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Analysis of History Learning Sources in the Study of Prince Diponegoro's Military Strategy in the War of 1825–1830: Relevance to Modern Sishankamrata

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Abstract

The Diponegoro War of 1825–1830 was a major armed resistance against Dutch colonial rule in the Dutch East Indies. Its prolonged resistance demonstrated adaptive strategies involving geographical knowledge, community mobilization, logistics, intelligence, and decentralized support, providing valuable materials for history learning. This study aims to analyze selected historical and historiographical sources on the Diponegoro War, identify its military strategies, and examine their conceptual similarities with Modern Sishankamrata and implications for history learning. Using qualitative document analysis, five purposively selected sources were analyzed with MAXQDA and Gephi. The findings indicate that Diponegoro's resistance employed adaptive guerrilla strategies that share conceptual similarities with selected principles of Modern Sishankamrata, particularly community participation, territorial awareness, and distributed support. These similarities represent conceptual parallels rather than direct historical or doctrinal continuity. The findings can support contextual history learning through source analysis and comparison between historical resistance and contemporary national defense concepts.

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INTRODUCTION

Every country cannot be separated from its history of struggle. As in Indonesia, the history series is something that needs to be studied to increase knowledge and benefit from these events. The material on Indonesian history is very broad and is studied by students ranging from

elementary education to higher education. Therefore, the use of learning resources is indispensable in discussing important events in Indonesian history. Learning resources are anything in the form of data, people, objects, or environments that can be used by students to support, stimulate, and facilitate the learning process to achieve educational goals (Ahda et al., 2024). So the use of learning resources must be chosen carefully.

In this era of digitalisation, there are many offers for the use of historical learning resources. To answer the challenges of the times, we must be adaptive and be able to integrate learning resources both digitally and non-digitally (Khusna et al., 2025). This is because various forms of learning activities can be carried out in the Independent Curriculum, which emphasises deep learning points and the achievement of Pancasila student profiles in learning (Fatmawati & Khusna, 2024; R. Putri et al., 2022). The form of learning in history materials can be through project-based learning, conducting research, making independent projects, and participating in humanitarian programs (Khusna & Dewi, 2024). All of these activities certainly require learning resources that have high credibility so that the goals of learning history can be achieved.

History learning resources are any form of evidence or media used to dig up information and study past events, one of which is in the form of writings (documents). So that for maximum learning results, the use of documents needs to be analyzed first (Raman et al., 2024; Zaluchu et al., 2025). This is explained in the results of previous research, which explains that the cognitive discourse function can effectively integrate content and language learning under certain conditions through providing comprehensive support of cognitive discourse, an explicit relationship between linguistic support and subject demands, and differentiation strategies (Rieder-Marschallinger, 2025). So, in this study, we will analyze the function of cognitive discourse on several historical learning resources in the form of physical books and digital books. The researcher chose the theme of the Java War and took the top five references from the Java War learning resources that are often used in learning.

The choice of the theme of the Javanese War is not something without basis. The Java War was an important chapter in Indonesian history that marked fierce resistance to Dutch colonial rule on the island of Java. It was said in previous research that the main trigger of the war that occurred from 1825 to 1830 was a series of Dutch policies that were detrimental and oppressed the people, coupled with intervention in the internal affairs of Kesultanan Yogyakarta (Ariwibowo, 2021). This war had the main character, namely Prince Diponegoro and was designated as one of the National Heroes on November 6, 1973, through a Presidential Decree of Republik Indonesia Number. 087/TK/1973 (Julinar & Wulandari, 1995).

Previous research has stated that Prince Diponegoro was a noble known to be religious and opposed to foreign intervention, choosing to lead an armed resistance (Nur Laeli Zahro, 2021; Vredeburg.id, 2023). Although his army was outnumbered in terms of modern weaponry and numbers, Prince Diponegoro was able to trouble the Dutch for five years. This initial success sparked profound questions about the strategic factors that made Diponegoro's forces superior in battle. The study of Diponegoro's military strategy is very relevant, not only to understand the history of the Java War, but also to explore leadership values and struggles that are still relevant today.

Based on this, the researcher will analyze the cognitive discourse on learning resources about Prince Diponegoro and limit it to three aspects, namely the cause, the course of the war and its

impact. This research has a novelty that answers the challenges of the times in digitalization, namely, conducting a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) analysis using technology with the help of MAXQDA and Gephi. This is very important to do because, through this technology, you will be able to capture large amounts of data, connect variables, analyze relationships, and visualize (Consoli, 2021; Roy & DeRoche, 2025). So that the discourse analysis will be carried out in full detail using five physical and digital books about the Diponegoro War that are most often used as learning resources. The results of internet searches have not found research on the analysis of discourse about the Java War that combines several sources with the help of technology.

In addition to this, this research also fills the gap where the learning resources used are not only from the pro side of Prince Diponegoro. In this research, we will use the sources of the Diponegoro Chronicle written directly by Diponegoro during exile, and the Kedung Kebo Chronicle written from the perspective of Diponegoro's opponent. The reason is that we must know and be able to conclude that history is not only about facts, but also about who wrote the story.

The purpose of this research is also adjusted to the current evolving issue of the concept of modern defense of Sishankamrata. In the era of globalization and digitalization, threats to the country's sovereignty and security are no longer conventional. Proxy war is a form of modern threat that utilizes various aspects of the life of the nation and state. Indonesia, as a country with rich natural resources and a strategic position, is not immune to this threat. Proxy war is a war waged by a country or party using intermediaries or proxies, usually militia groups, rebels, or other non-state actors (Direktorat Jenderal Potensi Pertahanan Kemhan RI, 2024). Previous research has also made it clear that modern conflicts have evolved that demand a reinterpretation of doctrine Sistem Pertahanan dan Keamanan Rakyat Semesta (Sishankamrata) to include digital domains (Wisanggeni Sholata Sya et al., 2026). Therefore, a strong and integrated defense strategy is needed, one of which is through the concept of the Universal People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata) by utilizing technology.

Based on this, a detailed and in-depth analysis of Prince Diponegoro's strengths as an effective warlord in dealing with the Dutch colonial military needs to be studied as the formulation of a strategy for the modern defense concept of Sishankamrata that can be a reference. However, studies linking Diponegoro's war strategy to Sishankamrata's modern defense concept are still very limited, so this study will fill in the gap. In fact, it is very important that the analysis of learning resources about the Javanese war that is linked to Sishankamrata is carried out. This is because all citizens, regions, and other national resources, including government agencies, community organizations, and the general public are among the supporting components of Sishankamrata (Muksinin, 2020; Pemerintah Indonesia, 2002). So this study has the purpose of analyzing learning resources about the Diponegoro War and looking for its relevance to Modern Sishankamrata. This research will have implications for several parties, such as educators and students in the selection of history learning resources, the government in determining military strategies, and the community as a source of historical insight.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative document analysis approach to examine historical and historiographical sources concerning the military strategy of Prince Diponegoro during the Java War of 1825–1830 and its relevance to Modern Sishankamrata. This research method involves a

systematic process to review, evaluate, interpret, and extract meaning from various forms of written and visual material to produce new understanding or knowledge (Bowen, 2009; Ernst, 2019). The study focuses on selected historical documents and scholarly books that provide substantial information concerning the causes, course, military strategies, leadership, community mobilization, and consequences of the Diponegoro War.

Five sources were purposively selected based on their relevance to the research focus, their substantive discussion of the Diponegoro War, and their potential as history learning resources. The sources comprise Peter Carey's *The Power of Prophecy/Takdir*, *Babad Diponegoro*, Peter Carey's *Sisi Lain Diponegoro: Babad Kedung Kebo dan Historiografi Perang Jawa*, MS Ardison's *Diponegoro & Perang Jawa*, and Abdul Rohim's *Perlawanan Terakhir Diponegoro*. These sources represent different historical and historiographical perspectives and provide complementary accounts of the Diponegoro War. The sources:

1. Historian Peter Carey's most famous book on the Diponegoro War is *The Power of Prophecy: Prince Dipanagara and the End of an Old Order in Java, 1785–1855*, as well as its abbreviated version *Takdir: Riwayat Pangeran Diponegoro (1785–1855)*, (P. B. R. Carey & Mohamad, 2017), Available physically and digitally.
2. *Babad Diponegoro* is an autobiographical work of Prince Diponegoro written during his exile in Manado and Makassar after his defeat in the Java War (1825–1830). This manuscript is one of the most important primary sources about the Diponegoro War because it was written from Diponegoro's own point of view (Pradipta, 1981) . Available physically and digitally
3. *Sisi Lain Diponegoro: Babad Kedung Kebo dan Historiografi Perang Jawa* is a book by British historian Peter Carey, published in Indonesia. This work traces back the figure of Prince Diponegoro through the script *Babad Kedung Kebo*. This book discusses not only from Diponegoro's point of view, but also from the perspective of his opponents in Java, especially through the manuscript of the *Babad Kedung Kebo* by Raden Adipati Cokronegoro I. This book is important because it shows that the history of the Javanese War has many versions and interpretations. Available physically and digitally (P. Carey, 2017)
4. *Diponegoro & Perang Jawa* is a book by MS Ardison, and publisher Ecosystem Publishing in 2017. This book seeks to combine historical, political, and cultural analysis to explain the background and impact of the war that became one of the most decisive events in the colonial history of the Dutch East Indies. This is a popular history book that discusses the life of Prince Diponegoro and the Java War (1825–1830) in a concise and easy-to-understand manner. This book is widely used as an introductory reading to history because the language is simple but still contains the political, social, and struggle background of Diponegoro. Physically available ISBN 9786021527023.
5. *Perlawanan Terakhir Diponegoro: Serpihan Sisa-Sisa Kekuatan Kerajaan Mataram dan Persiapan Perang Jawa 1825–1830* is a book by Abdul Rohim discussing the Diponegoro War as the last great resistance of traditional Javanese forces against Dutch colonialism. This book is a popular history, so it is easy for students and general readers to understand. Published physically through the publisher Sociality in 2017. ISBN 9786021527023

The selection of these five sources was purposive rather than based on a conventional systematic database search. Consequently, the study does not claim that these sources constitute the most frequently used literature on the Diponegoro War. Instead, they were selected because of their relevance, substantive coverage, and usefulness for examining the historical dimensions of Diponegoro's military strategy and its potential as a history learning resource.

The textual data from the selected sources were analyzed using MAXQDA. Relevant textual units were identified and coded according to predetermined analytical categories, including the causes, course, and impacts of the war, as well as specific aspects of military strategy such as the utilization of geographical conditions, logistics, guerrilla tactics, intelligence and communication, leadership, and community mobilization. The coded data were subsequently interpreted thematically to identify patterns and relationships among the historical findings. Gephi was used to visualize the relationships among the identified codes and themes (Roy & DeRoche, 2025; Sanchez et al., 2021).

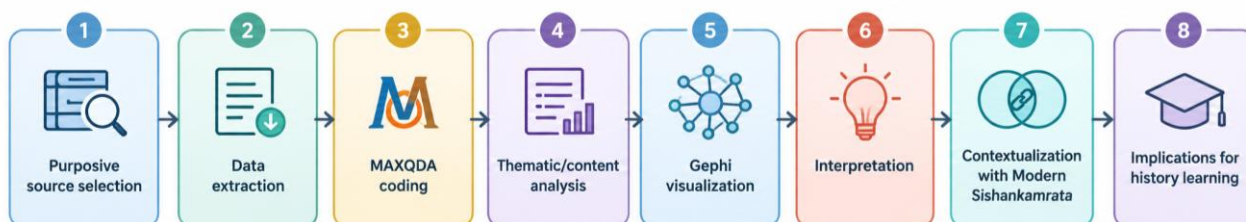


Fig 1. Research Flow

The analysis was conducted through the stages of source selection, data extraction, coding, thematic analysis, interpretation, and synthesis. The resulting historical findings were then contextualized with the principles of Modern Sishankamrata to examine their relevance both as historical knowledge and as potential learning resources for history education.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study of five learning resources on the Study of Prince Diponegoro's Military Strategy in the War 1825–1830: Relevance to Modern Sishankamrata was carried out in a detailed and structured manner. After filtering the data source, the selected data is analysed thoroughly. The first analysis is to find the most frequently used words in all of these sources.



Source: primary data processing using Maxqda Analytic Pro (24.4.1)

Fig 2. Word Cloud Text

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that words often appear in five sources of book learning about the Javanese War. A word cloud is a technique for visualising text data in which the

size and thickness of a word indicate the frequency with which it appears (Che Yahaya et al., 2025). The more often the word appears in the document, the larger the size of the visualisation (Pradana, 2020). The more often the word appears in the document, the larger the size of the visualisation (Wibowo et al., 2024). We can see that the words Diponegoro, Javanese, War, Dutch, and people are the five most dominant words in the learning resource.

The next stage is data cleaning, filtering the data to align with the research objectives. After the data is filtered, a coding system is created with codes for the cause, course, and impact of the war. The number in the *segments* column is the number of units of text that are coded, not the number of pages or the number of citations (Guetterman & James, 2023). From these five sources, the following data were obtained:

Table 1. Text Analysis Table from Source History Learning of Diponegoro War

Indicators Of Diponegoro War	Segments	Percentage
Causes of the Diponegoro War		
High taxes caused suffering to the Javanese people	4	15,38
Dutch interference in the affairs of the Yogyakarta Palace	4	15,38
The power struggle of the Javanese elite	3	11,54
Social injustice in Javanese society	2	7,69
The moral decline of the Javanese nobility	2	7,69
Loss of Islamic values and Javanese customs	2	7,69
The loss of sovereignty of the Javanese kingdom	1	3,85
Colonial oppression	1	3,85
The weakening of the Javanese people's economy	1	3,85
Internal conflict of the Javanese royal family	1	3,85
An insult to the ancestral land of the Diponegoro family	1	3,85
Certain Javanese elites supported the Dutch to maintain social order	1	3,85
Military conflict, war of narratives and legitimacy	1	3,85
The belief that war is a sacred thing	1	3,85
Diponegoro's belief that he had a mission to save Java	1	3,85
Total	26	100,00
Conditions during the Diponegoro War		
At the start of the war, the Dutch troops suffered many defeats and many areas were controlled by Diponegoro's troops	4	21,05
Diponegoro led a major guerrilla war in Java	4	21,05
The war was supported and involved the people, students, religious scholars and nobles	3	15,79
The Dutch then used the Stelsel system strategy	3	15,79
The war showed a religious dimension as a jihad to defend the land of Java.	2	10,53
Diponegoro's strength weakened due to the loss of logistics, internal divisions, and the siege of guerrilla	2	10,53

areas

The war was extensive and exhausting	1	5,26
Total	19	100,00
Impact of the Diponegoro War		
Caused many deaths	4	23,53
Became the foundation of modern Indonesian nationalism	3	17,65
Destroyed the economy in Java	3	17,65
Strengthened Dutch colonial power	3	17,65
Changed the sociopolitical structure of Java	2	11,76
The largest war the Dutch faced in Nusantara	1	5,88
Weakened the power of the Javanese nobility	1	5,88
Total	17	100,00

Source: primary data processing using Maxqda Analytic Pro (24.4.1)

As we know, wars are not without cause. The above data shows that from various sources studied, it is stated that high taxes and the suffering of the people, as well as Dutch interference in the affairs of the Yogyakarta Palace, occupy the top position as the cause of the war, with a casualty of 15% each. As for the next order, you can see it in the image above. In the results of previous research, the researcher found a statement that placed the cause of the Diponegoro war as the hand of the Dutch in the affairs of the Kingdom (Nur Laeli Zahro, 2021; Suyanto & Wahid, 2023). But other studies don't always mention this as the main trigger. Meanwhile, through systematic text analysis in this study using five credible learning sources, it was found that the factor of Dutch interference in the Kingdom and high taxes that caused the suffering of the people was the most dominant cause.

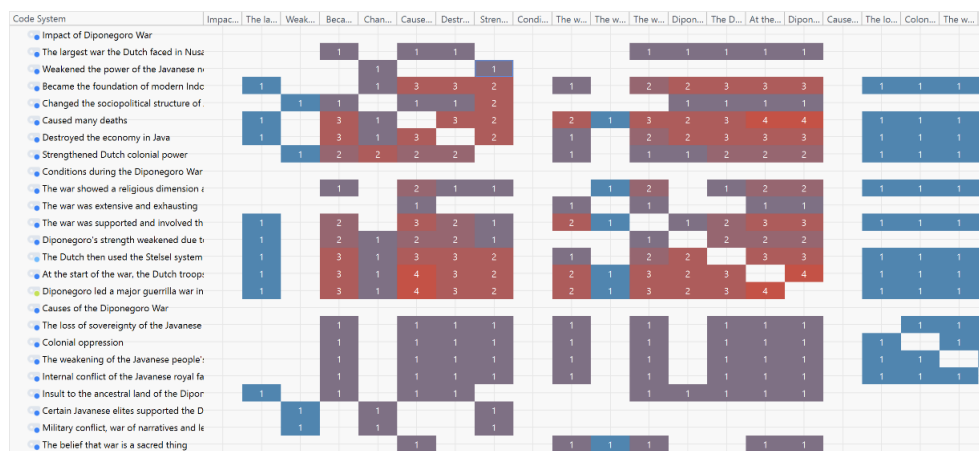
The Diponegoro War lasted about five years and involved a process during the course of the war. Based on the results of the study and analysis of data sources, it was found that the most highlighted point was the incident at the beginning of the war, where the Dutch troops suffered many defeats and many areas were controlled by Diponegoro's troops. In addition, the same thing also revealed that Diponegoro used a strategy in leading troops with guerrilla warfare. The declaration of war lasted a long and tiring time, to be the least discussed. So it can be concluded that through guerrilla warfare, it can produce a victory and result in defeat on the opponent's side.

This statement is also supported by previous research, which states that Prince Diponegoro, with guerrilla warfare tactics, produced a persistence in resisting the Dutch East Indies government in 1825-1830. Through this strategy, an extraordinary war strategy emerged by rallying the strength of civil society carried out by Prince Diponegoro, who is currently known as Prince Diponegoro. Sistem Pertahanan Rakyat Semesta (Sishanrata) (Rukmi & Midhio, 2024). Foreign researchers in their research also highlight the guerrilla warfare that is often and notoriously used to serve traditional, religious, nationalist, monarchical, and/or anti-Communist purposes (Joes, 2008). Other researchers also revealed the importance of guerrilla warfare as a tool to protect the sovereignty of technologically weak countries, suggesting that there should be important insights into guerrilla warfare strategies in the modern context and their implications for national defence (Suciati et al.,

2024). Through this research, it will answer the suggestions of previous researchers who have related guerrilla warfare strategies in the modern context.

After all, the post-war period will definitely have an impact. Several previous studies have revealed similar research findings that the impact of this war could result in economic destruction (R. H. Putri et al., 2023). Meanwhile, other research explains the impact in the socio-cultural field with the entry of Western influence into the kingdom which makes the behavior of royal officials contrary to Javanese customs which is the cultural heritage of the ancestors of the Javanese people and the Islamic religion which is widely embraced by the Javanese people, in the economic field with the economic situation of the people is very concerning because the people are burdened with various taxes and various policies in the economic field that burden the people (Nur Laeli Zahro, 2021). Meanwhile, the results of the analysis in this study found that war has caused seven circumstances, and the most emphasised is the number of victims (23.5%). However, the impact of the large casualties also proved to be one of the roots of modern Indonesian nationalism (17.03%), although it also had the same weight as the statement that the Javanese war had destroyed the Javanese economy and strengthened Dutch colonial power.

After analysing the text with the sub-code of the causes of war, the course of the war, and its impact, all the narratives in the sub-code are analysed for their relationship in order to obtain a picture that will be drawn in accordance with the objectives of this study. The following is the browser code relationship analysis of the results of indicator analysis on the data source text:



Source: primary data processing using Maxqda Analytic Pro (24.4.1)

Fig 3. Code Relation Browser Analysis

Then, the data is migrated to the Gephi software to get the results of network mapping between sub-indicators. The image above shows an overview and preview of the data. Overview and Preview in Gephi lie in their function within the analysis workflow. In analysis using big data, the use of this analysis is needed to make it easier to visualise data (Khusna et al., 2023). Overview is used to process data and interactive visualisations, while Preview is devoted to formatting the final design of the graph so that it is ready for export (Roy & DeRoche, 2025). From the picture above, it can be seen that the relationship is marked by the connecting line and the direction of the relationship. The image also shows points that represent a data study and have a number of

strengths. Different colours indicate the presence of class grouping. Here is a picture of the analysis of the relationship in the Diponegoro War from the data source:

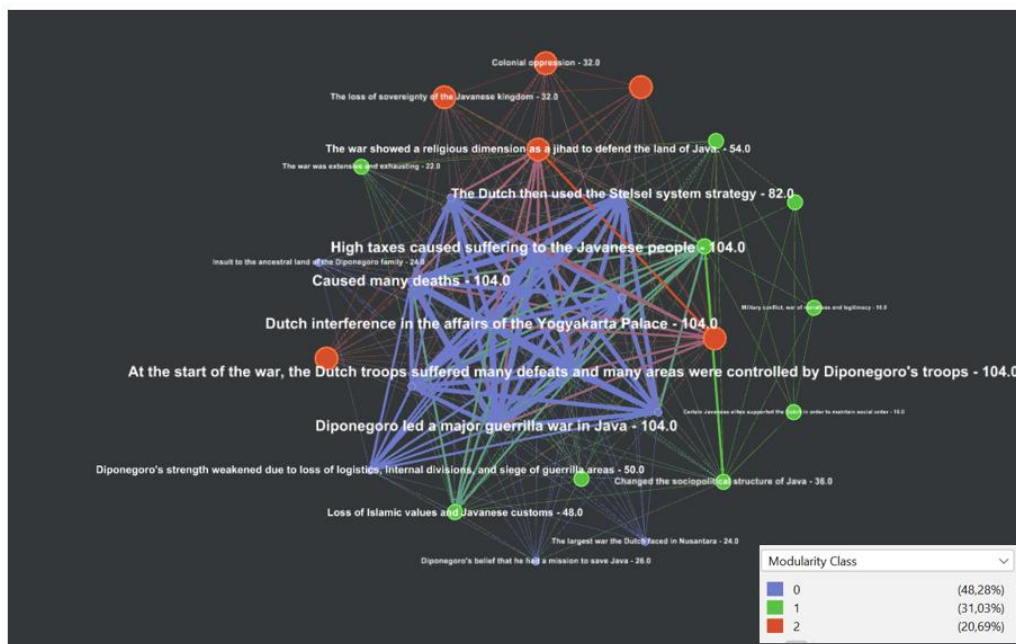
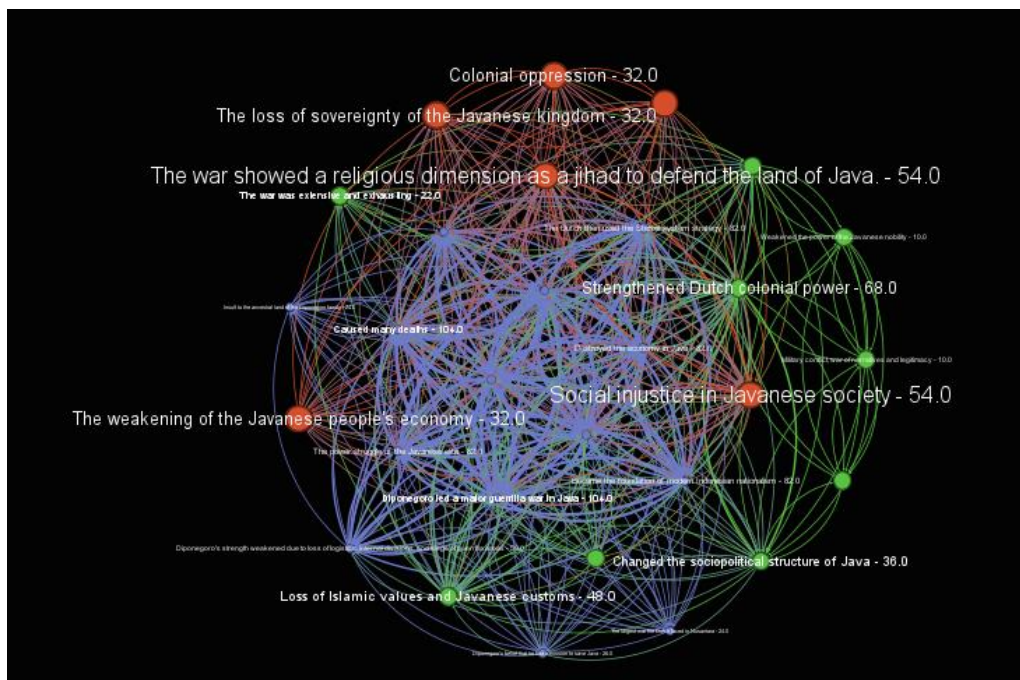


Fig 4. Overview Data

Figure 4 presents the Code Relation Browser generated using MAXQDA, showing the conceptual relationships among the main themes identified in the five historical sources. The visualization indicates that the causes, course, and impacts of the Java War are interconnected. Social and political grievances, including taxation, Dutch intervention, social injustice, and political competition, contributed to broader mobilization involving religious figures, students, farmers, traders, and local communities.

The visualization also links the course of the war with its consequences. Guerrilla warfare, local mobilization, logistical adaptation, and the use of geographical conditions supported the resistance, while prolonged warfare, logistical difficulties, internal divisions, and Dutch fortification strategies contributed to its eventual weakening. Importantly, the Code Relation Browser represents co-occurrence and conceptual relationships among coded textual segments rather than statistical causality. Figure 4 therefore illustrates how the sources collectively connect social grievances, mobilization, military strategy, and the conflict's consequences.



Source: primary data processing using Gephi 0.11

Fig 5. Preview Data

Figure 5 presents a network visualization of the relationships among themes identified in the selected historical sources. The network highlights interconnected themes involving Prince Diponegoro, the Javanese people, Dutch colonial forces, military resistance, and the broader social and geographical context of the Java War. The findings indicate that Diponegoro's military strategy extended beyond battlefield tactics and was closely related to community mobilization, local knowledge, religious networks, logistics, and geographical conditions. While these factors supported the continuation of resistance, logistical constraints, internal divisions, and Dutch fortification strategies increasingly limited its capacity.

Figure 5 also provides an analytical bridge to Modern Sishankamrata by illustrating the relationships among leadership, communities, information, logistics, and territorial resources. However, the network represents thematic relationships derived from coded sources, not evidence that the Java War was a direct historical precursor of Sishankamrata. Instead, it provides a basis for identifying conceptual similarities concerning community participation and resource mobilization in defense. So that based on the analysis of these data and previous research studies, the researcher can conduct further analysis in accordance with the purpose of the research.

The findings obtained from the analysis of the Diponegoro War are further interpreted as historical learning resources and connected with the relevance of Modern Sishankamrata. This interpretation focuses not only on the historical significance of Diponegoro's military strategy but also on how these findings can be incorporated into history learning through source analysis, contextual interpretation, and comparison between historical resistance and contemporary national defense.

1. Military Strategy of Diponegoro

a. Terrain

For Prince Diponegoro, the battlefield not only serves as a strategic location for battle but also serves as a strategic element that is a tactical ally that can be used optimally in the context of asymmetric warfare. An analysis of the Java War (1825-1830) reveals a strategy rooted in the selection and utilisation of specific terrains such as forest areas, cave systems, and valley topography that were intrinsically favourable to guerrilla forces. The superiority of the locographic knowledge of the Diponegoro troops, the majority of whom came from the local agrarian community, was a decisive factor (Sudardi & Sulistyorini, 2021).

b. Guerrilla tactics

Diponegoro's troops were trained to attack quickly and disappear into the forest before the Dutch troops had time to react. This tactic dragged the Dutch manpower, morale, and resources significantly. This tactic is not only effective in the offensive but also results in a psychological impact on the troops (Nurhuda, 2021). The surprise attack made the troops feel threatened at all times and caused fear among the Dutch soldiers, not only in the field but also at the headquarters, which greatly affected their morale and confidence.

c. Logistics

Logistical support for Dutch troops played an important role, especially to guarantee or meet the life needs of the troops, maintain the life of the troops, and maintain the health and morale of the soldiers. Prince Diponegoro realised that the disconnection of the logistics route could make the Dutch troops starve, isolated, and with low morale, which would greatly affect the sustainability and defence of the campaign on the island of Java. The destruction of infrastructure by burning bridges and damaging roads hindered and stopped the movement of Dutch troops, who moved in large groups with logistics wagons and cannons. Taking detours or crossing rivers is very time-consuming and vulnerable to the safety of troops and logistics. Diponegoro's troops also directly attacked logistics warehouses even though they had a higher risk, but the successful attack resulted in a decrease in Dutch morale and morale.

d. Intelligence and Communication

Prince Diponegoro received full support from all levels of society, including Islamic religious leaders, and even several Islamic boarding schools, and Langgar became an information centre for the movement of troops. Meanwhile, the Kyai and students carry out da'wah not only around Islamic boarding schools and langgar but also in various places and go on spiritual journeys that also function as spies. They can be in the middle of the community or enter the Dutch area easily and unsuspectingly. In addition to the people who supported Prince Diponegoro, who were in the centre of the city to remote areas, they were also eyes and ears who could at any time provide information on the movement of the Dutch army, logistics, supplies and storage warehouses, as well as attack plans.

On the other hand, as a high nobleman in the Yogyakarta Palace, within the palace walls, Prince Diponegoro also has a network that can provide information about the Sultan's attitude and political developments in the palace environment, as well as Dutch manoeuvres against

palace officials. This information plays an important role in formulating diplomatic and political strategies to anticipate the steps of the adversary (Warto, 2016).

In addition to Prince Diponegoro's loyal supporters who carried out voluntary spying and passive espionage, Diponegoro's troops also had special forces tasked with conducting active espionage by infiltrating Dutch-controlled areas or disguised as farmers, traders, or anything else to observe the strength, weaponry, and morale of enemy soldiers (Zahro & Subaryana, 2021). In this case, Prince Diponegoro built a comprehensive intelligence system consisting of a combination of religious networks, the general public, political networks, and special forces conducting reconnaissance. This synergistic combination greatly supported Prince Diponegoro's troops in resisting the Dutch troops, who were superior in terms of troop resources and weapons used.

e. Leadership/community

Prince Diponegoro is known as a charismatic leader. His ability to unite all Javanese people, covering various levels of society, provided material support and moral strength that was very meaningful for the struggle against the Dutch colonisers. As a leader, Prince Diponegoro also has the ability to direct his troops to adapt to all terrains and battle dynamics. His ability to know the opponent's strengths and weaknesses enables him to formulate an attack strategy that can be adjusted to the capabilities and resources of his troops effectively.

Although the war carried out is guerrilla, it is carried out based on clear command instructions and war tactics that are adapted to the situation and battlefield. Prince Diponegoro's struggle was not only a political resistance but also based on the religious aspect (Rukmi & Midhio, 2024). The resistance against the oppressive infidel colonisers and intervening in religious affairs made the resistance a jihad, so that the troops and the people continued to fight steadfastly despite facing difficult situations. In addition, Prince Diponegoro is also seen as the incarnation of Ratu Adil, a leader who is believed to uphold justice and bring prosperity to the people. Therefore, the spiritual motivation and support of the people are getting stronger.

2. Conceptual Similarities with Modern Sishankamrata

Understanding in analysing and connecting values, strategies and principles in Prince Diponegoro's guerrilla war with the concept of Sistem Pertahanan dan Keamanan Rakyat Semesta (Sishankamrata) Modern, Contextualization is done to gain a deeper understanding and relevance. This contextualization not only strengthens the historical foundation of Indonesia's defence doctrine but also illustrates the strategic transformation from an organic form of resistance to an increasingly complex and organised state defence system.

Sishankamrata is a defence and security system that involves all the people and all national resources to build deterrence and strength to face any threat to the integrity of the country and the survival of the nation. This principle has been applied previously by Prince Diponegoro with the involvement and support of all levels of society and existing resources. Through the three components of Sishankamrata formulated in (UU No. 23 Tahun 2019, n.d.) regarding the Management of National Resources for National Defense, we can represent that as the main component in the structure of Prince Diponegoro's army, which consisted of nobles and trained knights who were the core of the army, such as the troops led by Sentot Prawirodirjo. The

reserve component represented by the people and students of various Islamic boarding schools who are in a peaceful situation are farmers, traders and scholars, but willing at all times to strengthen Prince Diponegoro's army if needed in war.

Meanwhile, the supporting components that are a very decisive factor are the logistics network, intelligence network, and hiding places prepared by the people who faithfully support the troops by doing their maximum they can. This support greatly determines the guerrilla ability of the troops to survive the battle for five years. This gives the fact that without great support, no matter how great the army would not be able to complete the battle on its own. The findings reveal conceptual parallels between selected characteristics of Diponegoro's resistance and several principles of Modern Sishankamrata. Modern Sishankamrata provides a contemporary framework that shares conceptual similarities with several principles observable in Diponegoro's resistance.

To provide a clearer analytical framework, the relationship between the Diponegoro War and Modern Sishankamrata is examined through several dimensions identified from the historical findings and the characteristics of contemporary national defense. These dimensions include community mobilization, territorial knowledge, guerrilla and decentralized resistance, logistics, intelligence and communication, distributed support, and leadership. The comparison does not seek to establish a direct historical or doctrinal lineage. Instead, it identifies conceptual similarities and differences between the two contexts while maintaining their distinct historical and institutional settings. The comparative framework is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Comparative Analytical Framework of Diponegoro's Resistance and Modern Sishankamrata

Analytical Dimension	Diponegoro War (1825–1830)	Modern Sishankamrata	Analytical Interpretation
Community mobilization	Diponegoro's resistance involved support and participation from local communities and networks surrounding the resistance movement.	Sishankamrata emphasizes the involvement of the people as an integral element of national defense.	Conceptual similarity: both demonstrate the importance of community participation, although they operate in different historical and institutional contexts.
Local geographical knowledge	Resistance forces utilized knowledge of local terrain and geographical conditions to support movement, concealment, and guerrilla operations.	Sishankamrata incorporates territorial considerations and the utilization of national territory in defense planning.	Conceptual similarity: knowledge and utilization of territory contribute to defensive strategy, but the scale and institutional framework are different.
Guerrilla and decentralized resistance	Resistance relied on adaptive, mobile, and decentralized forms of guerrilla warfare in response to Dutch military pressure.	Modern Sishankamrata integrates different components and forms of national defense within an organized state defense system.	Conceptual parallel: decentralized support can be observed in both contexts, but Diponegoro's resistance was an irregular historical struggle, whereas Sishankamrata is an institutionalized national defense concept.
Logistics and resources	Disruption and management of logistical resources were important elements of sustaining resistance and limiting the opponent's operational capacity.	National defense requires the availability, management, and integration of resources to support defense operations.	Conceptual similarity: logistics function as an important supporting dimension, although their organization and scale differ substantially.
Intelligence and communication	Information networks and communication supported	Modern defense requires information, communication, and	Conceptual parallel: information contributes to strategic

	decision-making, coordination, and adaptation during the resistance.	intelligence capabilities to support coordinated defense operations.	coordination in both contexts, although modern systems are technologically and institutionally different.
Distributed support	Support for the resistance was distributed through local networks and communities rather than organized through a modern national defense institution.	Sishankamrata integrates the main, reserve, and supporting components within a national defense framework.	Conceptual similarity: both involve distributed forms of support, but the organizational structures are fundamentally different.
Leadership	Diponegoro functioned as a central symbolic and strategic leader who mobilized followers around political, social, and religious motivations.	Modern Sishankamrata operates through formal state institutions, command structures, and national defense policies.	Difference: leadership in the Diponegoro War was historically situated in a resistance movement, whereas modern national defense operates through formal state institutions.
Historical and institutional context	The resistance occurred in nineteenth-century Java in the context of political conflict and colonial expansion.	Sishankamrata operates within the contemporary constitutional and institutional framework of the Indonesian state.	Fundamental difference: the two systems cannot be treated as historically identical or as a direct continuation of one another.
Relation to history learning	Provides historical evidence for studying resistance, strategy, community participation, and the social dimensions of the Java War.	Provides a contemporary context for discussing national defense and civic participation.	Educational relevance: comparison can support contextual history learning by encouraging students to identify similarities, differences, continuity, and change.

The comparative framework demonstrates that several characteristics of Diponegoro's resistance can be meaningfully discussed alongside selected principles of Modern Sishankamrata, particularly community participation, territorial awareness, logistical support, intelligence and communication, and distributed forms of support. However, the comparison also reveals important differences. Diponegoro's resistance was an irregular struggle conducted within the political and social conditions of nineteenth-century Java, whereas Sishankamrata constitutes a contemporary national defense framework operating through formal state institutions. Consequently, the similarities identified in this study should be understood as conceptual parallels rather than evidence of direct historical or doctrinal continuity.

3. Differences and Limits of the Comparison

a. Historical context

As a comparison between these two eras, it is in the context, structure, and institutional aspects. The Diponegoro War was born from the spontaneous resistance of the Javanese people against Dutch colonialism in 1825–1830. His movement was informal and decentralised, relying on social networks, Islamic boarding schools, and the charismatic leadership of Prince Diponegoro, without the support of an organised national military structure (Prince Diponegoro, 1949). The goal is offensive, which is to liberate the people from oppression and reclaim sovereignty.

In contrast, Sishankamrata is a modern defence concept strategically formulated by the state to maintain sovereignty and territorial integrity from various threats, both military and non-military. This system has a formal structure that involves the Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) as the main component and the people as the supporting component in a clear legal framework.

Ideologically, the Diponegoro Guerrillas are driven by the religious and moral spirit of jihad against injustice, while Sishankamrata is based on the ideology of Pancasila and the spirit of defending the country.

b. Colonial resistance vs modern state defense

The two should consequently not be treated as identical systems of defense. Diponegoro's resistance emerged within the historical and political context of Java in 1825–1830, whereas Modern Sishankamrata operates within the institutional, constitutional, and strategic framework of the Indonesian state. Nevertheless, comparing the two contexts allows several enduring strategic principles to be identified, particularly the importance of community participation, knowledge of the local environment, logistical support, information, and distributed forms of resistance.

c. Informal/decentralized resistance vs institutionalized defense

Currently, the modern Sishankamrata has been transformed into a defence system that has a clear structure, doctrine and is based on a strict rule of law. The concept of guerrilla warfare that takes advantage of the difficulties of terrain, forests and caves eventually evolved into a layered defence doctrine that includes land, sea, air and cyberspace as mandated in the 2021 Indonesian Defense White Paper. The asymmetrical strategy applied when fighting the Dutch troops is now used to fight the Dutch colonial forces is now adapted to face the increasingly complex threat of hybrid warfare, where national resilience in ideological, political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions is transformed into a new battlefield (Rachman et al., 2023).

d. No claim of direct doctrinal continuity

The similarity is therefore conceptual rather than genealogical. The historical sources analyzed in this study provide evidence of how Diponegoro and his supporters organized resistance through community mobilization, utilization of local geographical knowledge, disruption of logistical networks, intelligence and communication, and decentralized forms of support. These characteristics can be analytically compared with selected principles of Sishankamrata, particularly the involvement of the people, utilization of territorial conditions, and the integration of different forms of support in national defense. These parallels provide an analytical bridge through which the historical experience of the Diponegoro War can be discussed in relation to contemporary national defense without claiming that Sishankamrata directly evolved from Diponegoro's military strategy.

4. Implications for History Learning

a. Source Analysis

From a history-learning perspective, this conceptual comparison is particularly valuable because it enables students to distinguish historical context from contemporary application.

Students can examine how communities supported Diponegoro's resistance in the nineteenth century and subsequently compare these historical patterns with selected principles of Modern Sishankamrata.

b. Comparative analysis

The comparative framework also provides a practical basis for history learning. Teachers can use the table as a starting point for comparative historical analysis in which students examine primary and secondary historical sources concerning the Diponegoro War and compare the identified characteristics with selected principles of Modern Sishankamrata. For example, students can investigate how local communities contributed to the resistance, how geographical knowledge supported guerrilla operations, and how information and logistical networks influenced the course of the war. Students can then compare these historical characteristics with contemporary concepts of community participation and territorial defense.

c. Historical thinking

Such comparison encourages students to identify similarities and differences, evaluate historical evidence, and understand that contemporary defense concepts cannot simply be projected backward onto historical events. These activities also develop historical thinking skills, particularly comparison, contextualization, interpretation of evidence, and analysis of continuity and change.

d. Contextual learning

The Diponegoro War can therefore function as a contextual historical case for discussing broader concepts of community participation, territorial knowledge, logistics, intelligence, and decentralized support while maintaining a clear distinction between historical experience and modern defense doctrine. Thus, the findings are not only relevant for understanding the Diponegoro War as a historical event but can also function as meaningful learning resources for developing students' historical thinking, contextual understanding, and ability to relate past experiences to contemporary issues.

CONCLUSIONS

The findings show that Diponegoro's resistance during the Java War of 1825–1830 employed adaptive strategies that leveraged geographical conditions, community mobilization, logistical support, intelligence and communication, and decentralized forms of resistance. These characteristics demonstrate the complexity of the resistance beyond conventional military confrontation and provide valuable historical material for understanding the war's social and strategic dimensions.

The study also identifies conceptual similarities between several characteristics of Diponegoro's resistance and selected principles of Modern Sishankamrata, particularly community participation, territorial awareness, logistical support, intelligence, and decentralized support. However, these similarities should be understood as a conceptual analogy rather than evidence of direct historical or doctrinal continuity. Modern Sishankamrata developed within a different institutional, constitutional, and strategic context.

From a history-learning perspective, these conceptual parallels can be used to develop contextual learning activities that encourage students to analyze historical sources, compare historical and contemporary contexts, and critically evaluate the relationship between past experiences and present-day national defense concepts. Thus, the historical experience of the Diponegoro War remains relevant not because it directly constitutes the origin of Modern Sishankamrata, but because it provides a meaningful historical case through which selected principles of community participation, territorial knowledge, logistics, intelligence, and collective resistance can be critically examined.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare that they have no known competing interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Hanny Galih Satrio wrote the paper, conceived, and designed the experiments, and analyzed and interpreted the data. Nentin Feriyanti performed the experiments and contributed reagents, materials, analysis tools or data. Joni Widjayanto performed the experiments and analyzed data. All authors discussed the results and contributed to the final manuscript.

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