sumatra, Hezbollah was the first line that was born ahead of the other ranks, which helped the People's Security Army (TKR) in the struggle. In connection with this, Masyumi organized a class of ranks known as Hezbollah in Java since the Japanese era, not long after the Army Defenders of the

Land. Water (MAP) is formed.⁴ The situation in Padang City was considered unsafe as a defense base after being attacked by the Allies-NICA. At the same time, the fighters inside the City continued to carry out information-gathering activities, seeking weapons and medicines, and various needs for struggle in Padang Outside the City.⁵ Since then, preparations for physical struggle have been carried out in Outer Padang City or the Eastern Front of Padang City, called Kanagarian Pauh IX kuranji which became the center of defense in this period, and also became one of the defense bases of the Padang Area during this period.

Several studies that have been conducted related to this topic are Delvia's doctoral dissertation entitled 'Treading the Ages: The Life Story of Kasim Munafy, a Local Figure of Muhammadiyah Pariaman (1917-1996)'. In this article, Delvia tells about the life journey of an active figure in the local Islamic reform movement in Pariaman, Kasim Muhafi, and his success in organizing and joining Hezbollah. The article also stated that Hizbullah Kuranji was a branch of Muhammadiyah's Padang Panjang branch, because Muhammadiyah was a major party in Minangkabau at that time.⁶

Furthermore, Hamka's work entitled Muhammadiyah in Minangkabau, more or less mentions Hezbollah in this region. In this book, Hamka discusses the development of Muhammadiyah in Minangkabau. Hamka also explained the role of Muhammadiyah figures from Kuranji who were members of Hezbollah Kuranji. They played a major role

¹Anonymous, *Pertempuran Padang dan Sekitarnya*. Padang, Padang, 1971 (Arsip), 32

²Anonymous. *Pertempuran Padang dan Sekitarnya*. Padang, 33

³Mestika Zed, *Sejarah Perjuangan Kemerdekaan 1945-1949 Kota Padang dan Sekitarnya* (Padang: Yayasan Citra Budaya Indonesia, 2002), 17

⁴Mestika Zed, *Sejarah Perjuangan Kemerdekaan 1945-1949 Kota Padang dan Sekitarnya*, 33

⁵Idrian Idrus St. Sulaiman (warrior), *Interview*, 30 July 30, 2011.

⁶R. Delvia, "Menapak Zaman: Kisah Hidup Kasim Munafy, Tokoh Lokal Muhammadiyah Pariaman (1917-1996)", *Doctoral Dissertation*, Universitas Andalas: 2015, 50

in the struggle of Hezbollah in the post-revolutionary struggle for independence.

Based on the above background, because Hezbollah Kuranji is the East Padang Front, which is an essential line of struggle and certainly greatly influences the Padang Area Front during the struggle for independence.

The core of the problem studied is spatial boundaries (place boundaries), Kuranji Pauh IX District as a boundary, because during the Independence Revolution in Indonesia, besides Kuranji village which was used as the army headquarters, there were also other villages in Kanagarian Pauh IX Kuranji. The villages in question are Korong Gadang, Anduring and Kalumbuk (the headquarters of Jamsaluddin Wak Ketok) and Durian Tarung (Hezbollah headquarters), then the villages in the Kuranji sub-district have the same structure or community structure, because they are traditionally united to against the invaders, besides that the center of defense located on the eastern front of the city of Padang was the Kuranji area and from a human perspective around this area the center of the people's army ranks, such as: Hezbollah, the Red Army (TEMI), Lasymi and Sabillilah and Sabil Muslimat, and other troops. it is this line that is always actively fighting on all fronts of the city of Padang.

Furthermore, Temporal Limitation (time limit) from 1945-1948 is the time limit determined to become the object of study. The time limit was 1945 to 1948. It started in 1945 because Indonesia had just been proclaimed an independent country on August 17, 1945, but still faced various formidable challenges related to the existence of foreign powers and powers and the beginning of the establishment of the Hezbollah ranks until the year 1948. 1947 at the beginning of the Dutch Military Aggression, the term Front was used for the strategy of the struggle of the soldiers and the people's army in defending Indonesia's independence, while it was ended in 1948

because During this period, various components of the Padang community played a role in upholding and defending the independence of the Republic of Indonesia and by the end of 1948 Hezbollah had joined into GATEIRI (Indonesian Islamic Armed Forces Association). In early 1945 political parties resumed their power to form struggle lines suppressed since the pre-1945 era and were now gaining rapid distribution in West Sumatra and Padang in particular, the most famous of which was Hezbollah (Army of Allah) from Muhammadiyah.

The paper uses the historical method, a set of rules or principles that are systematically used to find or use historical sources which then evaluates these sources critically and presents the results in written form from the results, which has been achieved. The historical method consists of four main stages: heuristics, source criticism, interpretation of facts, and historiography.⁷

Heuristics is a process to find and collect historical sources related to the object of research. The sources that are sought and collected are relevant to the theme being studied, the collection of research sources is carried out through library studies and interviews. Library studies are carried out to find and sort books that have relevance to the problems discussed. It is important to support the data obtained in the field. Interviews with informants consisting of three categories, they are: people who were directly involved in the event (perpetrators, supporters, followers), people who were not directly involved but witnessed, and people who were not directly involved in the event but received information from people who involved in the event. Interviews were conducted with several veterans and community leaders in Padang. Primary sources come from relevant archives

⁷Nugroho Notosusanto, *Hakekat Sejarah dan Metode Sejarah* (Jakarta: MegaBook Store, 1984), 22-23.

and documents, as well as contemporary newspapers. These archives are either stored in the Regional Archives of West Sumatra, individuals, and archives stored in military services such as the DHD Museum, Gedung Djoang. Secondary sources obtained through library research include books written by experts relevant to the problem being studied obtained through library studies conducted by libraries. Secondary sources are used to assist in completing data that are not obtained from primary sources.

Source criticism consists of two kinds of criticism, called external criticism, and internal criticism. External criticism is essential to determine the authenticity or authenticity of the source and whether or not it is necessary to support the writing, while internal criticism is important to determine whether the source used is credible, trustworthy or not. Interpretation, which is interpreting and arranging the facts so that they become a whole that makes sense and is relevant to the problem being studied. Here, the facts are synthesized in the form of words and sentences to be read and understood. The historiography/history writing stage is writing this article in the form of scientific writing.

Outer City Padang as a Base of Resistance

The geographical location of the Padang Area is very strategic for the struggle for independence. Especially in the eastern part of the rice field area, which is surrounded by small hills and lush trees and villages connected by small roads and paths that are confusing the roads stretch from north to South. The condition of roads and facilities like this is beneficial in the struggle of the Indonesian Army, the ranks of the people's class and means of saving themselves in the struggle.

The Padang City area in this period, in contrast to the previous colonial period, the Padang area was divided into the Padang City

area and the Padang Outer City area, which included the Padang City area, called the area around Belantung (Jalan Sudirman Now), AlangLaweh and Tarandam. It could be said that the Padang City area was only around Bandar Bakali (Canal Flood) which had become an unofficial boundary since the Allies landed in Padang until the arrival of the Dutch, while the Padang Outer City area included Kuranji, Koto Tanggah, Nanggalo and Pauh. So outside of Banda Bakali towards the North and East it includes Padang Outer City, meanwhile towards the South, the BungusTelukKabung area includes Padang Outer City and this is what is called the Padang Area, which is the areas surrounding/around the city of Padang.⁸

The situation in Padang City escalated when the British occupied the City Hall which was used as their headquarters and some places were used as guard posts, the attack on the Technical School at SimpangHaru, the killing of Major Anderson and Miss Hanglingham at Sungai Beremas and to avenge the death of the officer so that the British burned Kampung Guang which was located near the incident, several residents were shot and massacred, and other events that fueled the anger of the people of Padang City and ignited Youth's anti-pathy against the Allies. Most of the people of Padang City who were pro-struggle fled and fled to Padang Outside the City or to more remote areas such as LubukAlung, Kayu Tanam, others. Ahmad Husein's army headquarters which was initially in Jati (Padang Kota) was also moved to Kuranji (East Front Struggle Center of Padang City), in the first week of December 1945.⁹The

⁸Maryetti, *Peranan Kaum Perempuan dalam Perang Kemerdekaan di Front Timur Kota Padang* (Padang: BPSNT, 1991), 8

⁹Amir Rangkayo Marajo, *Sejarah Dewan Perjuangan Padang Luar Kota di Kalumbuk Kecamatan Kuranji* (Padang: DHD Gedung Joang 45 Padang, 2000), 57.

Eastern Front with the Kuranji Battalion then carried out many attacks on enemy areas.

At first the defense of the city of Padang and its surroundings was led by the Yazid Abidin Battalion. This battalion has 3 companies led by Yusuf Ali, Ahmad Husein, and Anwar Umar (Anwar Badu). After the raid on the BPPI headquarters, Ahmad Husein's Company, which was originally based in Jati, moved its position to Kuranji. This unit developed into the Kuranji Tiger Regiment and became a significant role in defense of the city of Padang.¹⁰ Because the situation was getting hotter in the city of Padang, Yusuf Ali's Company and Anwar Badu's Company in December 1945 moved their positions outside the city, 1st Company under the leadership of Yusuf Ali moved to Anduring, while 2nd Company under the leadership of Anwar Badu to Korong Gadang near Kuranji.¹¹

Since then, preparations for physical struggle have been carried out in Outer Padang City or the Eastern Front of Padang City, called Kanagarian Pauh IX kuranji, which became the center of defense in this period, and also became one of the defense bases of the Padang Area during this period. After the Padang City situation was deemed unsafe as a defense base after being attacked by the Allies-NICA, while the fighters inside the City continued to carry out information gathering, seek weapons, and medicines and various needs for struggle in Padang Outside the City.¹²

The city of Padang in particular since the 19th century was divided into eight Wijk (Kampung), led by a village head, who was usually appointed from the local nobility,

In line with the colonial political system which followed different racial lines that distinguished the status of the population based on race, Orang Europeans (whites) are first-class citizens, the group of Europeans who live in Padang clearly comes from the VOC period, with the development of urban facilities in the early 20th century the number of Europeans has doubled, the second group is the layer of the Foreign Eastern group which is a layer of Second, in the urban community in the Dutch library, this group is called *Vreemde Oosterlingen* which consists of ethnic groups of Chinese, Arab and Indian as well as Japanese, to a certain extent they are considered as the middle class in the structure of Colonial society where the arrival of these groups in different periods.¹³

Until the early 20th century, the city of Padang grew into a pluralistic society with various ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds.¹⁴ When the ideology of anti-colonial nationalism developed in the form of social gatherings and since the beginning of the 20th century, towards the end of the 20th century some of the Padang Aristocrats and the Bumiputeras had begun to adopt a new lifestyle, which Dutch-style clubs marked. and became a newspaper consumer, and the drive to create such new conditions began in Padang City, the capital of the Residency of West Sumatra.¹⁵

The development of the socio-political situation in the region, especially in Padang, during the early period of the independence revolution until the arrival of the Allied troops, received a controversial reaction in the city of Padang in particular. Before the independence of political life in West Sumatra was under

¹⁰Markas Besar Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia Pusat Sejarah dan Tradisi ABRI, *Iktisar Sejarah Perang Kemerdekaan di Sumatera (1945-1949)*. Jakarta, 1988. (*Arsip*), 59.

¹¹Amiruddin Jr. *Sejarah Perjuangan Harimau Kuranji*, Padang, 1957 (*Arsip*), 1

¹²Idrian Idrus St. Sulaiman (warrior), *Interview*, 30 July 30, 2011.

¹³Mestika Zed, *Revolusi di Padang (1945-1950)* (Padang: Masyarakat Sejarawan Indonesia (MSI) Cabang Sumatera Barat, 1996), 14

¹⁴Mestika Zed, *Revolusi di Padang (1945-1950)*..., 14

¹⁵ Mestika Zed, *Revolusi di Padang (1945-1950)*..., 29

pressure from the Dutch Colonial Government. The pressure that was obtained was such as not allowing the establishment of organizations that could weaken the government in Indonesia, as well as in the Japanese era only associations that did not operate in the political field were allowed to stand like Muhammadiyah under the leadership of AR SutanMansyur and SJ St. Mangkuto in early February 1946. The Tarbiah Islamiyah Association (Perti) under the leadership of H. Siradjudin Abas, which was established on November 12, 1945. The Higher Islamic Council was engaged in education, social and religion under A. GafarDjambek which was established on December 25 1945.¹⁶ Meanwhile, the traditional group, called MTKAAM (High Council of Minangkabau Natural Customary Density), is only a Minangkabau cultural and customary body led by Dt Simarajo, established on December 22, 1945.¹⁷

After the Government Decree was issued on November 3, 1945 by Vice President Moh. Hatta, which contained giving freedom and opportunity to the people to form political parties, got a fair distribution during this period, so it is not surprising that in a short time parties were born such as: PKI with its laskar, TEMI (Red Army), standing on taggal (12-November-1945), PSII (Indonesian Islamic Union Party), founded on (18-November-1945), Socialist Party -Pesindo, led by Khatib Sulaiman which was founded on (12-January-1946), PERTI with Laskarnya Lasymi (Laskar Muslimin was founded (26-November-1945), under the leadership of Siradjudin Abas. MTKAAM with its LaskarHulubalang was established on 20-December-1945, MIT with its army of

Sabilillah was established on (25-December-1945).¹⁸

Masyumi is an Islamic political party that has a great influence in West Sumatra, because almost all West Sumatra Muslims are followers of this party, because Masyumi's background in West Sumatra comes from the fusion of the High Islamic Council (MIT) and Muhamaddiyah led by prominent scholars such as Muhammad Dt. Palimo Kayo, AR. St. Mansur and Hamka, these two organizations have existed since the Dutch and Japanese times.¹⁹ After Masyumi was formed: Hezbollah and Sabilillah immediately took shelter under this party, but the organization of Hezbollah remained under their respective parties such as Hezbollah remained under the auspices of Muhamaddiyah and Sabilillah under the auspices of the High Islamic Council (MIT),²⁰ it shows that Masyumi has a direct influence under the military.

Other parties are the Islamic Political Party (PPI), the Indonesian Islamic Party (PII), the Indonesian Muslim Syatariyah Party (Pensyi) and the Islamic Tarekat Political Party (PPTI), others. Almost all of the above political parties had military groups, some of them were responsible for guarding the regions, and some were prepared behind the Front with consumption and logistical tasks or as reserve troops.²¹

The Hezbollah army is the most powerful army and is the best-organized army among the troops in the Padang City Region, its strength is as strong as the combination of secular army groups affiliated in Teras, during the physical revolution in the city of Padang,

¹⁸Mestika Zed, *Konsep Naskah Pertempuran Padang dan Sekitarnya* (Padang: Yayasan Citra Budaya Indonesia, 1995), 33

¹⁹Mestika Zed, *Konsep Naskah Pertempuran....*, 34

²⁰Kementrian Penerangan, *Republik Indonesia: Provinsi Sumatera Tengah* (Djakarta: Dep Penerangan R.I, 1953), 553

²¹Kementrian Penerangan, *Republik Indonesia: Provinsi Sumatera Tengah....*, 77

¹⁶Mestika Zed, *Sejarah Perjuangan Kemerdekaan di Kota Padang dan Sekitarnya....*, 167

¹⁷Khudri, M. "Hizbullah dalam Perang Kemerdekaan RI, *Tesis* FIPS IKIP Padang, 1989, 17

Hezbollah and Sabillillah was under the command of the Indonesian National Army (TRI), both of which were members of the armies ranks that had a major role in the struggle at that time, the birth of the army and struggle organizations as a spontaneous reaction of the people to the conditions at that time, each of which had responsibilities. Hezbollah continued to hold independent responsibility for several areas on the front line around the Front Padang Area²² because the Masyumi Party founded this army, called the fusion party (merger) of the two largest Islamic organizations during the Colonial period, called Permi, the High Islamic Council (MIT), and Muhamaddiyah. Although MIT and Muhamaddiyah have been fused within the Masyumi Party since 1946, in building the army, they were established separately, which still follows the old party of its parent, Sabilillah under the High Islamic Council (MIT), and Hezbollah under Muhamaddiyah and Masyumi.²³

Hezbollah army continuously took part in military operations on the front lines around the Padang City Front together with TKR, Hezbollah army was first formed, after Syuib Ibrahim, a youth leader of Muhamaddiyah Padang, received instructions from A.R. St. Mansur with several former Gyugun officers and former Hizbulwathan scouts in Padang Panjang on October 1, 1945 to establish Laskar Hezbollah in Padang.²⁴ After holding a short course for 10 days they were assigned to form Hezbollah in their respective places, then on November 22, 1945 the establishment of Hezbollah was inaugurated in Padang Panjang, Muhammadiyah centers developed into

Hezbollah centers and Padang Luar as its branches.²⁵

In Padang and outside the city Hezbollah was also formed, so a meeting was held at the TawalibLubukLintah School (Outer City Field) on October 10, 1945 which decided to form a Hezbollah unitary battalion in Padang led by Syuib Ibrahim and later replaced by Maksum, in addition to Having Hezbollah army. Muhamaddiyah also formed LaskarSabilMuslimat which was founded on November 25, 1945 to assist Hezbollah's struggle in the front row as laborers in the soup kitchen looking for and gathering food, spionage and other tasks on the front lines, which were directly under the auspices of Hezbollah.²⁶

Meanwhile, the women's laskar who took part in the struggle at the rear of the front were LaskarSabilMuslimat and laskarMuslimat, members of the laskar participated in marching training and troop training, delivering food ingredients, for the purposes of the struggle on the surrounding front,²⁷ accommodating and providing care for refugees and Looking for supplies for troop needs, LaskarSabilMuslimat is a line of women who come from the Masjumi party, while LaskarMuslimat is from the Perti Islam Party (PersatuanTarbiah Islamiyah), therefore, the coordination of the struggle of the women's army is closer to the Hezbollah Front and the Indonesian Muslim Laskar.²⁸

In Outer City Padang the instructions (orders) to form a Hezbollah army were welcomed by community leaders whose members were not limited to youth and former Hizbulwathan, Heiho, Gyugun, and

²²Audrey Kahin, *Perjuangan Kemerdekaan Sumatera Barat dalam Revolusi Nasional Indonesia 1945-1950*. (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2012), 169

²³Audrey Kahin, *Perjuangan Kemerdekaan Sumatera Barat dalam Revolusi...*, 168

²⁵Mestika Zed, *Sejarah Perjuangan Kemerdekaan 1945-1949 Kota Padang dan Sekitarnya*, 169

²⁶Yardat Arif. *Mayor Batalyon Sabil Muslimat Padang Area. (Memoar)*, 53

²⁷Maraya (warrior), *Interview*, 30 July 2011.

²⁸Gusti Asnan, *Sejarah Perjuangan Rakyat Kabupaten Solok 1945-1949*. Padang: Kerja Sama DHD, 45 Sumatera Barat dan Pemda Kabupaten Solok, 2003), 72

Seinendan. After the Muhammadiyah board held a meeting, a decision was taken which resulted in the formation of a body called the Padang Hezbollah organizing body in its management consisting of:

Chairman: Thaher Idris
 Secretary: M. Said
 Treasurer: Abdul Kahar Mancu
 Information Center: M. Zein Jasin
 Advisors: generally from Muhammadiyah figures in Padang/Outdoor Padang: H. Jamal, Abdul Latif, Pakih Hosen.²⁹

Furthermore, a division called the *tepatan* agency, this agency is tasked with collecting ammunition, weapons and food supplies and this agency has received much support from the community. The formation of battalion troops is held at the sub-branches and branches as a place for training and education and the branch authorizes the headquarters to the branch to form it, while the dormitories where they move around are sometimes used as people's houses.³⁰

The principle of Hezbollah's struggle is based on Islam. Psychologically they are ready to carry out jihad fuisabilillah. It is coupled with fatwas from the Higher Islamic Council (MIT) that encourage Hezbollah to defend the independence and the fatwa (call) to fight to defend the homeland, nation and religion is a holy struggle and dying in the struggle is a martyr's death.³¹

Besides that, Muhammadiyah also formed two platoons of women's troops, Sabil Muslimat. Furthermore, local commands under the command of Bukittinggi and Padang Panjang were also formed by Hezbollah under the leadership of Syuib Ibrahim as the battalion commander, Maksum the deputy battalion commander, Mudhar Arsyad the commander of Company I, Muchtar the

commander of Company II, Zubir the commander of Company III, and Hasan Basri as the commander of Company IV.

In the Front Padang Area area, all the ranks of the people, Hezbollah, Sabillillah, Temi and Lasymi were coordinated by the Padang Area Struggle Council, in the operational field they were directly under the command of the East Padang Front, Major Ahmad Husein, Commander of the Kuranji Battalion.³²

In early 1946 Hezbollah in Central Sumatra formed the Tuanku Imam Bonjol Division under the leadership of Agus Salim Murai, whose ranks were organized into regiments, battalions, and companies to try to combine groups of independent Islamic soldiers into one army organization. Islam was named GATEIRI (Indonesian Islamic Armed Forces Association). However, these efforts were not very successful, due to personal and interpersonal competition among their leaders, so that at the end of 1946 most of the Central Sumatran laskars formed an institution called the Struggle Council in which the role of the each of the Struggle Councils has a policy of coordinating military operations.³³

Forms of Struggle of the Kuranji Hezbollah Army during the Revolutionary Period

The struggle to defend the homeland from colonialism indeed become a determination for the people of Padang City. At the beginning, Padang was getting intense because of the continuous attacks carried out by the Allies who came with the Dutch to torment the people of Padang City.

The formation of the government, the Army, the Police, the People's Fronts grew from the people, and the weapons and supplies and clothing at first was the effort and

²⁹Mawardi (a former member of Hezbollah Kuranji) Interview, 3 June, 2011

³⁰Mawardi (a former member of Hezbollah Kuranji) Interview, 3 June, 2011

³¹Team BPSIM, *Sejarah Perjuangan Kemerdekaan RI di Minangkabau 1945-1950....*, 123

³²Team BPSIM, *Sejarah Perjuangan Kemerdekaan RI di Minangkabau 1945-1950....*, 196

³³Audrey Kahin, *Perjuangan Kemerdekaan Sumatera Barat dalam Revolusi Nasional Indonesia 1945-1950....*, 170

dedication of the people. on the Padang Timur front, all the Barisan Rakyat, Hezbollah, Sabilillah, and Lasymi were coordinated by the Padang Area Struggle Council in Padang Outer City in Pauh.³⁴In the operational field, he was directly under the commands of the East Padang Front, Major Ahmad Husein and was actively fighting in all Front Padang Areas. Due to the increasingly heavy Dutch pressures, the responsibility for defense in September 1946 was divided into three fronts, called the Eastern Front, the Northern Front and the Southern Front.³⁵

The main military units in the "Padang Area" operate on the Northern and Eastern Fronts of the City. On the Eastern Front, along the lines of the 3rd Regimental Front (Ahmad Husein), the largest concentrations of army were Hezbollah (under Maksum), Sabillilah (under MunjarAtini), the Extremist Group (under Djamaluddin Wak Ketok) and Temi (under the Chatib Hasan), for the Padang Utara Front, Hasan), in principle, the responsibility of Captain Kemal Mustafa who was directly under the Direct Command of the Regiment I, where Hezbollah and Sabillilah Troops also operated there.³⁶

East Front

The Eastern Front area includes the Jati, Simpang Haru, Alang Lawas areas because the situation in the city of Padang is getting more severe and the position of these troops is getting more urgent. Then they are moved to Padang outside the city, called Kuranji (East Front Defense Center), Anduring, Pauh, Lubuk Begalung, Indarung, Korong. Gadang and the surrounding area to the border of

Solok. One of the defense bases that was strong enough and very persistent in resisting was in the eastern area of Padang Kota, better known as the Eastern Front.

The struggles carried out by Hezbollah Kuranji include: *First*, The Battle of RimboKaluang (Padang Baru Now), on February 21, 1945 took place at noon. This battle was led by Ahmad Husein together with Hezbollah army of Kuranji. The target was the Allied armory in Rimbo Kaluang,³⁷Sabil Muslimat participated behind the front, preparing rice packs, drinks for the soldiers who fought on the front. This is arguably a battle that got brilliant results and in this battle for the first time heard the name "Tiger Kuranji" from the mouth of England itself "The Tiger OfKuranji".³⁸

In this battle, Corporal Rivai was killed by mortar fire and buried in the grave of the hero Kuranji, the first occupant of the tomb of the hero Kuranji. The success was 15 rifles, rocket bullets, and the rest were grenades, 28 cars for Ford, Chevrolet, Dodge, Cargo brands.³⁹

Second, the battle at Bandar Create, March 1946, resulted in Rosna, a member of Sabil Muslimat, being shot dead by the enemy and members of Laskar Hezbollah Kuranji also participating. The enemy's attack on a large scale from the air against Padang Indarung and Pasar Bandar buat's cement killed and injured hundreds of people because coincidentally, that day was market day.

Meanwhile, the troops and ranks of the people were brought in from Kampung Kalawi, Kuranji, Cubadak, and Padang Basi (Indarung and Pasar Baru). All these young fighters were under Regiment III Kuranji

³⁴Mawardi (a former member of Hezbollah Kuranji) *Interview*, 3 June, 2011

³⁵Markas Besar Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia Pusat Sejarah dan Tradisi ABRI, 1988. *Ikhtisar Sejarah Peran gKemerdekaan di Sumatera (1945-1949)*, 79

³⁶Audrey Kahin, *Perjuangan Kemerdekaan Sumatera Barat dalam Revolusi Nasional Indonesia 1945-1950*, hal.112

³⁷Mawardi (a former member of Hezbollah Kuranji) *Interview*, 3 June, 2011.

³⁸Team BPSIM, *Sejarah Perjuangan Kemerdekaan RI di Minangkabau 1945-1950....*, 262

³⁹Idrian Idroes st Sulaiman, *Peranan BPPI di Padang Kota Perjuangan*, Padang, 1990 (*Arsip*), 37

lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Husein and Battalion I Regiment Commander III Major Anwar Umar (Anwar Badu) and Captain Syuieb as Commander of the new Company I, together with his troops and Lieutenant I Yahya Usman with his troops.⁴⁰

North Front

The Northern Front area includes areas north of Padang City, which is: Koto Tanggah, Nanggalo, and Kasang sub-districts where Tabin Airfield is controlled by the Allies/Dutch is air traffic and out of West Sumatra.⁴¹

The struggles that took place around the Northern Front included: *First*, Singa Pasar Oesang (SPO) Intercepting Allies at Oesang Market April 16, 1946, Allied Trucks were intercepted at Oesang Market led by Kemal Mustafa, Azhari US troops, and Hasan Basri Anjang from Hezbollah who at that time was in charge of installing telephones from Oesang Market to Kuranji. Finally, the weapons seized are 1 Fort truck ton and five L.E (Lee Enfield).

Second, the Olo incident occurred on November 25, 1945, in Olo in the vicinity of Koto Marapak (Jalan Pemuda now). The Olo incident took place at 20:00 WIB when they came to the Dutch dormitory to expel him. at the target, the Dutch were partying, drinking, singing, and dancing.

South Front

The Southern Front area covers the south of Teluk Bayur, called: Kanagarian Bungus Teluk Kabung (along the Bungus-Teluk Kabung Highway).

The struggles that took place around the Southern Front included : *First*, The incident of Sungai Baramah on December 3, 1945, occurred around Bukit Lampu in connection

with the murder of an Allied officer and countermeasures between the Allies and the Republic in Padang.

Second, the Allied Interception at Bukit Putus and Batuang Taba in December 1945 began with Sergeant Major Djamaludin Abdullah (Section Commander of the Kuranji Company) together with his son when they passed an Allied patrol car in Bukit Putus who insulted Djamaludin Abdullah and told his friends and family. His men and took revenge by shooting jeeps on occasion at Bukit Putus.

The Struggle Bases of the Hezbollah Troops at the Front Padang Area

Hezbollah Bases and Battalion Formation for the Defense of the Struggle and Hezbollah headquarters and training grounds at the Front Padang Area. Description of the formation above On November 10, 1945, the Masjumi management of the City of Padang formed a line of people called Hezbollah based in Lubuk Lintah (Outer City Padang), the Hezbollah battalion consisted of four companies.

Apart from the four companies above, there is also a section (platoon) operating in the city of Padang called the "Dare to Die" Section whose commander is Lieutenant II Muis Pakih Serak, while the Military Commander of the Islamic Police (MPI) is Lieutenant II Thaher. While Company I led by Muhdar Arsyad had its headquarters in Tanjung Saba (current Pitameh area), Company II led by Mucthar had its headquarters in Nanggalo, Company III with Zubir was based in Binuang and Company IV was led by Anwar Bey and Hasan Basri with Headquarters Tanjung Aur Koto Kitchen. In addition, all headquarters of each Company I, II, III, IV Have a training ground in their respective headquarters and has a distribution of places other than the main Company, called Company I in Marapalam and Parak Karakah, Company II in Kandis/Alai Ampang,

⁴⁰Ramot Sillalahi, *Perlawanan Masyarakat Kota Padang....*, 65-66

⁴¹Mestika Zed, *Sejarah Perjuangan Kemerdekaan 1945-1949 Kota Padang dan Sekitarnya*, 188-189

Company III in Andalas and Durian Tarung and finally Company IV in Parupuk and Lubuk Minturun and have areas of responsibility in each of these places and also for all Front Padang Areas if the situation in needs.⁴²

Since Padang was controlled by the Allies / the Netherlands, the struggle was carried out from the direction of Padang Outside the City. Thus the defense bases of the Indonesian Republican Army and organized lines such as Hezbollah, among others, helped the People's Security Army (TKR) in the struggle on the front lines, located in villages far from the city center either from the East, North and South in around the Front Padang Area which was carried out at the beginning of independence.

Conclusion

The history of the Padang Outer City Struggle is a part of history that cannot be separated from the struggle of the people of Padang City in particular, and the struggle of the Indonesian people in general in achieving and maintaining the independence which was proclaimed on August 17, 1945. Since the arrival of the Allies and the Dutch, the Padang City Struggle Center was moved to Outer City Padang. The city, the struggle between those in the city of Padang and those in the outside of the city is very different and unique, but between the two there is a unified whole of cooperation in continuing the struggle.

The spirit of struggle accompanied by the attitude of being willing to sacrifice for the glory of the homeland, nation, religion and homeland for the people of the Padang Area is not something foreign. Apart from the dynamic nature of the people's instincts, this manifestation was accelerated even more by the ability to adapt new things, whether

religious, socio-cultural and political, especially in the early era of the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence (1945-1949). Physical reactions followed it, the people of Padang Area in particular always take part which shows a high level of care and spirit of Nationalism.

As the Government Decree was issued on November 3, 1945, by Vice President Moh. Hatta. The decree state about giving freedom and opportunity to the people to form political parties, to get a fair distribution in this period, it is not surprising that in a short time parties were born which overshadowed the birth of the ranks of the class, there were also army and struggle organizations as the spontaneous reaction of the people to the conditions at that time, among the people's army was Hezbollah which was the line of struggle, where the goal of the struggle of the Hezbollah army was to defend independence in the spirit of "*Jihad Fisabilillah*" or better known as jihad in the way of Allah. which is reflected in the souls of Muslims in West Sumatra because it is one of the choices of Muslims. Hezbollah is a people's army which scholars dominate because Hezbollah is directly under the auspices of Muhammadiyah, which has had wide influence among Muslims in West Sumatra at the end of 1945. to establish the ranks of the class, while the Japanese government has allowed youth to become members of the Gyugun and Heiho. Mangkuto and Ar. St. Sutan Mansour.

During the war of independence on the Padang Area front (1945-1949), many were dominated by Islamic parties, and each formed a populist army including the Masjumi party, a fused party that had the strongest and well-organized class, Hezbollah which symbolized the spirit of "*Jihad Fisabilillah*" Muslims, so that they won the trust of the leadership of the Republic in West Sumatra to be responsible for maintaining and defending some of the

⁴²Explanation from the chart of the Hezbollah Balayon Formation" Idrian Idrus St. Sulaiman (fighter), Interview, 30 July 2011

foremost fronts that directly confronted the Allies and the Netherlands.

In dealing with the Allies and the Netherlands, Hezbollah was a line known for its bravery. This was recognized by the Dutch because they often received attacks from Hezbollah. So, this group is a threat for the allies, besides the emergence of Hezbollah illustrates the struggle for independence in the Padang Area. It was carried out by all layers of the people, aware of the unstable condition of the nation, every element of the nation takes a role in maintaining and maintaining independence.

Although the government has formed a military and police force, parties and community organizations in West Sumatra in particular, Padang feels the need to form ranks of the people who will take part if under certain conditions the State requires them to strengthen the existing forces. In particular, all of these ranks in West Sumatra and Padang were actively fighting on all fronts in the Padang Area, including the Army of Hezbollah, who fought in the front row with the People's Security Army (TKR).

The participation of the people's armies also played a role in maintaining independence to help the lack of formation strength in front of the battlefield. The people of the Padang Area indeed supported every episode of the series of events that occurred in West Sumatra. No event stands alone apart from the participation of the Padang Area community.

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