

Diponegoro War (1825-1830) In the Perspective of Total War Strategy

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Abstract: Indonesia is one of the countries that implements a universal defense system, which in the universal defense system involves all people and all national resources, national facilities and infrastructure, and all regions of the country as a defense unit. The concept of the Universe War was born long before independence, at which time Indonesia was faced with a difficult and critical situation due to the arrival of the Dutch who wanted to spread their influence in the archipelago. With all the limitations it has, the Indonesian nation must fight to face the colonization carried out by the Dutch, both through diplomatic struggles and armed struggles. Both forms of struggle in the war are carried out guerrillaally, integrated, and supporting each other, and by mobilizing all their resources. Based on this phenomenon, the author was encouraged to analyze the birth of the concept of the Universe War which stemmed from the historical experience of the struggle of the Indonesian nation during the Diponegoro War. The discussion in this article uses qualitative research methods using a historical approach, where in the procedure of preparation through four stages, namely: heuristic, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The data analysis used is historical analysis, with an emphasis on sharpness in interpreting historical facts. From the analysis and research conducted, it can be proven that during the Diponegoro War, armed struggle and diplomatic struggle can run parallel and strengthen each other. The essence of equality has been embedded in both forms of struggle with the support and mobilization of the people, the deployment of all resources owned and the entire area of struggle.

Keywords: War Strategy, Total War, Diponegoro War.

I. INTRODUCTION

The strategy of universal warfare is a concept of total war that explores the roots of culture or local wisdom, which is synergized with combat tactics that correspond to the geographical and demographic forms of the surrounding environment. Local wisdom found from the form of mutual cooperation or involvement of all people. Unlike the theory of total war carried by Clausewitz, the universe war or total war Indonesia has its own peculiarities, namely the existence of harmony. The nature of the persimmon further became the Indonesian defense system that was included in the national regulations. According to Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning National Resource Management which states that the state defense system is a universal defense system involving all citizens, regions, and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and organized in a total, integrated, purposeful, and continuing to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats. The nature of harmony dug from cultural roots, of

course, has a history of fighting that has been done by the nation before (Ariwibowo, 2021).

The meaning of defense in Article 6 of Law No.3 of 2002 which contains that the defense of the country is organized through efforts to build the power of ability, the power of the state and nation, and overcome every threat. This means that defense includes all the characteristics of Ideology, Politics, Technology, Social, Budaya, and Military (or what can be called IPOLEKSOSBUDMIL). Defense posture has three main aspects, namely *capability*, strength (*force*) and title (*deployment*). According to the Oxford Dictionary of U.S. Military, ability is "*forces or resources giving a country or state the ability to undertake a particular kind of military action*" (the power or resource that gives a country the ability to carry out certain military actions). Meanwhile, broadly speaking, strength can be defined as the combat elements of the entire defensive *structure*. And, the title is the scattering order of strength. These three aspects, through a synergy, are aimed at supporting strategies in achieving the country's defense goals. Based on the understanding, the defense posture that is the reference of the Ministry of Defense is an assessment of the defense posture must begin with a discussion of the country's defense objectives, as well as what strategies are implemented to achieve these goals and objectives. According to article 4 of Law No. 3/2002 on State Defense, the main purpose of state defense is "to safeguard and protect the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats." Especially in terms of state defense in the face of military threats, article 7 paragraph (2) confirms that the country's defense system places the TNI as the main component.

Salah satu perang sebelum kemerdekaan adalah perang Pangeran Diponegoro, perang ini memiliki sejarah perang yang fenomenal sehingga bangsa lain ikut mendokumentasikan mulai dari biografinya sampai seni kepemimpinannya serta keteguhannya dalam melaksanakan pertempuran yang lama pada tahun 1825-1830, meskipun pada akhirnya Pangeran Diponegoro tertawan oleh Belanda bukan disebabkan kalah dalam pertempurannya tetapi karena Pangeran Diponegoro terkecoh kedalam meja perundingan di Magelang pada bulan Mei 1830 (Djoko Surjo, 1990). Tertawannya pangeran diponegoro karena Belanda menggunakan strategi benteng stelsel yang efektif mengurung pergerakan gerilya pasukan pangeran Diponegoro dan karena

lamanya pertempuran mengakibatkan kelelahan moril pasukan pangeran Diponegoro, yang akhirnya tergiur oleh propaganda dan janji jabatan serta hadiah yang ditawarkan pihak Belanda untuk berdamai sehingga terjadilah pengkhianatan diantara mereka. Dari uraian tersebut jelaslah bahwa sebenarnya strategi perang gerilya yang digunakan oleh pangeran diponegoro sebenarnya selalu mengalami kemenangan walaupun sifatnya masih kedaerahan dan masih melibatkan masyarakat sekitar Jawa Tengah yang turut serta membantu berperang di dalamnya, strategi perang seperti ini tentunya menjadi hal penting untuk dipelajari dan dapat dijadikan rekomendasi dimasa kini dan masa mendatang bagi pertahanan Indonesia, khususnya Tentara Nasional Indonesia yang sebagai alat pertahanan negara dan sebagai komponen utama, selanjutnya rakyat dapat membantu kekuatan TNI apabila Negara menghadapi ancaman militer, karena alasan itulah penulis tertarik untuk mengkaji lebih lanjut terkait Strategi perang semesta pada pertempuran Pangeran Diponegoro dalam menghadapi belanda pada tahun 1825-1830.

From the background above, the author discusses a problem for how the strategy of universe warfare in diponegoro war in the future will be useful as a reference for one of the implementations of universe war strategies in the present and future through the development of a universe war strategy with a data *collection platform* carried out in the era of digitalization, where in physical combat involves two competing groups as conveyed by Grotius who War is a condition that competes (competes) with such a force (Grotius, 1625).

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Research on the Diponegoro war in the perspective of this universe war belongs to historical research. The author in this article will explore the Diponegoro war which is associated with the concept of universe war which has three main characteristics of universe war, namely harmony, people and territoriality. Historical research methods are the right methods used in exploring the history of Diponegoro's war against dutch colonists.

The preparation of this article uses qualitative research methods with a review based on historical approaches. The writing is descriptive, by providing a specific depiction of a situation, mechanism or process based on elementary information so that it will eventually be able to produce an explanation of the phenomenon studied (Nurbantoro, Risman, Widjayanto, & Anwar, 2021). Analysis is carried out by studying documents from existing sources. From existing documents, through historical tracing collected the necessary data. Historical data related to the Diponegoro War in 1825-1830 were collected, then historical analysis was carried out with a qualitative approach. The data that has been collected is processed into relevant data or as a criticism. The criticism process explains whether the source is valid, according to time and place, trustworthy, and so on. Furthermore, interpretation

of the relevant data is carried out to be processed into facts through objective interpretations, without any tendency or interest. The last step is the presentation of facts in written form, namely historiography (Bungin, 2007).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Diponegoro Battle Background

The Java War or what we often call the Diponegoro War was a battle against the Dutch guerrillaly that lasted for 5 years (1825-1830). The Java War is better known as the Diponegoro War because the central figure is Prince Diponegoro who came from Central Java.

Prince Diponegoro was born on November 11, 1785, with the real name Raden Mas Mustahar which along with the tradition of the Yogyakarta Palace, was later changed to Raden Mas Antawirya. Raden Mas Antawirya is the son of Raden Mas Suraja or known as Sultan Hamengku Buwono III.

Sultan Hamengku Buwono III desperately wanted Raden Mas Antawirya to be crown prince to succeed him, but Raden Mas Antawirja rejected him subtly. Raden Mas Antawirya felt he had no right to sit on the throne of Yogyakarta even though he was the eldest son because his mother was not the wife of the king's empress. After Sultan HB III died in 1814, his position was immediately replaced by Raden Mas Ibn Jarot, the son of the empress wife who was then 10 years old. The Dutch influence over the palace was stronger at a time when the palace was unstable because Sultan HB IV was still a child. This is where the resistance of Raden Mas Antawirya aka Prince Diponegoro against the Netherlands began. There are several reasons why Prince Diponegoro tried to fight back. Among them are:

1. The suffering and misery of the people due to taxes.
2. Dutch interference in palace affairs.
3. The emergence of anxiety among scholars due to the emergence of Western culture.
4. The power of the kings in Yogyakarta is getting narrower because the northern coastal area of Central Java is controlled by the Dutch.
5. The nobility felt aggrieved because most of its sources of income were taken over by the Dutch.

The Diponegoro War began on July 20, 1825. Prince Diponegoro and his followers decided to implement a guerrilla strategy in the face of the Dutch who were clearly superior in the number of soldiers and weaponry. The figures behind the Diponegoro war besides Prince Diponegoro are Kyai Mojo and Alibasah Sentot Prawirodirjo. Dutch troops were led by General Hendrik Merkus de Kock. (Nurbantoro et al., 2021)

After a long and exhausting war, on March 28, 1830, negotiations were held between Prince Diponegoro and General De Kock in Magelang, Central Java. As it turned out, this was a Dutch cunning tactic. The unarmed Prince Diponegoro was arrested and detained. The arrest of Prince

Diponegoro automatically stopped the Diponegoro War which had lasted for 5 years. Prince Diponegoro was exiled to Manado, then transferred to Makassar, until his death on January 8, 1855. (Abdi et al., 2020)

Overall, the Diponegoro War is estimated to have claimed approximately 200,000 casualties, of which 7,000 were indigenous and 8,000 people from the Dutch army. For the Belanda Indian government, the Diponegoro War was a very tiring war because it drained a lot of resources, including troops and money or funding that caused the colonial government to experience a financial crisis.

Total War Strategy

Carl Von Clausewitz, in the book "*On War*" suggests that strategy is the art of using combat to win wars. Strategy, literally meaning "Common Art" (from the Greek Strategos) and originally signified the planning of a purely military campaign (Clausewitz, 1976). The strategy according to Liddel Hart's definition is "the art of distributing and applying military means to fulfill the ends of policy" (Marsono & Legionosuko, 2020). Strategy is *the art of* using (ways) military means (*means*) to realize the final goal (*ends*). Thus looking at some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that strategy is the science and art of determining goals (*ends*), formulating the steps taken (*ways*) and determining *the means* used to achieve goals. The state defense system is a universal defense system that involves all citizens and other national resources to deal with all threats. (Indonesian Law No. 3, 2002). The defense system of the universal state means characterized by populism, harmony and territoriality. (Ministry of Defense, 2015).

Universe warfare does not have to be done using military means, with this understanding, the war in its development undergoes a change in the form and way of war but in the view of universal warfare still involves the role of the whole people with all their potentials and abilities in the territory it maintains. The concept of how to fight that inspired the understanding of the concept of universe warfare in the next generation metamorphosed into a universal defense in the sense of involving all the potentials that are faced by the contemporary war era using various methods. The pattern for mastering space is no longer done frontally, but is done in nonlinear, indirect, and proxy war ways. The trend dominates a country by using asymmetric 'weapons' that are systematically built. (Hartono, 2021)

Defense Strategy People's War

As a manifestation of the readiness and development of the concept of universal war, it is necessary to have a universal people's defense strategy where the defense of the state is one of the functions of the state government to ensure the integrity and establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 (Uud 1945). In essence, the defense of the Republic of Indonesia is all universal defense

efforts whose implementation is based on awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens and belief in one's own strength. **Mobilization of Power Diponegoro**

The Diponegoro War is a manifestation of the attitude of opposition from local power to Western power from outside which is gigantic, international, organized, neat and advanced. Diponegoro assisted Kyai Mojo, aroused the spirit and courage of the people, stated that the purpose of this war is jihad that all Muslims must do to fight suffering and injustice, in the form of sabil war (holy war).

Initially in the form of local people's resistance led by Diponegoro, then spread almost throughout Java because of the support of nobles, community leaders, scholars, students and the people. Scholars who support and join the fight: Kiai Mojo, Haji Mustopo, Haji Badaruddin, Alibasaha Sentot Prawirodirjo, etc. The indigenous people are united in the spirit of "sadumuk bathuk, sanyari the earth is betrayed by starch pressure", after the head of a piece of land is defended to death.

Diponegoro War Strategy

Diponegoro uses guerrilla warfare strategies / tactics that have the support of the people by taking up arms, in addition to utilizing the resources of large areas and war areas as battlefields (fighting rooms). This shows that the Diponegoro War has implemented a universal war strategy characterized by populism, territoriality and harmony. Some of Diponegoro's victories were thanks to the militancy of Javanese fighters, and the ingenuity of Diponegoro and his soldiers in implementing a multi-method war strategy on the basis of *hit and run* tactics. Diponegoro used a guerrilla war strategy by moving from one region to another which proved to be very effective, making it difficult for the Dutch.

Diponegoro also utilized all the existing strength and resources to support his guerrilla warfare. The widespread war zone throughout Java was used as a battlefield and fighting space in developing guerrilla strategies. Another strategy: working with nature. Tropical rains hampered the movement of Dutch troops, malaria, dysentery, etc., which can weaken morale and physical conditions. In this Diponegoro war, has used a universal war strategy, in accordance with the Hanneg Doctrine of 2007, the universal war strategy is explained as follows:

1. Universal People's War: A total war of all the people with all strength and power to establish the sovereignty of the state, the integrity of the territory and the safety of the nation
2. Nature: people, harmony and territoriality
3. Populism: the participation of all people according to their roles, abilities, professions and expertise as a manifestation of the rights and obligations of every citizen in the defense of the country.

4. Persimmony: the deployment of all forces and sumdanas to be mobilized in the interest of facing all forms of threats
5. Territoriality: the utilization of the entire territory of the country as a fighting space in developing defense strategies
6. The form of unarmed popular resistance is a spontaneous, overarching reaction to oppose and reject every form of threat through diplomacy, law, protests, opinion formation, and perception of the entire nation.

Diplomacy strategy in the Diponegoro War

The power of diplomacy is one of the elements of national power, as a mechanism for securing security interests and protection. Diponegoro diplomacy in order to rally forces to support the war launched. Diplomacy with religious leaders, priyayi groups and the people and said that a government based on Islamic sharia (the spirit of Jihad) will be established.

Diplomacy with the priyayi, said it would eliminate dutch influence in the internal affairs of the Yogyakarta Palace. Diplomacy with the opposing party, aimed at clarifying the interests to be achieved. Conveying demands and rejection of the Dutch desire. No one managed to reach an agreement. Confidence in diplomacy then made him arrested and held captive by the Dutch while attending negotiations in Karesidenan Kedu.

Concept Elements of Universe War

The total war has three characteristics, namely: (1) a very close interdependence between the armed forces and the productive forces of the nation, which requires large-scale government planning; (2) extension of siege wars involving the nation as a whole in both offensive and defensive actions; and (3) general slander against the enemy nation (Hartono, 2021)

Book of Points of Thought on the Universe War by Lt. Gen. TNI (Purn) JS. Prabowo in the form of a view of universe war includes three elements of the first is Populist, realized through the participation of all Indonesian people in accordance with their roles, abilities, professions and expertise as a manifestation of the rights and obligations of every citizen in defending the country. The second element of Equality, realized through the deployment of all Indonesian national forces and resources to be mobilized for the benefit of facing the form of threats, both from outside and within the country. The third element of Territoriality, embodied in the use of all regions of the country as a fighting space in developing defense strategies to achieve goals. (Hartono, 2021)

1. Populism, realized with support through the participation of all Indonesian people in accordance with their roles, abilities, professions and expertise as

a manifestation of the rights and obligations of every citizen in defending the country.

2. Territoriality is realized with support, in the utilization of all regions of the country as a fighting space in developing defense strategies to achieve goals.
3. Equality is manifested in support of the deployment of all Indonesian national forces and resources to be mobilized for the benefit of facing threats, both from outside and within the country.

Thus proven the truth and usefulness of the Universal People's War. In the development of the Indonesian nation, the concept of resistance continues to be perfected and now as the Universal People's Defense System becomes a way for the Indonesian nation to maintain its sovereignty and independence.

IV. CONCLUSION

In essence, a universe war is a war involving the people with their respective roles in all regions in accordance with their potential and changes in contemporary patterns that develop as a force of resistance or due to the development of situations and conditions of resource capabilities that force to fight the way with universal warfare or total war.

The war that occurred on the island of Java, especially in the diponegoro war has an understanding of the universe war consisting of equality, populism and territoriality The Java War has a context of resistance in conditions of unbalanced military power against the Dutch, but the procedure for people's involvement as a force of resistance provides a positive note in raising the spirit of war in the next generation.

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