

# STRATEGI PERANG SEMESTA

*Journal of Modern Warfare and Defense Strategy*



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Open Access



2022 Strategi  
Perang Semesta



Published at  
31 July 2022

### How to cite this article:

Rusyadi, D., Deni D.A.R., & Wayan Nuriada. (2022). The Prince Diponegoro's war strategy from the perspective of the Indonesia total war strategy. *Strategi Perang Semesta*, 8(1), 1-14.  
<https://doi.org/10.56555/sps.v8i1.1187>

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.56555/sps.v8i1.1187>



## **THE PRINCE DIPONEGORO'S WAR STRATEGY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE INDONESIA TOTAL WAR STRATEGY**

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### **Abstract**

This article will be focused on Prince Diponegoro's War Strategy that implemented Total War Strategy through Guerilla Warfare tactic. The purpose and objectives of this article are analyzing the Prince Diponegoro's War Strategy as the form of People's Total War to be comprehended as the Indonesia's total war strategy in facing threats so the readers will gain knowledge and deep information regarding the implementation of total war strategy. The qualitative method was conducted to create this article through historical research approach in designing the content of this article. The Total War theory was also implemented on this article. Based on the research result, it was found that the Indonesian War conducted by Prince Diponegoro is essentially a picture of the People's total War which are not only carried out by taking up arms, but also engaged in political, social, economic, and cultural fields. The Total War Strategy has applied by fighters both in armed struggle, which Total War values characterized by: populist, territorial, the total, has been embedded in every breath of struggle. Whole community participation in accordance with their respective roles, and empowering all resources maximum national power to be further combined with military power, become a form of "totality" that is powerful in dealing with various forms of threats. From the history of the Indonesian War by Prince Diponegoro which gave birth to the Total War concept, has demonstrated and proven that the involvement of all components of the nation, both military and civilian (non-military) have an important role in accordance with their respective fields.

### **Article history:**

Received : May 26, 2022  
Revised : June 20, 2022  
Accepted : July 7, 2022  
Published : July 31, 2022

### **Keywords:**

Diponegoro War  
Strategy  
Total War  
Guerilla warfare  
Community participation

### **Introduction**

The Diponegoro War, also known as the Java War (The Java War), was a war that was very tiring for the Dutch and drained a lot of resources, including troops and money or funding, which caused the colonial government to experience a financial crisis (Carey, 2014). The war was led directly by Prince Diponegoro, one of the figures who became the national hero of Indonesia.

This war began in Yogyakarta and spread to Magelang and many areas in Java, so it is often referred to as the Java War. The battle point of this war began in Muntilan, Tegalrejo, to Selarong Cave in Bantul. The war, led by Prince Diponegoro, claimed the lives of about 200,000 indigenous people. While on the Dutch side, it is estimated that around 10,000 people have died. In leading the war, Prince Diponegoro was assisted by great warriors such as Mangkubumi, Kyai Modjo, and Sentot Prawirodirdjo. Diponegoro resistance to the Dutch flared after the Dutch took a series of actions that angered Prince Diponegoro. The theater of the Diponegoro War area in Central Java and East Java (Ningsih, 2021).



The outbreak of the Diponegoro War was triggered by 2 (two) causes, namely the special cause and the general cause of the outbreak of the Diponegoro War. According to sources obtained by the author, the special cause of the outbreak of the Diponegoro War was Prince Diponegoro conflict with Smissaert. Prince Diponegoro, whose real name is Raden Mas Ontowiryo, is the son of Sultan Hamengkubuwono III. In 1825, the Dutch deliberately planted stakes to make a way over the ancestral grave of Prince Diponegoro. That's what made Prince Diponegoro's anger peaked, and declared a war attitude towards the Dutch. Prior to the flood or peg incident, in 1823, Jonkheer Anthonie Hendrik Smissaert was appointed a resident of Yogyakarta. Without knowing why this Dutch figure is known as a figure who is very anti-Prince Diponegoro. The absence of an authoritative leader in the palace environment made Dutch officials, including Smissaert, do whatever they wanted (Makfi, 2019).

Smissaert even always sat in the chair reserved for the Sultan when an official meeting was held. The personal conflict between Prince Diponegoro and Smissaert became sharper after the incident of publicly humiliating each other at a party at the resident's place. At that time, Prince Diponegoro openly opposed Smissaert. That's what made Smissaert cooperate with Patih Danurejo to get rid of Prince Diponegoro from the Yogyakarta palace.

Another particular reason is the incident of the stake above the tomb. In 1825, Smissaert and Patih Danurejo ordered their men to put stakes in order to make a new road. The installation of these stakes intentionally passed through Prince Diponegoro's yard in Tegalrejo without permission. Prince Diponegoro ordered the people to remove the stakes because on that land lies the tomb of his ancestors. However, Patih Danurejo ordered to reassemble the stakes accompanied by the Macanan troops (Kepatihan guards). Prince Diponegoro's followers then responded by pulling the pegs that had just been planted and replacing them with their spears as a symbol of resistance to the Dutch.

This peg incident was an open conflict between Smissaert-Danurejo and Prince Diponegoro which involved armed forces. News of this peg incident quickly spread to the public, and after that, the Diponegoro War broke out on July 20, 1825 (Marwati & Nugroho, 2008).

Based on Prince Diponegoro persistence in fighting against the Dutch East Indies government in 1825-1830, the extraordinary war strategy by gathering strength from civil society, which Prince Diponegoro carried out, is currently known as the People's Total Defense System (Sishanrata). Prince Diponegoro succeeded to convince the people to jointly fight against the colonial rule of the Dutch East Indies and repel the occupation by the Dutch East Indies government.

There are several advantages of Prince Diponegoro, religiously, Prince Diponegoro is a leader who has high integrity because Muslim behavior is carried out every day, including being honest, firm, and brave (Purworejo24, 2019). In addition, Prince Diponegoro also had a high nationalist spirit and was always pro-people. This was reflected in his anti-Dutch attitude. Starting with the increasing influence of the Dutch in royal matters, the oppression of the people was also increasing. Even the Dutch government leased an unlimited number of lands to private Dutch entrepreneurs for plantations. As a result, the land that can be cultivated by the people for agriculture is getting narrower. Even the streets are rented out, and everyone who passes that road must pay taxes (H. Mansur, 2005).

These conditions sparked Prince Diponegoro's anger, so the Diponegoro War or the Java War from 1825 to 1830 occurred. The Diponegoro war made the Dutch East Indies government almost bankrupt in funding the war because of a combination of religious and socio-economic motives. This was exacerbated by the guerrilla war tactics of Prince Diponegoro who moved from one area to another. The war tactics carried out by Prince



Diponegoro's troops turned out to be difficult for the Dutch to crush the rebellion. Prince Diponegoro's war tactics, which always scattered and moved from place to place and then attacked while the enemy was off guard, were known as guerrilla warfare tactics (Sukrismiati & Tri, 2015).

Nurbantoro, et.al. (2022) stated that confidentiality is the key to the success of guerrilla tactics, and the support of the people greatly influenced it. This guerrilla movement then gave birth to a formulation of the concept of Indonesian state defense, Total War, where the support and involvement of all Indonesian people became the main basis in its implementation. The defense of the Indonesian State is total because its implementation involves all citizens, utilizing all national resources, and the entire territory of the country as a unified whole and comprehensive defense. The concept of the Total Defense System was born on the views and thoughts based on the historical experience of the struggle of the Indonesian people, especially during the war of Independence.

In describing the Total People's War, Nasution argues that war is not just for soldiers. The people also fight, armed himself and form an army. That is why soldiers are called people's soldiers and not entities separated. But, it does not suggest the entire population to go to war, 98% of the population just helps and encourages those who do the actual fighting. The most important thing is the relationship between the soldiers and the people because what is being fought for is the people's ideology so the soldiers must be fully rooted in the people's soul; the people are the foundation of the struggle (Cribb, 2001). Total is based on the consciousness of the rights and obligations of all citizens and their beliefs with own strength to keep the state and nation survival as a freedom and sovereign country. Indonesia's Total People's Defense doctrine has always assumed that its future enemy will be militarily superior and that its strategic geography can be both a source of strength and vulnerability.

The basic idea of the principles of guerrilla warfare, as the part of total warfare, is to use all forces (resources) to defeat a stronger enemy. A.H. Nasution wrote in his book that "The Guerrilla War is a Total People's War, where the main condition for its success lies in cohesiveness and mutual trust between the military and the people" (Nasution, A.H., 1980).

Guerrilla warfare, taking advantage of Indonesia's mountainous and forested natural conditions and valleys, can support and adapt the defense strategy of the Republic of Indonesia. In his book entitled "The Evolution of Indonesian Defense Doctrine", Andi Widjajanto's opinion regarding Indonesia's defense strategy is "Indonesian defense doctrine has evolved which is divided into 5 (five) periods, namely the period of the war of independence (1945-1949), RIS (1949-1950), internal war (1950-1959), guided democracy (1959-1967), and the New Order (1967-1998)" (Widjayanto, A., 2005).

This evolutionary study shows that the fundamental character of the Indonesian defense doctrine is the total defense doctrine. The primary strategy is to mobilize all national resources, active defensive titles, integrated operations titles, layered defense conceptions, territorial defense titles, and guerrilla warfare titles. Due to past war experiences, the concept of defense relies heavily on land defense. Therefore, a new strategy must be born from a review relevant to the present.

The idea of Indonesia's defense strategy, according to Andi Widjajanto, is in line with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, in Article 1 point 2 affirms, "The state defense system is a total defense system that involves all citizens, territories and resources. other national resources, as well as being prepared early by the government and carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all



threats (Law No. 3 of 2002 on Defense). Furthermore, point 4 emphasizes that the management of national defense is all activities at the strategic and policy level, including planning, implementation, supervision, and control of the national defense.

Article 1, point 2, and point 4 of the Law on National Defense are also supported by the sound of Article 9, paragraph (1) Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the country, which is realized in the implementation of national defense; (2) The participation of citizens in efforts to defend the country, as referred to in paragraph (1), is carried out through a) citizenship education; b) compulsory basic military training; c) service as soldiers of the Indonesian National Armed Forces voluntarily or on a mandatory basis; and d) dedication in accordance with the profession.

Referring to the description above, in this paper the authors will be focused on Prince Diponegoro's War Strategy, which implemented Total War Strategy through Guerilla Warfare tactic. The purpose and objectives of this article are analyzing the Prince Diponegoro's War Strategy as the form of People's Total War to be comprehended as the Indonesia's total war strategy in facing threats so the readers will gain knowledge and deep information regarding the implementation of total war strategy.

## Method

The research methods used in this paper include research approaches and types of research. The research approach used is qualitative; as stated by Lexy J. Moleong, a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. The qualitative approach is directed at the background of the individual holistically (whole). In this case, it is not permissible to isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses, but it is necessary to view them as part of a whole (Moleong, J., 2009). The type of research used is historical biographies, which can also be called historical interpretation. At this stage, the author uses the theory of "Big Man" and the theory of Sociology "Status and Roles". While historiography is the process of compiling historical facts and various sources that have been selected in the form of historical writing (Sulasman, 2014). Moreover, Abdurahman (2011) also stated that, the historical research method is a "process" test and analyze historical testimony in order to find authentic and reliable data trusted, as well as synthetic efforts on data That kind of thing becomes a historical story that can be trusted.

Reflecting on historical research methods that follow four steps that must be passed, namely: (1). Heuristics, which means the process of collecting data in research through activities finding, clarifying, and detailing data obtained from all data sources. (2). Verification is done by criticizing sources that aim to discover source authenticity and credibility (Syafiqoh, A, 2018). (3). Then the next step is interpretation, interpreting the related facts from the data that has been collected and tested for validity. It aims to chronologically a historical event to produce a historical construction that can be accounted for. (4). Historiography, this stage is writing history by exerting all the power of the mind with writing technical skills, use of quotes and notes collected to make writing that can be used as knowledge for the community to prove a historical writing then it is necessary to be able to decipher the data obtained by look at the historical facts that have been found.

In this case are the stories of the struggle of Prince Diponegoro, who was pro-people during the Diponegoro war in 1825-1830. Prince Diponegoro is one of the many Indonesian heroes who was able to fight and repel the invaders, especially during the colonial period (the Dutch East Indies government), with the strategies and techniques of Prince Diponegoro's guerrilla warfare.





## Results And Discussion

For a long time, Diponegoro was furious with the behavior of the Dutch, who did not respect local customs and exploited the people by imposing taxes, especially when the Dutch placed stakes on Diponegoro's land in the village of Tegalrejo, which was the beginning and cause of the outbreak of the Diponegoro War. Diponegoro's attitude against the Dutch openly earned the sympathy and support of the people. On the advice of Prince Mangkubumi, his uncle, Diponegoro left Tegalrejo and made his headquarters in a cave called Goa Selarong. At that time, Diponegoro stated that his resistance was the Sabil war, a fight against the infidels. The spirit of the "Sabil war" that Diponegoro ignited had a wide influence in the Pacitan and Kedu areas. One of the religious leaders in Surakarta, Kyai Maja, joined Diponegoro's troops in Selarong Cave. Prince Diponegoro's struggle was supported by S.I.S.K.S. Pakubuwono VI and Raden Tumenggung Prawirodigdaya the Regent of Gagatan. The Dutch lost no less than 15,000 troops and 20 million guilders during this war. Various ways continue to be pursued by the Dutch to capture Diponegoro. Even contests are used. A prize of 50,000 guilders was given to anyone who could capture Diponegoro, until finally Diponegoro was arrested in 1830.

Open battles with the deployment of infantry, cavalry and artillery troops which since the Napoleonic wars have become the mainstay of the frontal battle on both sides were fierce. Front fighting took place in dozens of towns and villages across Java. The fight took place so fiercely that if the Dutch troops could control an area during the day, then at night the area had been reclaimed by the native troops; vice versa. Logistics lines were built from one area to another to support the needs of the war. Dozens of gunpowder refineries were built in forests and the bottom of ravines. The production of gunpowder and bullets continued as the war raged. The coders and couriers worked hard to find and convey the information needed to strategize the war. Information on enemy strength, mileage and time, terrain conditions, and rainfall made headlines; because the right tactics and strategies can only be built through mastery of information.

Major attacks by the indigenous people were always carried out in the rainy months; Senopaths are well aware of cooperating with nature as an invincible "weapon". When the rainy season arrives, the Dutch Governor will make efforts for a truce and negotiations because heavy tropical rains hinder the movement of their troops. Malaria, dysentery, and so on were "invisible enemies" that weakened their morale and physical condition and even claimed the lives of their troops. When a truce occurs, the Dutch will consolidate troops and deploy their spies and provocateurs on the move in villages and towns; inciting, dividing and even suppressing family members of the princes and leaders of the people's struggle who fought under the command of Prince Diponegoro. However, the indigenous fighters were unafraid and continued fighting against the Dutch.

At the top of the war, the Dutch mobilized more than 23,000 soldiers, something that had never happened then, where an area that was not too wide, like Central Java and parts of East Java, was guarded by tens of thousands of soldiers. From a military standpoint, this was the first war involving all methods known in a modern war. Both open warfare (open warfare) methods and guerrilla warfare (guerrilla warfare) methods are carried out through hit and run and ambush tactics. This is not a tribal war, but a modern war that uses various tactics that had never been practiced at that time. This war was also equipped with psychological warfare tactics (psychic war) through insinuation and pressure, and provocation by the Dutch against those who were directly involved in the battle; and spying activities in which both parties spy on each other and seek information about the strengths and weaknesses of their opponents.



In 1827, the Dutch attacked Diponegoro using a fort system so that Diponegoro's troops were squeezed. In 1829, Kyai Maja, the spiritual leader of the rebellion, was arrested. Then Prince Mangkubumi and his prominent commander Sentot Alibasya surrendered to the Dutch. Finally, on March 28, 1830, General De Kock succeeded in pinning Diponegoro's troops in Magelang. There, Prince Diponegoro stated that he would surrender on the condition that the rest of his Laskar members were released. So, Prince Diponegoro was arrested and exiled to Manado, then transferred to Makassar until his death in Fort Rotterdam on January 8, 1855.

As a tribute to Diponegoro's services in fighting colonialism. In several big cities in Indonesia, there is Diponegoro Street. The city of Semarang also appreciates so Prince Diponegoro's name will always live. The names of places that use his name include Diponegoro Stadium, Jalan Diponegoro, Diponegoro University, Kodam IV Diponegoro, as well as several statues made, the Diponegoro statue at Undip Pleburan, the Diponegoro statue at the Diponegoro Military Command IV and at the entrance to Undip Tembalang.

On the other hand, according to the history quoted by the author of a free article, "In May 1825 the Dutch East Indies government, which wanted to build a road from Yogyakarta to Magelang via Muntilan, changed its plans. The road construction route was diverted across Tegalrejo, which incidentally is the residence of Prince Diponegoro. Prince Diponegoro's anger towards the Dutch East Indies began when the colonial government staked or pegged his ancestral burial ground to be used as a road. Later, Prince Diponegoro replaced the ground stakes with spears" (Republika.co.id, 2016). The stipulation is troubling the community. Public unrest was also exacerbated by high taxes, disrespect for customs, and overexploitation from the Netherlands. Finally, a dispute ensued and expanded to become a war that lasted for five years (Dewi, 2021).

In his struggle against the Dutch East Indies colonial forces, Prince Diponegoro received full support from the people, the ulama, and the nobility. Apart from Prince Diponegoro, the figure who always inspires the spirit and courage of the fighters is Kiai Mojo, who always asserts, "The Diponegoro War or the Java War is a Jihad that must be carried out by all Muslims. The aim was to fight the suffering and misery caused by the arbitrariness and tyranny of the Dutch East Indies government" (Republika.co.id, 2016).

In addition, Nukman & Ayundasari (2021) described that in preparation for war alerts that could occur anytime and anywhere, Prince Diponegoro prepared very well and quickly. Adequate preparation by gathering the Javanese community, spreading its influence through people around Prince Diponegoro, especially from the Islamic community, both from the santri, kiai and ulama circles. From this Islamic community, the santri are primarily the vanguard in conveying their ideas, ideas and knowledge to be disseminated to the Javanese community in the Central Java region to East Java. The students spread widely to remote areas of the village to call for the spirit of Jihad fi Sabilillah.

Diponegoro's resistance received wide acceptance from various parties, from the rural people and the nobles, officials, scholars, and other leaders. Support for Prince Diponegoro can also be proven from the breadth of the map of the battle area. If you look at the battlefield, the battlefield spread widely, not only in the central area of Yogyakarta – Surakarta but also in Central Java and East Java, such as Kedu, Banyumas, Pekalongan, Semarang, Pati, Bojonegoro, Madiun, Kediri and the surrounding areas.

The war ended when Prince Diponegoro was tricked into the negotiating table in Magelang in May 1830 because the negotiations planned by the Dutch were only used as a trap to arrest him. Prince Diponegoro was arrested and exiled to Manado and then transferred to Makassar until his death on January 8, 1855 (Sarjo, 1990).



Responding to the Diponegoro War in fighting and expelling the Dutch East Indies colonial forces who would control the entire Yogyakarta region at that time, and the war that took so long and claimed many lives, both from the Indonesian people and the Dutch East Indies colonial troops, reflected that in the future the military forces The Army must better prepare and modernize its defense equipment in accordance with the current development of science and technology. This is in line with the statement by Doetoyo (2018), in the Bulletin entitled "Satiti Bakti Cakti Army Research and Development Service". In the Bulletin, he said: "The rapid development of science and technology has encouraged globalization and gave birth to a new world, namely a world that seems borderless. Along with the advancement of science and technology, new threats and challenges have never been imagined by humans before. If these challenges and threats are not fully addressed and responded to, it is suspected that they can threaten the implementation of national development and interfere with the achievement of national goals as mandated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. In the current perspective, the future threats will be more mixed or better known as "Hybrid Threats". In other words, the current growing threat is not only from the birth of new types of weapons due to the rapid development of military technology. Still, it has metamorphosed into a hybrid threat that can threaten not only the sovereignty of a country but also human existence itself.

### **Prince Diponegoro's War Strategy in the Perspective of the Total War**

The National Defense doctrine explains that: the Total People's War is essentially "a total war for all Indonesian people by mobilizing all national strength and resources to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation from other nations who threaten or occupy the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The Total People's War is populist, total and territorial" (Doctrine of National Defense, 2007). Moreover, Ernes, Prakoso, L.Y., Risman, H (2022) stated that the design of the national defense strategy is also directed to the concept of the Total War or "Total Warfare" which involves all components of the nation based on inculcating the values of state defense awareness accompanied by the development of the army's strength The Indonesian National Armed Forces and its defense equipment are the main components of national defense.

The national defense and security system that is total is characterized by populist, total, and territorial. As an Effort to Improve Indonesia's National Resilience (2017) by Anton Suwito: 1) Populist, it means that the state defense and security system is dedicated by and for the benefit of all Indonesian people. 2) Total, it means that all national resources are used as national defense efforts. 3) Territoriality, it means that defense and security forces are carried out spread throughout the territory of Indonesia, according to the geographical conditions of Indonesia as an archipelagic country. In the book Citizenship Education (Basic Concepts of National and State Life in Indonesia) (2020) by Ismail and Sri Hartati, it is stated that the hallmark of a total defense and security system is the combination of active citizens, territories, and national resources, integrated, and managed sustainably (Putri, 2021).

Thus, Diponegoro applies various tactics and strategies which can be said to be in line with Total war thoughts; among others is this war involving all Javanese society, ranging from farmers, religious leaders, and his students, as well as the nobles and his soldiers. Involvement of not all Javanese people are involved directly in the war, they stay in their respective professions, such as farmers who continue to farm and religious leaders who also continue to spread the teachings of Islam in Javanese land. Java war is going on in a very wide area to control how the Diponegoro war divided battle area and assign commanders to lead fighting in their respective territories. In addition, Diponegoro realized that his troops' power and





armament are not comparable to mine Netherlands, so Guerrilla tactics were chosen and applied during the Java war. To add to the difficulty that faced by the Dutch, Diponegoro also asked the merchants and farmers to sell goods to parties Netherlands at a great price expensive, so the Dutch had to bring food from Surabaya (Carey, 2014)

Prabowo, J.S. (2009) added that, the view of total war that includes three elements, which are populist, universe, and territoriality that is manifested in the utilization of the entire territory of the country as a fighting space in developing countries defense strategy to achieve goals, can be related to the guerrilla warfare. In essence, the war tactics carried out by Prince Diponegoro were guerrilla warfare tactics by utilizing the natural conditions in the Yogyakarta area and its surroundings, which are mountainous, valley, and forested. This condition provided an advantage for Prince Diponegoro's troops, so it was appropriate to carry out a guerrilla war by troops led by Prince Diponegoro.

In this guerrilla war, Prince Diponegoro was supported by many scholars and other figures, especially the full support of the surrounding people who were already furious with the Dutch East Indies colonial forces who carried out extortion and oppression for the Indonesian people, especially the people in the Yogyakarta and surrounding areas. Guerrilla warfare, which is fully supported by the people of Yogyakarta and its surroundings, is a strategy for the Total War as stated by General AH. Nasution in his theory is the Total War Theory, which contains the basics of guerrilla.

Based on the book written by Nasution (1980) entitled "Pokok-Pokok Guerrilla" published in 1954, contains several guerrilla topics, including: The War of the Century is the Total People's War; The war effort is not only the effort of the armed forces, but has even become the total effort of the people in various sectors of their lives. The current war is no longer a war between soldiers and soldiers, and it is no longer just a military war. But now it is the people who are at war, the whole people. The war was turbulent in the universe, although the final decision was determined by the victory and defeat of the two-armed forces that faced each other. So, the science of war is not only a special science of war with strategy, tactics, and logistics, but also military politics, politics, psychology, and economics. The battlefield is no longer just a military one, it is also completely political and economic.

Guerrilla War is a war of the little / the weak against the big / the strong; Guerrilla warfare is not because we adhere to a guerrilla "ideology", but because we are required to, because we have not been able to organize a modern organized force, which is equal to the enemy. So, our guerrilla is only at the level of exhausting the enemy, not yet able to destroy it even if part by part. Guerrilla war cannot alone bring the final victory; guerrilla war is only to extort the enemy's blood. The final victory can only be with an army that is organized in an ordinary war because only such an army can carry out the offensive, and only the offensive can defeat the enemy. The defense cannot defeat the enemy, and only the offensive can. Defensiveness is simply temporarily preparing and waiting to go on the offensive at some point. Strategic guerrilla warfare is only defensive. Victory in war is possible only by offensive, offensive by an organized army, or by an equal army.

Guerrilla warfare is usually an ideological war. Guerrilla warfare is a total people's war; Guerrilla soldiers are not just soldiers who bear weapons but are bearers of ideology. The oppressed people, the colonized people, and the people persecuted by the occupation clenched their fists to get rid of the occupation, the oppressors, and the cruel people. The ideology and spirit of independence became a source of strength and ability to start a war against a strong and orderly enemy with all his armies. The guerrillas' actions should not only prioritize the battles but must also prioritize the psychological and socio-economic aspects of pro-pagan movements, non-cooperation politics, scorched earth politics, and so on.



Guerrilla warfare does not mean that all the people are fighting; The people are the joints for the guerrilla. Guerrilla war is a people's war, the guerrilla is born and grows on the people's struggles, the guerrilla struggles with the help, care and protection of the people as well. The guerrilla is the true warrior of the people.

Guerrilla warfare should not be arbitrary. The guerrillas must also be disciplined, they must also organize, they must also train, they must also learn combat tactics, they must also have plans and calculations. The guerrilla must be guerrilla against the enemy so that he remains confused and confused about the situation and the goals of the guerrilla, but must be organized and disciplined to the leader himself.

Guerrilla is based in the people. The people help, care for, and hide the guerrillas and investigate their needs; The guerrilla arsenal is the enemy's arsenal. Weapons and ammunition are essential and very difficult in a guerrilla war. As a child, he can understand how important it is to save energy and bullets.

The guerrilla tactics carried out by Prince Diponegoro in his efforts to fight the Dutch East Indies colonialism was a weak, not destructive strategy. In addition, in the guerrilla strategy, efforts are made to expand the scope of the attack. The goal is to expand the attack so that the opponent can spread his troops too, so that his strength is divided and it is easy to attack. The nature of non-cooperation and scorched earth were also used against the Dutch. The purpose of non-cooperation is refusing to cooperate with the enemy.

The people's role is very large in guerrilla warfare because the people are a source of logistics and assistance for the guerrilla forces. The people and the government of DIY are expected to support the struggle of the guerrilla forces and refuse to cooperate with the Dutch in any case. The scorched earth guerrilla strategy was to destroy vital objects that the Dutch could exploit. Important vital objects for the Dutch could be roads and airfields that could connect Dutch troops inside the city and outside the city as well as outside the Yogyakarta area, as well as other sources that had vital value for the Dutch troops.

From most of these guerrilla points and their advantages, it can be seen that the main purpose of the guerrilla war carried out by Prince Diponegoro in the past, and in the present and in the future, is primarily to defend the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. It is identical as contained in the Decree of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number: KEP/1255/M/XII/2015. In the decision, it was emphasized "State Defense is essentially all defense efforts that are total in nature characterized by populist, total, and territorial. In the face of military threats, the state defense system places the TNI as the main component, supported by reserve and supporting components.

The great fighting spirit of Prince Diponegoro to fight and expel the Dutch colonial army was inseparable from the strong nationalist spirit and great religious spirit of Prince Diponegoro and his troops (the people of Yogyakarta and its surroundings), so that the struggle produced satisfactory results.

The great togetherness of national and religious principles from Prince Diponegoro with his people, and the Great General AH. Nasution and his troops, all of which are a relationship between civil and military in politics and the system of government. In accordance to the national defense, this total war might be related to be implemented in the future condition where the characteristics are very close interdependence between generations armed forces and productive forces of the nation, which requires planning large-scale government; and also extension of the siege war involving the nation as a whole in both offensive and defensive actions. This is also supported by Hartono & Prakoso (2021) that, the essence of the total war is a war that involves the people with their respective roles in the all regions according to their potential and changing patterns contemporary that developed as a



resistance force or because development of situations and conditions of resource capabilities that compel fight the way with universe war or total war.

For Indonesia, the implementation of national defense and security is not solely aimed at war, but also for realizing peace, ensuring the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, securing national interests and ensuring the implementation of national development. An effective state defense and security system is defense and security that is able to provide a safe and peaceful atmosphere in which people's lives run normally, and relations with other countries both in the region and outside the region take place in harmony and mutual respect.

### **Synthetizing the Core of Prince Diponegoro's War Strategy as the form of People's Total Warfare in Indonesia**

Human resources, especially Indonesian citizens, is a crucial element as stated in Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning the Management of National Resources (PSDN) for National Defense. The considerations include "that every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in the defense and security of the State as mandated in the 1945 Constitution." Furthermore, "The national defense system is total in nature which involves all national resources which are prepared early by the Government and carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and sustainable manner to uphold state sovereignty, maintain territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats".

The human resources in the form of the reserve component of Indonesian citizens who are involved in national defense and security efforts (the PSDN Law); another component is the natural resources owned by Indonesia, which are so many and varied, including forest resources. The existence of forests in Indonesia is very supportive in war, as was the case in the war of Prince Diponegoro, who used the forest full of valleys in carrying out his guerrilla war against and expelling the Dutch colonial occupation. Forests according to Kartasubrata, explained that "forests, land, and water as natural resources can provide the maximum direct benefit to the community, so that the welfare of the people living around the forest can be further improved without neglecting the sustainability of the forest itself. Therefore, activities are needed to develop communities around the forest by involving them in various forestry activities (Kartasubrata, 1986).

In this case, defending the State is not only seen as a state duty, but also as an honor and trust given by the State to every citizen who should be proud and carried out with full awareness, responsibility, full of spirit, willing to sacrifice for the sake of service to the motherland. nation and state. The readiness of the Indonesian people to support the national defense strategy can be realized through Prince Diponegoro's exemplary legacy to the Indonesian people related to nationalism and his struggle against colonialism, including:

1. Love the homeland. Dutch colonialism gave birth to many people's sufferings such as monopoly on natural resources, forced labor, increased taxes, violence, and immoral acts aimed at the people. In addition to acting arbitrarily towards the people, the Dutch also behaved cunningly and did not respect the kingdoms in Java. According to Vira Maulisa Dewi in the journal Prince Diponegoro in the Java War of 1825-1830 (2020), the increasingly oppressed people and the increasingly lost honor of Javanese traditions strengthened Prince Dipenegoro's decision to reclaim the island of Java which was his homeland.
2. Spirit of Leadership. Prince Diponegoro is known as a leader who can be used as an example. If his leadership is seen when he inherited Tegalorejo after the death of



Ratu Agung (the wife of Sultan Hamengku Buwana I who raised him). According to Ajat Sudrajat in the journal *Diponegoro War: Between the Mahdism Movement and Islamic Mysticism* (1998), at that time Prince Diponegoro succeeded in proving himself as a capable land and plantation owner, clever in managing finances and being open and considerate to those who rented it. or till the land. During his struggle against colonialism, Prince Diponegoro had many prisoners of war. However, Prince Diponegoro always treated the prisoners of war well and forgave them. So, not infrequently the prisoners of war turned side to Prince Diponegoro. His leadership spirit made Prince Diponegoro highly respected and loved by his people, and deserves to be imitated by today's leaders.

3. Be brave. Prince Diponegoro was a friendly figure, he even forgave many prisoners of war. However, he is also a brave hero. Besides daring to fight the Dutch, Prince Diponegoro also dared to defend the truth. In some texts, it is even stated that Prince Diponegoro did not hesitate to physically fight with people who defended the Netherlands, violated the truth, acted greedy and deceitful, and interfered with the common people's interests.
4. Honest. Prince Diponegoro is known as an honest figure. As a teenager, he often helped his father to choose honest court officials. He can also manage his area honestly without taking property that is not his right. Prince Diponegoro is also known to hate officials who are corrupt, deceitful, and hedonistic.
5. Diligent in learning and obedient to the religion he adheres to. Prince Diponegoro is the son of the King of Yogyakarta Kasunanan who since childhood received a good Islamic education. Unlike other princes, since childhood, Pangen Diponegoro was a santri who was close to the ulama. According to Peter Carey in *The Power of Prophecy* (1984), Prince Diponegoro is known as a serious and diligent student. Since childhood, Prince Diponegoro was very diligent and obedient to Islam. He is known as a pious and well-behaved Muslim. Hero Diponegoro's struggle to expel the Dutch was also inseparable from the influence of the Dutch which damaged the moral order and gave birth to behavior that was not in accordance with Islam.
6. Willing to sacrifice. Prince Diponegoro's behavior that can be imitated is also his self-sacrificing attitude and more concerned with the public interest. His struggle against colonialism was not at all easy. However, Prince Diponegoro was willing to sacrifice himself directly in the war to expel the Dutch.

Based on the description above, war by Prince Diponegoro is a real form of total war carried out with his troops who supported the entire Javanese community. The universe war defined as total war throughout the people by exerting all their strength and existing resources are reflected in war in Java. The nature of the total involving all Javanese people in accordance with roles, abilities, professions and expertise have been proven by the people of Java. Characteristics of the universe manifested in the exertion of strength and resources in Java are mobilized for the sake of the war that lasted long enough. Territoriality in war The universe was also practiced in war by Prince Diponegoro. The war that is happening all over Prince Diponegoro's territory simultaneously move to expel the Dutch. The intensity of the war that experienced by the Netherlands is proof that total war involving the people, territories and resources owned by take advantage of natural conditions through tactics Guerrilla warfare is a war strategy that powerful enough in the face of the invaders for Indonesian nation.





The Indonesian War conducted by Prince Diponegoro is essentially a picture of the People's total War, which is carried out by taking up arms and engaged in political, social, economic, and cultural fields. The Total War Strategy has applied by fighters both in armed struggle, which Total War values characterized by: populist, territorial, the total, has been embedded in every breath of struggle. Whole participation community in accordance with their respective roles, and empowering all resources maximum national power to be further combined with military power, become a form of "totality" that is powerful in dealing with various forms of threats. From the history of the Indonesian War by Prince Diponegoro which gave birth to concept of the Total War, has demonstrated and proven that the involvement of all components of the nation, both military and civilian (non-military) have an important role in accordance with their respective fields. The unilateral claim that the military or political approach is more important often results in endless debates that can cloud civil and military relations. This situation actually weakens the nature of Total War itself.

## Conclusion

Prince Diponegoro's war strategy was the form of Total War Strategy by applying the tactic of guerrilla warfare in the past. Diponegoro in fact apply various tactics and strategies which can be said to be in line with Total war thoughts, among others is this war involving all Javanese society, ranging from farmers, religious leaders and his students, as well as the nobles and his soldiers. Involvement of not all Javanese people are involved directly in the war, but stay on their respective professions, such as farmers who continue to farm and religious leaders who also continue to spread the teachings of Islam in Javanese land. Java war is going on in a very wide area, so that to control the way the Diponegoro war divided battle area and assign commanders to lead fighting in their respective territories. In addition, Diponegoro realized that his troops' power and armament are not comparable to mine Netherlands, so Guerrilla tactics were chosen and applied during the Java war. To add to the difficulty faced by the Dutch, Diponegoro also asked the merchants and farmers to sell goods to parties Netherlands at a great expensive price.

It can be concluded that, the Indonesian War conducted by Prince Diponegoro is essentially a picture of the People's total War which are not only carried out by taking up arms, but also engaged in political, social, economic, and cultural fields. The Total War Strategy has applied by fighters both in armed struggle, which Total War values characterized by: populist, territorial, the total, has been embedded in every breath of struggle. Whole participation community in accordance with their respective roles, and empowering all resources maximum national power to be further combined with military power, become a form of "totality" that is powerful in dealing with various forms of threats. From the history of the Indonesian War by Prince Diponegoro which gave birth to concept of the Total War, has demonstrated and proven that the involvement of all components of the nation, both military and civilian (non-military) have an important role in accordance with their respective fields. For Indonesia itself, the strategy of total war has also developed along with the understanding known in the world, to be able to face next generation of war. Totality by involving various levels of society, even not related to the field defense/military, are the essential key to be implemented in the people's total war in Indonesia.



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