
This study aims to determine the political dynamics of the Taman Siswa education in the years 1945-1950. Taking Settng ranging from Ki Hajar Dewantara involvement in national movements, exile Ki Hajar, Birth Taman Siswa, lunge in Japan and the Dutch colonial period, national independence, until his behavior was in the period of 1945-1950.

This study uses historical narrative descriptive writing techniques. Sources of data obtained from the documents obtained in the national library, interview sources, magazines Taman Siswa, and some books that support research information.

In this paper described the trip Taman Siswa either in the process of formation and dynamics that occur in Taman Siswa in the political sphere of education. Taman Siswa formation as an organization engaged in education is part of disquiet a Ki Hajar see the state of the people of Indonesia at that time very didiskriminisasi in many ways, especially education. Society only be educated potluck hoping to be employed in low-paid government offices. Discrimination also experienced not only to the people who want an education but also to non-government schools that are considered illegal schools by the Dutch colonial government, and the pressure applied to stem a variety of rules and supervise non-government school that was allegedly going to take the fight against the government.

Changes to the era of Japan did not change the fate of the people of Indonesia in terms of education, because even though education has been released for all groups, but the charge is very militaristic and tend to meet the needs of Japan in East Asia war. After the independence achieved by Indonesia, Taman Siswa experienced upheaval in internal which requires Taman Siswa reorient the movement in order to face the new age, the involvement of Taman Siswa in the national movement and the struggle for independence made a little more political education Taman Siswa influential and influenced by events and Indonesia's policy in the field of education.