THE WORK PROGRAM OF THE WILOPO CABINET'S

ADMINISTRATION IN 1952-1953

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ABSTRACT

The Wilopo Cabinet was the third cabinet during the parliamentary democracy in Indonesia. This study aims to investigate, first, Wilopo's life background, second, the process of the formation of the Wilopo Cabinet, third, the work program of the Wilopo Cabinet and its implementation, and finally, the end of the Wilopo Cabinet's administration.

This study employed the historical research methodology consisting of five stages. The first was topic selection. The second was source collection (heuristics), both primary and secondary sources. The third was verification, namely external and internal criticisms of the collected sources. The fourth was interpretation of obtained historical facts. The fifth was historiography or chronological history writing.

The study was about the work program of the Wilopo Cabinet and its implementation. Wilopo was born and grew up in Purworejo, Central Java. He was grown up by Prawirodiharjo, who was not his own father. Wilopo worked as a teacher and a writer who was active in organizations that brought him to be a

minister in several cabinets and to the position of a prime minister in his own cabinet. The Wilopo Cabinet was formed after the downfall of the Soekiman Cabinet, which was involved in the MSA case. The Wilopo Cabinet was a *zaken* cabinet, which consisted of not only party members, but also experts not from parties. The work program of the Wilopo Cabinet's administration was different from that of the previous cabinet. This cabinet tried to stabilize the state's social, political, and economic conditions. Wilopo made several food policies by establishing BULOG, issued RAPBN, and improved several acts. However, the success of his work program was still far from the expectation. The cabinet finally became outgoing as a result of the incident in 17 October 1952 and the incident of Tanjung Morawa.