

Infographics as Historical Publication Media in the Distribution of Tetengers and Monuments to the Struggle of the Physical Revolution 1947-1949 in Bantul Regency

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Abstrak

Infografis sebagai media publikasi sejarah memiliki potensi signifikan dalam menyampaikan informasi kompleks dengan cara yang lebih sederhana dan mudah dipahami. Penelitian ini menganalisis penggunaan infografis sebagai media publikasi sejarah dalam persebaran tetenger dan monumen perjuangan Revolusi Fisik 1947-1949 di Kabupaten Bantul. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji efektivitas infografis dalam menyajikan informasi sejarah secara menarik dan mudah dipahami oleh masyarakat, terutama generasi muda. Meskipun terdapat beberapa sumber buku sejarah yang tersedia, tantangan dalam menyajikan informasi yang kompleks secara menarik dan efektif bagi masyarakat, terutama generasi muda, tetap menjadi isu yang signifikan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan metodologi sejarah, yang mencakup tahapan heuristik, verifikasi, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa infografis dapat secara efektif meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat mengenai warisan sejarah lokal melalui penyajian yang lebih visual dan menarik. Dengan mengembangkan infografis yang memetakan lokasi-lokasi penting, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memperkaya publikasi sejarah serta meningkatkan apresiasi masyarakat terhadap peristiwa-peristiwa bersejarah yang terjadi di Bantul

Kata kunci: infografis, media, sejarah.

Abstract

Infographics as a medium of historical publication has significant potential in conveying complex information in a simpler and easier to understand way. This research analyses the use of infographics as a medium of historical publication in the distribution of tetrarchs and monuments of the 1947-1949 Physical Revolution in Bantul Regency. The purpose of this research is to examine the effectiveness of infographics in presenting historical information in an interesting and easy-to-understand manner for the public, especially the younger generation. Although there are several sources of history books available, the challenge of presenting complex information in an interesting and effective way for the public, especially the younger generation, remains a significant issue. The research method used is qualitative with a historical methodology approach, which includes the stages of heuristics, verification, interpretation, and historiography. The results show that infographics can effectively improve people's understanding of local historical heritage through a more visual and attractive presentation. By developing infographics that map important locations, this research is expected to enrich historical publications and increase public appreciation of historical events that occurred in Bantul.

Keywords: Infographics, media, History.

INTRODUCTION

Infographics as a medium for historical publications have a significant role in simplifying complex information, making it

easier for the general public to understand (Arigia et al., 2016; Fathur, 2023). In the digital era, visual media such as infographics are gaining popularity and

proving to be more effective in conveying information, especially among the younger generation who have a higher level of technological literacy (Saputri & Jumino, 2023). In the context of local history in Indonesia, especially in Bantul Regency, there is historical richness related to the struggle to maintain independence during the Physical Revolution of 1947-1949 (Suratmin, 2014). However, there is still limited literature that comprehensively examines the tetrarchs and monuments of the struggle in Bantul, so the dissemination of local historical knowledge to the wider community has not been optimal (Amboro, 2020).

This challenge suggests the need for a new approach in presenting historical narratives in an interesting and effective manner (Fathur, 2023; Kurniawan, 2020). One potential approach is through the development of infographics as a publication medium that can map the distribution of tetrarchs and monuments of the independence struggle in Bantul. This infographic will show strategic locations and include historical context relevant to related events (Arigia et al., 2016; Isla & Risti, 2022). This approach is expected to overcome the limitations of existing literature, and provide easier access for the public to understand local history (Santosa et al., 2023).

This study aims to analyse the effectiveness of infographics in conveying historical information about the struggle

tetrarchs and monuments in Bantul (Arigia et al., 2016). With infographics that combine visual elements and historical data, this research is expected to produce media that can reach a wide audience, especially the younger generation, and clarify their understanding of local history (Aldila et al., 2019; Saefudin et al., 2023).

This study is based on visual communication theory and historical methodology. Visual communication theory emphasises the importance of visual elements in effectively conveying complex information. As a complement, historical methodology is used to build a framework for understanding and reconstructing past events accurately (Kurniawan, 2020). Previous research has shown that infographics can be an effective educational tool in presenting the relationship between locations and historical events, allowing readers to understand the context more clearly (Santosa et al., 2023).

This research is expected to provide new insights into the role of infographics as an effective historical publication tool. In addition, this research aims to increase public awareness, especially the younger generation, of the importance of appreciating local historical heritage. Ultimately, this research is expected to generate a sense of pride and strengthen people's identity towards the history of the nation's struggle.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research type with a historical research methodology approach to analyse infographics as a medium for historical publications, with a focus on the distribution of tethers and monuments of the 1947-1949 Physical Revolution in Bantul Regency. The historical research method applied uses systematic procedures to reconstruct past events. This method consists of four main stages: heuristics, verification, interpretation, and historiography (Sundari, 2024).

The first stage, heuristics, is the process of collecting historical sources relevant to the topic of this research. The data sources used include written documents such as scientific articles, books, archives, research reports, government documents, and newspapers that discuss the physical revolution as well as the existence of tetrarchs and monuments in Bantul Regency. In addition, digital data was also accumulated from infographics and online maps related to the distribution of tetrarchs and monuments in Bantul. The collection of these sources aims to help capture both the textual and visual dimensions of how historical events are represented through infographics in the digital era (Pahlevi et al., 2020).

The second stage is verification, also known as source criticism. This stage aims to ensure the accuracy and validity

of the data that has been collected. Verification is done through internal and external criticism. Internal criticism evaluates the content of the data, such as accuracy, consistency, and relevance to the historical context under study. Meanwhile, external criticism is conducted to check the authenticity of the sources to ensure that the data used is authentic and reliable. This verification process is important to ensure the integrity of the historical narrative presented (Fahrudin & Habib Akbar Nurhakim, 2022).

The third stage is interpretation, where the data collected is analysed and interpreted to provide a deeper understanding of the historical significance of tetrarchs and monuments in Bantul Regency. This process includes a critical analysis of the historical narrative of the physical struggle, as well as the role of infographic maps as a medium for communicating history to a general audience. The purpose of this interpretation is to reconstruct the historical context and present it in a form that is easily accessible and understood by contemporary readers (Prayogi, 2019).

The final stage is historiography, which is the writing and presentation of research results. At this stage, data and analyses are organised systematically and chronologically, focusing on how infographics function as a tool to disseminate history to the public (Kuntowijoyo, 2013). The historiography

process ensures that this research is structured well, thus providing a clear understanding of the contribution of infographics in preserving and disseminating historical knowledge, especially related to the tetrarchs and monuments of the 1947-1949 Physical Revolution in Bantul Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Infographics as a Media for Historical Publications

Infographics are a form of data visualisation that combines text, images, diagrams, and graphics to convey information in a concise, effective, and engaging manner (Fathur, 2023; Saefudin et al., 2023). In the context of history, infographics play an important role in simplifying complex historical narratives, making historical events easier to understand and remember (Kurniawan, 2020). Infographics integrate chronology, geographical data, statistics, and narrative elements in one comprehensive visual display. In today's digital era, the relevance of infographics is increasing, as information must be delivered quickly and efficiently to reach a wider audience, especially in the field of local history publications (Senjaya et al., 2019).

Conventionally, historical information is delivered through books or exhibitions with long texts and detailed descriptions (Galuh, 2020). This approach is often challenging for the general public

as it requires a higher level of cognitive engagement to understand the content. In contrast, infographics offer a more intuitive visual approach by conveying information quickly and efficiently (Isla & Risti, 2022). Visual elements such as the use of colour, iconography, graphics, and information maps in infographics can attract readers' attention, facilitate the process of information assimilation, and help them identify patterns or relationships between events more clearly (Saptodewo, 2014).

Infographics can be classified into several types, (Kurniasih, 2016; Sogen, 2023; Pohan, 2020; Apriaji et al., 2024):

- a. Chronological Infographics: Presents events in a sequence of events at a certain period.
- b. Geographic Infographics: Use maps to display important locations in a historical context, showing spatial relationships between historical places and related events.
- c. Statistical Infographics: Present quantitative data, such as the number of troops, casualties, or resources involved in the struggle.
- d. Narrative Infographics: Combine visuals with text to tell a story in a sequential manner by incorporating elements of chronology, location, and impact of the events.

Geographic infographics, as a type of infographic, play a crucial role in spatial data visualisation. These

representations not only present information textually, but also show spatial relationships between locations and historical events (Hidayat et al., 2018). In the context of Bantul Regency, an infographic map showing the locations of the physical revolution's struggle tetrarchs and monuments from 1947-1949 provides a comprehensive picture of how these historical events were spread across different regions. Through this visualisation, readers can easily understand the geographical connections between historical places, as well as the military strategies that witnessed the struggle at that time (Aldila et al., 2019).

An infographic map mapping the distribution of struggle tetrarchs and monuments in Bantul can be used to clarify the relationship between various important locations in local history and events that occurred in the past. For example, the placement of a tetenger in Segoroyoso, which witnessed a battle in the Physical Revolution, can be analysed in its geographical context with other monuments in the area such as the Kretek monument. Understanding these spatial relationships helps readers understand how geographical locations influenced military strategies, troop movement routes, and the impact of events on local communities (Virgiawan et al., 2023).

Infographic maps not only serve to display spatial data, but also as an effective educational tool (Saptodewo,

2014). The use of interactive maps or visualisations with a clear display allows readers to not only know the location of the monument, but also explore the deeper historical narrative behind the event. By combining historical data with map visualisations, information can be presented more effectively to a wider audience, especially younger generations who are more accustomed to visual approaches. This further strengthens the role of geographic infographics as an educational medium that supports a deeper understanding of local history (Ruben et al., 2024).

Therefore, these infographics not only facilitate access to historical information, but also spark the curiosity of the general public through attractive visual displays (Susanto et al., 2024). In today's digital age, geographic infographics have great potential to reach a wider audience and emphasise the importance of local history publications that are often overlooked. Thus, the use of infographics can encourage a better understanding of historical events and increase appreciation of the historical places around us (Arigia et al., 2016; Fathur, 2023; Hidayat et al., 2018).

Distribution of Tetengers and Monuments in Bantul Regency

The distribution of Tetengers and Monuments in Bantul Regency reflects the heroic story of the Indonesian people's

struggle for independence. Each tetenger and monument not only serves as a reminder of historical events, but also as a symbol of unity between the community and the fighters (Susilo & Suryaningsih, 2015). In this discussion, we will explore key locations, including Segoroyoso, Bibis, and several other monuments that chronicle the nation's history (See Figure 1).

struggle contained therein, and increase historical awareness among the younger generation as an effort of cultural preservation and historical education (Arsana et al., 2023).

1. Segoroyoso Tetenger

After the proclamation of Indonesia's independence, the country still faced challenges from the Dutch. Battles took place in various locations, one of which was a historical place that was used as a headquarters and place in Segoroyoso, Pleret, Bantul. Segoroyoso is a village or kalurahan located about 20 Km, southeast of the city of Yogyakarta (Sanoesi, 1983).

Segoroyoso as the Wehrkreise III Command Headquarters during the war of independence was not a coincidence, but was based on the geographical location of this village and because Laskar Segoroyoso had been established. Laskar Segoroyoso was a base of fighters from the local community. Wakijan is known as the pioneer of Laskar Segoroyoso. The village not only served as a base, but also reflected the synergy between the community and the army during the struggle for independence. People were willing to sacrifice both their wealth and their lives for the sake of the nation. This proves that the army and the people are inseparable, forming a unity that supports each other. The presence of the Armed



Figure 1. Infographic Map of the Distribution of Tetenger and Monument in Bantul Regency

Through understanding the existence and meaning of these monuments, we can better appreciate the existing historical heritage, maintain the values of the

Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (ABRI) today is a manifestation of the principle “from the people, for the people” (Kuni, 27 Maret 2023).

As a mark of respect, the tether was completed in early 1983 and dedicated to the memory of the Wehrkreise III post under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Suharto, located at the house of Lurah Segoroyoso (Sanoesi, 1983).

2. Bibis Tetenger

To support the readiness for the General Offensive of 1 March 1949 and to facilitate coordination between the Command Headquarters and the terrain to the west, the Wehrkreise III Command Headquarters was moved to a more strategic location in the central region (Mukti et al., 2024). Bibis Village in Bangunjiwo Village, Bantul Regency, was chosen as the new location. On 29 February 1949, the Wehrkreise III Command Headquarters was moved from Segoroyoso to Bibis. The arrival of the troops led by Lieutenant Colonel Suharto was enthusiastically welcomed by the local community. The house of the head of Bibis hamlet was chosen as the command headquarters due to its strategic position for defence, while the troops were housed in the houses of residents who voluntarily accepted their presence (Anwar, 2014).

The traditional pyramid-shaped building in Kasihan sub-district, Bantul, is now known as Tetenger Bibis. It was here that Lieutenant Colonel Suharto gave the command for the General Offensive of 1 March 1949 (Sanoesi, 1983).

3. Ngoto Monument

Ngoto Monument, located in Jatikarang, Tamanan Village, Banguntapan Sub-district, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, was established by the Indonesian Air Force to commemorate the crash of a Dakota VT-CLA aircraft. The monument was built at the crash site on 29 July 1947 as a tribute to the fallen pioneers of Indonesian aviation. The monument, made of cement with a height of 3.5 metres, is adorned with a floating garuda statue at its peak, symbolising Indonesian aviation. On one side of the monument, the names of the victims of the incident are carved in gold letters engraved on alabaster stone, accompanied by prayers that their spirits will be accepted by God Almighty (Situs TNI AU, 2023).

The crash of the Dakota VT-CLA aircraft was caused by an attack by the Dutch Kitty Hawk hunter aircraft. The attack that occurred on 29 July 1947 resulted in the death of three pioneering figures of the Indonesian Air Force, namely Air Commodore Agustinus Adisutjipto, Air Commodore

Dr. Abdurachman Saleh, and Air Officer I Adisumarmo Wirjokusumo (Savitri, 2022). This tragic event became one of the symbols of great sacrifice in an effort to defend Indonesia's independence (Haryono, 1987).

The values of national struggle contained in this event include: International co-operation against colonialism, the self-sacrificing attitude of the sons of the nation for the establishment of Indonesian independence, the arbitrary actions of the Dutch in violation of international law.

4. Parangtritis Monument

The Parangtritis Monument is located in Parangtritis, Kretek District, Bantul Regency. On 19 December 1948, during the Second Dutch Aggression, the Dutch broke the treaty by attacking and occupying the capital of the Republic of Indonesia in Yogyakarta. However, this event did not make the Indonesian people surrender. Instead, the spirit of obedience to the leader succeeded in arousing unity between the military, youth, and the people in the struggle to defend independence (Anwar, 2014).

The Great Commander General Soedirman set an example in this regard, even though he was ill, he still led the guerrilla against the Dutch. During his guerrilla journey, General

Soedirman stopped at Parangtritis to set strategy and received a warm welcome from the people who had risen in spirit to repel the invaders. This monument was the changing point of General Sudirman's guide on his way to Gunungkidul (Tjokropranolo, 1992).

5. Mrisi Monument

Mrisi hamlet is part of Tirtonirmolo Village, Kasihan Sub-district, Bantul Regency, which played an important role during the Second Dutch Military Aggression. At that time, the Mrisi area became a strategic area for TNI guerrillas to lay landmines which succeeded in causing many casualties on the part of the Dutch army. In the battle against Dutch convoys, the residents of Mrisi received support from Laskar Tirtonirmolo, who were armed and mandated by Battalion Sardjono to intercept Dutch convoys and patrols. One of the tactics used was the installation of landmines, which proved effective in hitting targets and causing losses on the Dutch side. As a result of these frequent interceptions and mine attacks, the Dutch considered the area from Mrisi to Niten as a dangerous area for troops (Team Penulis Djogjakarta, 2014).

In recognition of the sacrifices of the people of Mrisi, the Mrisi Monument was built as a symbol of remembrance and gratitude for their

contribution to the struggle for independence.

6. Kretek Monument

The Kretek Monument was erected to commemorate the heroic battle between the Indonesian people and military in the face of Dutch aggression that pursued General Soedirman in Kretek. In this critical situation, the people together with the military forces showed extraordinary resilience, united in a strong determination to defend independence. The role of the Parangtritis Village Head was very important as the coordinator who maintained unity between the military, youth and the community, and generated a collective spirit reflected in the expression 'rame ing gawe, sepi ing pamrih', which shows the spirit of cooperation and sacrifice (Tjokropranolo, 1992).

Well-established co-operation, accompanied by mutual respect and carried out through deliberation for consensus (*golong gilig*), was the key in expelling Dutch troops from the Kretek area. The use of determination and piety to God Almighty provided a significant moral boost for the fighters. In this context, General Soedirman not only functioned as a military leader, but also as a source of inspiration for the people, igniting

their spirit of struggle in the face of colonial threats (Haryono, 1987).

7. Srimartani Piyungan Monument

Srimartani Piyungan Monument is located in Piyungan Village, Piyungan Sub-district, Bantul Regency. This location has a strategic position because it connects the city of Yogyakarta with Wonosari. During the struggle for independence, the area was used as a guerrilla base by the Indonesian National Army (TNI), equipped with facilities such as a public kitchen, armoury, and emergency hospital. In an effort to counter Dutch military outposts, the TNI implemented a defence strategy known as *Wehrkreise* (WK), which later developed into sub *Wehrkreise* (SWK). Piyungan was in the SWK 105 defence zone, with the command centre in Nglanggeran Village, Patuk Sub-district, under the command of Major Soedjono. Bayatan Village, one of the most important areas in Piyungan, became a refugee camp and also the TNI's largest headquarters in the region (Anwar, 2014).

The Srimartani Monument in Piyungan was erected to commemorate the struggle of the TNI and local people during the Dutch Military Aggression II. The monument aims to honour the fighters who made Piyungan a strategic guerrilla base, as well as a reminder for future

generations of the spirit of unity and sacrifice in defending Indonesian independence (Haryono, 1987).

8. Brimob Argomulyo Monument

The Brimob monument is located in Watu Hamlet, Argomulyo Village, Sedayu District, Bantul Regency. The Brimob monument was built to commemorate the struggle of the people of Sedayu and members of the Mobile Brigade (Brimob) who died fighting against Dutch troops in the post-independence period. After the General Strike of 1 March 1949, the Dutch conducted a sweeping operation in the Kemusuk area of Sedayu, which resulted in the deaths of 202 civilians and 68 Brimob members. In the subsequent resistance in Watu Hamlet, 102 civilians and 18 Brimob members were killed. As a tribute to the victims and in memory of this heroic event, a monument and several inscriptions were erected in the area (Jogja Super com, 2018).

The monument is also known as the Palagan Watu Monument, signifying the importance of the struggle in Watu Hamlet in defending Indonesia's independence. This monument has an important historical value as a reminder of the great sacrifice in the effort to defend Indonesia's independence.

The Struggle of the Physical Revolution 1947-1949 in Bantul Regency

1. Dutch Military Aggression II

The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Indonesia on 17 August 1945 did not necessarily end the conflicts and tensions within the country. Instead, it was the beginning of various threats from external forces, such as the Allies and the Netherlands, as well as from internal elements consisting of pro-Dutch groups and remnants of the Japanese army. These threats led to the first Dutch military aggression on 21 July 1947, known as Clach I. Although there was hope after the Renville Agreement was reached on 17 January 1948, the agreement did not reduce the Dutch intention to continue their aggression, which led to chaos and the emptying of areas controlled by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) (Munthohar, 2014; Seruni et al., 2021).

The situation worsened when the Dutch unilaterally declared that they were no longer bound by the Renville Agreement on 18 December 1948. With no time to inform the government in Yogyakarta, the Dutch launched Military Aggression II on 19 December 1948, with a direct attack on the capital of the Republic of Indonesia in Yogyakarta. On the morning of that day, bomb explosions began to be heard between the

Wonocatur - Maguwo area, Dutch fighter aircraft attacks began to pound the Maguwo area, which was then only guarded by the remnants of the TNI forces. Most of the troops had been sent to the western front to deal with the threat that existed in the region, leaving only a few companies that were not enough to deal with the large Dutch attack (Sanoesi, 1983).

In the face of this critical situation, the government convened an emergency session to determine strategic steps. Decisions included mandating Minister Syarifudin Prawiranegara to form the Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia, and deciding that the President, Vice President and other high-ranking officials should remain in Yogyakarta despite the risk of arrest by the Dutch. General Sudirman, despite being ill, immediately issued orders to organise effective resistance (Alit et al., 2021).

The Indonesian Armed Forces (APRI) emphasised the importance of guerrilla strategy, including the need to establish pockets of defence in strategic areas. General Sudirman emphasised the implementation of this strategy by establishing strong defensive positions and preparing troops to counterattack. This shows that even in a very difficult situation, efforts to defend independence

remained a top priority (Rizal, 2021; Subari & Makri, 2024).

After consolidating forces outside the city, Lieutenant Colonel Suharto and his staff established the first Command Headquarters in Segoroyoso, with plans to organise guerrilla resistance. The government's plan to bail out to Wonosari was initially considered as an option, but the Dutch caught wind of it and launched an attack on the area on 9 March 1949. In increasingly critical conditions, General Sudirman took the bold step of directly leading the resistance, despite his illness, affirming his commitment to fight colonialism (Suciati et al., 2024).

The importance of General Sudirman's leadership and fighting spirit in this period cannot be underestimated. He became a symbol of the people's struggle and a source of inspiration for all elements of society involved in the resistance against the Dutch. The collective spirit shown by the people and the TNI in the face of military aggression showed how strong the determination to defend independence and reject all forms of colonialism was. This resistance effort reflects how deep the bond between leaders and people is in the struggle for true independence (Simamora et al., 2024; Suntara & Hijran, 2021).

2. Bantul People's Struggle to Defend Independence

The Dutch military aggression against Yogyakarta on 19 December 1948 surprised both the military leaders of the Republic of Indonesia and the general public. The attack, which began with bombing and gunfire, was considered a war exercise by the Indonesian Armed Forces (APRI). However, the surprise attack caused heavy losses, with 389 soldiers killed and 2,718 residents killed, as well as 736 residents injured and 539 missing. People realised they were facing a real attack from the Dutch army after many refugees from the capital arrived in Bantul with news (Hidayat & Siswanta, 2022).

In this emergency situation, a military government in Bantul was immediately formed, led by the Regent of Bantul, KRT Tirtodiningrat. Various efforts were made, including the preparation of weapons, soup kitchens, and scorched earth actions to destroy infrastructure that could be utilised by the Dutch. On 23 December 1948, several important buildings, such as government buildings and a sugar factory, were burned in order to hinder the movement of Dutch troops. Bantul was divided into two military administrative regions, namely East Bantul and West Bantul, with each region consisting of several sub-

districts and coordinated by the Security Region Unit (SWK) (Pratiwi, 2019).

After the aggression, Dutch troops moved from the capital towards Bantul with a strategy of encircling from two directions. For the next six months, Bantul was under Dutch control, with the exception of Kapanewon Srandakan and Sanden. Despite this, APRI continued to launch guerrilla attacks, with the largest attack occurring in February 1949. The residents of Bibis, located in Bangunjiwo sub-village, Kapanewon Kasihan, Bantul regency, were active in the resistance, showing their solidarity and commitment to defending independence during the physical revolution of 1948-1949 (Sanoesi, 1983).

In 1949, Bibis hamlet was quite densely populated, with the majority of the population working as farmers. This area became a strategic place for resistance because it was located in the hills, making it easier to monitor enemy movements. The military unit led by Lieutenant Colonel Suharto was based in Bibis, with support from the community who provided housing for the fighters. Suharto's troops, along with other fighting elements such as Angkatan Perang Sabilillah (APS), built their headquarters in this village, utilising its geographical position to

carry out guerrilla tactics (Hidayah & Birsyada, 2022).

With guerrilla forces stationed in people's homes, the people of Bibis played an active role in defending independence. The success in resisting Dutch aggression was inseparable from the collaboration between the army and civil society. In this case, the community acted as the eyes and ears for the troops, providing the necessary information to maintain security. This reflects the importance of solidarity and cooperation in the struggle against the invaders, and demonstrates the resilience of the people of Bantul in defending Indonesia's independence (Alit et al., 2021; Anggraini et al., 2013; Purni, 2023).

3. Withdrawal of Dutch troops in Yogyakarta

The process of withdrawing Dutch troops from Yogyakarta and restoring the Indonesian government in the region was the result of a series of negotiations between the Republic of Indonesia, which was still running a guerrilla war, and the Dutch authorities (Hidayat & Siswanta, 2022). To facilitate the restoration of the government, President Soekarno mandated Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX as the leader of the preparations, which were then organised through the formation of the Preparatory Staff of the Capital Government with Colonel

Djatikoesoemo as the chief of staff (Yulianto, 1949).

This was done with great vigilance by Commander Wehrkreise III to avoid negative rumours about the TNI's movements. Especially in the midst of false accusations from the communists that TNI troops had joined the federal army. The misunderstanding between Commander Wehrkreise III and Sri Sultan regarding the refusal to sign the city handover minutes from the Dutch army was finally resolved through a private meeting (Munthohar, 2014).

The terms of the ceasefire included the cessation of military operations on both sides, the gradual withdrawal of Dutch troops, and the handover of security responsibilities to the TNI. The withdrawal of Dutch troops was strictly regulated, including a ban on patrols outside a designated radius and the establishment of safe transfer routes. The agreement also involved the supervision of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI) to ensure a smooth transition process. After several negotiations, an agreement on the method and schedule for the withdrawal of Dutch troops from Yogyakarta was finally reached (Yulianto, 1949).

The withdrawal was carried out according to a plan reported by the Commander of Wehrkreise III, which

included various locations and times. The process started from Wonosari on 24 June 1949 and ended in Medari on 30 June 1949. The withdrawal was conducted in an orderly manner, with Dutch troops leaving the locations according to a predetermined schedule, while TNI troops immediately took over the abandoned locations. Although several incidents, including mine explosions resulting in casualties, occurred during the process, in general, the withdrawal proceeded according to plan with supervision from UNCI (Pratiwi, 2019).

On 26 June 1949, at 06.00, Indonesian troops prepared to take over the town of Bantul after it had been abandoned by Dutch soldiers. At 08.00, the Dutch troops began to leave the city using lorries, escorted by two dragonfly aircraft. Then, at 08.30, after receiving a signal from UNCI, Indonesian troops entered the town of Bantul in an organised manner, and the process of clearing the surrounding area was carried out in an orderly manner (Seskoed, 1989).

Overall, the withdrawal of Dutch troops from Yogyakarta took place in three organised phases involving coordination between TNI and UNCI forces. In the first phase, the Dutch conducted patrols in military vehicles, while TNI troops prepared to keep the city safe. The second phase was

characterised by the movement of TNI troops to the west after obtaining permission from UNCI, as well as the ceremonial raising of the national flag affirming sovereignty. Although there were minor incidents, the third phase demonstrated efficiency in the takeover of the territory. The initially quiet atmosphere of the city turned lively, reflecting the community's support for the TNI. The withdrawal was overall smooth and positively received by the people, with the UNCI adding legitimacy to the process (Hidayat & Siswanta, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Infographics as a medium for historical publications play an important role in conveying complex information in an interesting and easy-to-understand way, especially in a geographical context. By incorporating visual elements such as maps, infographics enable a better understanding of the spatial linkages between historical locations and important events, such as those that occurred in Bantul Regency during the 1947-1949 Physical Revolution. In addition to enriching people's understanding of local history, infographics also attract the attention of younger generations who are more familiar with digital media. Therefore, infographics are a crucial educational tool to raise awareness and appreciation of historical heritage that is

often overlooked in today's information age.

The distribution of tethers and monuments in Bantul Regency reflects the dynamics of the Indonesian independence struggle, in which collaboration between the military and local communities played a central role. Strategic locations such as Segoroyoso and Bibis, associated with the Wehrkreise III Command under Lieutenant Colonel Suharto, as well as other monuments, record heroic events involving great sacrifice against the invaders.

The struggle that took place during the Dutch military aggression, particularly between December 1948 and June 1949, demonstrated the resilience and solidarity of the people of Bantul, as well as the importance of effective leadership and coordinated resistance strategies. The legacy of this struggle serves not only as a reminder of history, but also as a foundation in the building of the nation's character, providing valuable lessons on collective spirit and resilience in the face of historical challenges.

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