

Mestika Zed Work *Somewhere In The Jungle, Pemerintahan Darurat Republik Indonesia* and its Meaning for the History of PDRI and PDRI Figures in the History of the Nation

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Received 10 September 2023; Received in revised form 22 September 2023; Accepted 27 September 2023

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat dampak-dampak dari buku Mestika Zed *Somewhere In The Jungle, Pemerintahan Darurat Republik Indonesia* yang secara langsung atau tidak, memberikan andil besar terhadap pengakuan pemerintah Indonesia terhadap peran PDRI dalam sejarah bangsa Indonesia. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan 4 tahapan penelitian sejarah. Pertama yaitu *heuristik* yakni tahap pengumpulan berupa buku, artikel, dll. Kedua *kritik sumber* yaitu melakukan pengujian data dengan melakukan kritik internal dan eksternal terhadap keaslian data yang diperoleh. Ketiga *interpretasi* yaitu penafsiran data sehingga menjadi fakta bermakna. Tahap terakhir yaitu *penulisan sejarah* dalam bentuk *thesis*. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan setelah terbitnya Buku *Somewhere in the Jungle, Pemerintahan Darurat Republik Indonesia*, karya-karya mengenai PDRI yang lain semakin banyak ditulis, seperti karya Amrin Imran yang berjudul *PDRI dalam Perang Kemerdekaan*. Penetapan hari lahir PDRI sebagai HBN, salah satunya adalah berkat jasa sejarawan Mestika Zed. Pengusulan calon Pahlawan Nasional tokoh PDRI Syafruddin Prawiranegara juga Mestika Zed terlibat di dalamnya.

Kata kunci: PDRI, mestika zed, dampak, HBN, historiografi.

Abstract

This study aims to see the effects of the book Mestika Zed Somewhere in the Jungle, The Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia directly or not, give a big contribution to the recognition of the government of Indonesia on the role of the PDRI in the history of the Indonesian nation. This study was conducted using 4 stages of historical research. The first is the heuristic stage collection in the form of books, articles, etc. The second source of criticism is testing data by conducting internal and external criticism of the authenticity of the data obtained. The third interpretation is the interpretation of data so that it becomes a meaningful fact. The final stage is the writing of history in the form of a thesis. The results showed after the publication of the book Somewhere in the Jungle, The Emergency Government of the Republic Indonesia, the works of the PDRI more and more written, such as works Amrin Imran was PDRI dalam Perang Kemerdekaan. Pdiri birthday setting as HBN, one of them is thanks to the services of historian Mestika Zed. Proposal national hero candidate PDRI figure Syafruddin Prawiranegara also Mestika Zed involved in it.

Keywords: PDRI, mestika zed, effects, HBN, historiography.

INTRODUCTION

In 1997 Mestika Zed wrote the book *Somewhere in the Jungle: emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia, A Forgotten link* (hereinafter referred to as SIJ-PDRI). The book was awarded as

theBest Book of IKAPI/Ministry of Education and Culture in the Social Sciences in 1999. The book was written based on the research of relatively complete archives and libraries. It is also

supported by Field Research in West Sumatra (Jasmi, 2019).

Before the publication of the SIJ-PDRI book, The History of PDRI barely got space in the common memory of the Indonesian people. At the time of the Old Order and The New Order, the PDRI did not have a proper place in the writing of national history. Sukarno with the Old Order and Suharto with the New Order saw PDRI no relationship with PRRI (Asnan, 2019).

The lack of historical narrative space for PDRI during the old and new orders made the existence of PDRI almost forgotten. Almost no works or writings were made and published about PDRI. Evidence of the lack of PDRI in the writing of Indonesian history during the Old Order and New Order can be seen from when the Minangkabau history book was written and the temporal limitations of the book until 1950, the existence and activities of PDRI received only a relatively small portion of the discussion (Asnan, 2006).

In line with that, PDRI figures almost have no place in the nation's historical stage during the Old Order and New Order. In an atmosphere of lack of writing about the history of PDRI and appreciation of PDRI figures, Mestika Zed's book entitled SIJ-PDRI was published. Historiographically, Mestika Zed's contribution in writing the history of Indonesia in general and West Sumatra in particular can be said to be relatively

phenomenal, especially in the history of PDRI.

The publication of the SIJ-PDRI book had a significant impact on the nation's common memory. The book became the rationale for the establishment of the National Day of National Defense Day which is celebrated every December 19. History of State Defense Day commemoration sourced from the declaration of the emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PDRI) on December 19, 1948 by Sjafrudin Prawiranegara in Bukittinggi (Rulyani, 2016).

Not only that, after the publication of the SIJ-PDRI book, The Indonesian government also appreciated PDRI figures, such as Sjafrudin Prawiranegara by awarding him as a national hero on November 7, 2011, based on Presidential Decree No.113/TK/2011. Before the publication of the SIJ-PDRI book (both during the Old Order and during the New Order), the name of this figure Sjafrudin Prawiranegara and other PDRI figures were almost taboo to mention in the national history book even though Syafruddin had served as head of the Indonesian government. Book SIJ-PDRI, until now still the main reference in the study of the history of PDRI. This work is also a reference, when the government recognizes the PDRI as part of the Indonesian independence struggle.

There are two things behind this writing: first, until now there is no one work that tries to do a historiographical review of the effects or meaning of the work of Mestika Zed SIJ-PDRI for the history of the nation and its characters. The works tend to show the figure of Mestika Zed and PDRI. Some of the works that appear such as the work of Gusti Asnan, et al Mestika Zed Star generation of Indonesian historians 80s. There is almost no discussion that examines the influence or meaning of Mestika Zed SIJ-PDRI's work on State Defense day and recognition of PDRI figures. Second, the spirit of reform that makes the emergence of a critical attitude of scientists or historians, especially against the history of PDRI. Based on the above background, the author feels it is important to examine the effects of the "work of Mestika Zed SIJ-PDRI and its meaning for the history of PDRI and PDRI figures in the history of the nation".

The purpose of this study is to explain how the writing-writing PDRI history after the publication of the book SIJ-PDRI, describe historical events related to the PDRI conducted after the publication of the book SIJ-PDRI, describes the relationship between the publication of the book SIJ-PDRI with recognition of the figures of the PDRI and the State Defense day. To achieve the desired goal in accordance with the background, then the formulation of the problem to be

studied is how the writing-writing PDRI history after the publication of the book SIJ-PDRI? What are the historical events related to PDRI that were carried out after the publication of the SIJ-PDRI book? How far is the relationship between the publication of the SIJ-PDRI book and the recognition of PDRI figures and State Defense day?.

The benefits of this study are as a benchmark for the author's ability to research, analyze and reconstruct an event and present it in the form of scientific papers, as well as adding and enriching the repertoire of science related to Mestika Zed and PDRI as a separate science from history for both academic and non-academic circles.

METHODS

The steps taken by this writing are to follow the historical method, namely: first, collecting books or writings about PDRI that were published after the publication of the SIJ-PDRI book by Mestika Zed that are relevant to studies conducted through library studies.

Library studies were conducted in various places, namely the library of the Department of history of UNAND, the library of the Faculty of FIB UNAND, the library of UNAND, the library of the Department of History Education of UNP, the Reading Room of PKSBE UNP, and other places where sources relevant to this study are available such as books from the Indonesian Historical Society PDRI:

emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia, reviewed, Ismael Hassan's book entitled *The Last Days of PDRI*, Amrin Imran's book, Saleh A. Djamhari and J.R Chaniago's titled *PDRI in the war of independence etc.*

Second. Is the stage of criticism is the stage of selection and testing of data, both externally and internally. At this stage, the author criticizes the source so that the data obtained becomes relevant data. So that the existence of the data can be accounted for.

Third. Is the stage of analysis and interpretation of the works under study were elaborated and explained based on certain categories in accordance with the purpose of research without comparing sources in the context of right or wrong, then proceed with the interpretation (interpretation).

Fourth, present the findings into the form of research reports or historiography (historical writing).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Works about PDRI published after the publication of the book SIJ-PDRI

Since the publication of Mestika Zed's book about PDRI, the government began to make room for PDRI in writing the history of the nation. Therefore, the story of PDRI also began to be in demand by researchers and students to be the object of research in order to make their final project

(thesis) there are several books published. Among them, namely:

First, a book written by Ismael Hassan entitled *The Last Days of the PDRI*, a book consisting of 119 Pages published in 2002 and published by the PDRI 54th Anniversary Committee. The selection of topics used by Ismael Hassan, perhaps considering the story of the PDRI has been in detail produced by Mestika Zed, but most of the books that exist, end only on the discussion of the return of all Republican leaders to Jakarta including guerrilla war leaders. Ismael Hassan wants to show what makes his work different from other books about PDRI (Hassan, 2002).

Second, the book written by Amrin Imran, Saleh A. Djamhari and J.R Chaniago entitled *PDRI in the war of Independence*, a book consisting of 334 pages published in 2003 and published by Nusantara. intentionally or not, this work did not participate in describing how the PDRI in Kototinggi led by West Sumatra resident Mr. St. Mohammad Rasjid. As explained in the book Mestika Zed, in the Kototinggi area experienced two tragic events that befell the PDRI group and the local community, which stelah analyzed again it was a negligence or negligence of the civilian and military in maintaining security (Imran, 2003).

Third, a book written by Zusneli Zubir entitled *Andil Masyarakat Bidar Alam, South Solok during the PDRI 1949*, a

book consisting of 71 pages published in 2007 and published by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Padang historical and Traditional Values Preservation Center. The selection of topics used by Zusneli Zubir, perhaps considering the story of PDRI has been in detail produced by Mestika Zed where in his book SIJ-PDRI on page 125 as many as 5 pages, Mestika Zed explains quite a lot of the contribution or role of the Bidar Alam community against PDRI fighters (Zubir, 2007).

Fourth, a book written by Saiful SP entitled *Luhak Lima Puluh Kota the basis of Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia*, a book published in 2009 and published by the Department of Culture and Tourism of fifty cities. Saiful's work briefly describes the second Dutch military aggression and the process of forming the PDRI. The study used by Saiful to produce this book is a literature review on the works of PDRI that already exist before. This can be seen from the description of the same event with several existing works and also footnotes that Saiful included in his book one of the books that became a reference or footnote of saiful's work is the work of Mestika Zed SIJ-PDRI (SP, 2009).

Fifth, a book written by Fajar Rillah Vesky entitled *Tambuak: about PDRI & Situjuh events*, a book consisting of 116 pages published in 2010 and published by Yayasan Citra Budaya Indonesia and Luhak

Limopuluah Press. According to Fajar in his book that Tambiluak cannot be called a traitor behind this Situjuh event, while according to Mestika Zed in the Singgalang daily newspaper on January 15, 1996, he said that Tambiluak was not a traitor. Mestika Zed confirmed that there is no strong evidence that Tambiluak is a traitor behind the Situjuh events (Rillah, 2008).

Sixth, a book written by Feni Efendi entitled *traces of the forgotten*, a book consisting of 327 pages published in 2019 and published by JBS. The book written by Feni is a national best seller. In fact, the leading historian Mestika Zed, when giving an appreciative introduction to this book said; "Although I have written an episode of PDRI history, which is more or less the same as what was written by Sdr Feni Efendi, from the beginning I realized that my book was still lacking a lot. Especially the reconstruction of micro-local history that the authors of this book are trying to dig up again" (Efendi, 2019).

Seventh, a book written by Akmal Nasery Basral entitled *Presiden Prawiranegara*, a book consisting of 225 pages published in 2011 and published by Mizan. Akmal in his book presents a historical novel about the struggle of Syafruddin Prawiranegara as president of PDRI. Footnotes included Akmal in his book one of the books that became a reference or footnote of Akmal's work is the work of Mestika Zed SIJ-PDRI (Nasery, 2022).

Not only that, writing about PDRI history is influenced by SIJ-PDRI books and Mestika Zed in the form of books. Many are also in demand by researchers and students to be the object of research in order to make the final project (thesis) and papers.

Historical Events Related to PDRI After The Publication of the Book SIJ-PDRI

According to Uyung Sulaksana, an expert in the field of Management, an event is an event organized to communicate a certain message to an audience or target. So it can be concluded that the definition and understanding of historical events is a program or event that will be carried out in a planned manner for a specific purpose related to history or historical events. In this case the events in question are events related to the book Mestika Zed SIJ-PDRI or related to Mestika Zed especially after the publication of the book SIJ-PDRI. There are several historical events that occurred after the publication of the book include:

a. South Solok commemorates National Defense Day at PDRI Bidar Alam Monument

Monday, December 19, 2012 coincided with the commemoration of National Defense Day (HBN). The entire Indonesian nation commemorates HBN, as well as the people in South Solok Regency. The State Defense Day commemoration this time in South Solok is centered in Nagari Bidar

Alam, the hBN commemoration this time is also held a trail running event. The 2012 hbn commemoration was special and filled with happiness. Imagine, the effort bore fruit, finally PDRI leader Sjafruddin Prawiranegara was awarded the title of Hero of the honorary title was given by the Indonesian government to the heirs at the State Palace on November 8, 2011 then ("Solok Selatan Peringati Hari Bela Negara Di Tugu PDRI Bidar Alam," 2012).

The proposal could not be separated from the recommendations of the National seminar on emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia in South Solok Regency when the Regent of Solsel was Syafrizal J. This Seminar speakers are Mestika Zed, Anhar Gonggong and pdri historical actors Ismael Hassan. One of the discussions in this seminar is the leader of the emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PDRI) Syafruddin Prawiranegara will be proposed to be a national hero.

b. National Defense Day Celebration Ceremony at Koto Tinggi

The commemoration of Bela Negara day which falls on December 19, 2012, commemorated the 6th at the Pauh Data Koto Tinggi football field, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, acting as Inspector of the Kabadiklat ceremony of the Ministry of Defense Major General Suwarno. Also present were Director General of Kesbangpol Major General of the Indonesian Armed Forces Tanri Bali Lamo,

director of State Defense First Admiral Ken Chaidiman, expert staff of the Ministry of Home Affairs Dr. Suhatmansyah, Vice Governor of West Sumatra Muslim Kasim, Regent Alis Marajo, Deputy Asyirwan Yunus, Chairman of the DPRD Darman Sahladi and a number of officials in West Sumatra.

On the occasion, a land grant was also handed over to the government by ninik mamak, the owner of the 12 Ha land for the construction of the Bela Negara Monument and other facilities in Koto Tinggi. Group Kaban Training Ministry of Defense, Director General of Kesbangpol Ministry of Home Affairs, Director General of State Defense Ministry, Deputy Governor Muslim Kasim, Regent, Ninik Mamak participate in laying the first stone construction of the State defense monument in Koto Tinggi. The construction of the PDRI monument cannot be separated from one of the influences of Mestika Zed who fought in the construction of the museum on 13 to 14 November 2012 a PDRI national Seminar entitled "With the construction of the PDRI monument we increase the spirit of defending the country for the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia", which was held at the Pangeran Beach Hotel, the idea of a seminar on the importance of monument construction as well as the PDRI museum in Koto Tinggi was sparked by the keynote speaker Mestika Zed.

c. National Historical Tour 5

Historical tour is a trip to historical sites that contains adhesive knots to Indonesia as well as a means to instill the values of struggle and unity to strengthen the integration of the nation. LASENAS V this year held in West Sumatra. History tour activity with the theme "the role of the people of Central Sumatra in saving the Republic of Indonesia: PDRI a link in the history of the Republic of Indonesia" (Amurwarni, 2007).

This activity was held in West Sumatra to visit historical places followed by approximately 200 participants consisting of officials in the Mone and Depbudpar. representative of the Tra historical and value Preservation Hall.disional (BPSNT) throughout Indonesia. related agencies, as well as students (Public High School) and the best history teacher. Students and history teachers will be selected by BPSNT through regional history tours. In LASENAS to V year 2007 located in 7 cities in West Sumatra including Bukittinggi, South Solok, Tanah Datar, Lima Puluh koto, Sawah Lunto, Padang City, Padang Panjang.

d. Seminar on PDRI

Seminar is defined as a meeting or trial to discuss an issue under the leadership of experts. Experts in question such as lecturers, professors, experts, researchers, and the like. The purpose of the seminar is to discuss and exchange ideas about a scientific problem.

Brainstorming can be done by question-and-answer interaction between speakers and seminar participants.

Until today, one of the important books that became a reference talk PDRI is the work of Mestika Zed, SIJ-PDRI. The scientific creative achievement of Mestika Zed received the IKAPI main Book Award (Republika, February 29, 2000). Before this book was published, various discussions, seminars, books have also talked about PDRI, it's just that a comprehensive picture of PDRI (until now) is undoubtedly the book by Mestika Zed. One that can be the emphasis of the discussion about PDRI post Mestika Zed book is about the relationship of past events (PDRI) with the present. various seminars on PDRI conducted include (Nopriyasman, 2021).

First, the Seminar on the role of international diplomacy strategy PDRI 1948-1949 in maintaining the existence of Indonesia in the International World. Conducted on July 13, 2006 Fadli Zon became a committee and moderator of the PDRI seminar in 2006. In the seminar, there are soedarpo, Rosihan Anwar, Jusuf Ronodipuro, Islam Salim, Oetario, Des Alwi, and also historians who specifically research PDRI Mestika Zed.

Second, the Seminar reviewed the PDRI in the history of Indonesia. Implemented on July 26, 2006. Andalas University, West Sumatra held a national seminar entitled "Revisiting PDRI in

Indonesian history". The Seminar was attended by historians, constitutional law experts such as Taufik Abdullah, Asvi Warman Adam, Mestika Zed, Gusti Asnan, Ichlasul Amal, and Jimly Asshiddiqie. State Secretary Yusril Ihza Mahendra was the keynote speaker at the seminar. In addition to Farid Prawiranegara, son of Mr.Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, also a speaker (Nopriyasman, 2014)

Third, the Seminar on "Mobile" Government in the PDRI Era 1948/1949 and people's participation in the struggle for independence". On February 10-11, 2009, a seminar was held with the theme "Government "Mobile" in the era of PDRI 1948/1949 and people's participation in the struggle for independence". This national Seminar was organized by the South Solok Regency government, Padang Aro, in the Hall of the South Solok Regent's Office, West Sumatra (West Sumatra). The speakers of this Seminar were Mestika Zed, Anhar Gonggong and PDRI historical actor Ismael Hassan. One of the discussions in this seminar is the leader of the emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PDRI) Syafruddin Prawiranegara will be proposed to be a national hero, because he is considered worthy of his services to defend the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) from Dutch colonization.

Fourth, Gayo National Seminar in the trajectory of National History The Role Of "Radio Rimba Raya" in the struggle for

independence of the Republic of Indonesia PDRI Era (1948-1949). Seminar Nasional themed, "Gayo dalam Pentas Sejarah Nasional "held in the framework of" Gayo Art Traditional Expo 2010 held in Central Aceh district", Tanggungan on March 27-30, 2010. The National Seminar this time presents speakers such as: Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia as Keynote Speaker, Director General of Kesbangpol Depdagri Mr. Tanribali Lamo, Prof. DR. Mestika Zed (professor of Unand Padang), Prof. DR. Aliyasa Abu Bakar (professor of UIN Arraniry postgraduate Program), Prof. DR. Ridwan Lubis, MA (professor of UIN Jakarta), DR. Muchlis Paeni (Chief Historian Of Indonesia), Prof. DR. M. Dien, A Majid (professor of UIN Jakarta), Ketut Wiradyana (head of the research team of Medan Archeology Center) and several other speakers.

Fifth, the National Seminar proposed Mr. H Sutan Mohammad Rasjid as a national hero. The Seminar was held in the city of Padang, West Sumatra on Saturday, May 4, 2013. Present as speakers were historians Prof Dr Taufik Abdullah, Prof Dr Mestika Zed, and Prof Dr Gusti Asnan. Also present was the founder of the Maarif Institute, Ahmad Syafii Maarif, with a paper entitled PDRI, Sumpur Kudus, and Sutan Mohammad Rasjid. Sixth, the Seminar themed with the construction of the PDRI monument we increase the spirit of defending the

country for the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. PDRI National Seminar with the theme "with the construction of the PDRI monument, we increase the spirit of defending the country for the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia". The Seminar was held offline at Pangeran Beach Hotel which was held on 13 to 14 November 2012. The speaker of this Seminar was Prof. Dr. Mestika Zed, and the son of Syafruddin Prawiranegara Chalid Prawiranegara. In this seminar, we discussed about the importance of National Defense day.

Seventh, The National Seminar Themed Reflection On The History Of The Struggle Of The Nation, Building The Identity Of Indonesian Youth Students With Character. PDRI National Seminar with the theme "reflection on the history of the nation's struggle, building the identity of Indonesian Youth Students with Character". The Seminar was held before HBN 2017 on Sunday, December 17, 2017. The speakers of this Seminar were Vice Chairman of DPR RI Fadli Zon, historian Mestika Zed, and chairman of DHD 45 West Sumatera Zulwardi. Eighth, the seminar themed PDRI: defending the sustainability of the Republic of Indonesia from the wilds of the Sumatran forest. PDRI national Seminar with the theme "PDRI: defending the sustainability of the Republic of Indonesia from the wilds of the Sumatran forest". The Seminar was held during the momentum of HBN 2017

held offline at the UNP Auditorium which was held on Thursday, December 20, 2017. The speaker of this Seminar was Prof. Dr. Mestika Zed, Prof. Dr. Gusti Adnan, Ikmal Gopi (Sutrada Documentary film "Radio Rimba"), and the author of the book President Prawiranegara Akmal Nasery Basral. The event, which took place in the UNP Auditorium, was attended by 2,000 attendees.

e. Tracing Back PDRI

Tracing back means to walk or trace back the road that has been traversed by someone, troops and so on to remember the journey during the war or past history so the tradition of Trail is interpreted as a hereditary custom to travel by someone, a group for the sake of remembering past history. This commemorated Trail activity is evidence that the next generation can appreciate the services of heroes and hope that this tradition can continue to develop and be preserved.

The tradition of the tracing back was held by the National Command (KONAS), student Regiment (MENWA) Indonesia which was held at the national level to commemorate the State Defense Day which fell on 16 to 19 December 2017. The basic idea of this trail activity is to enliven the State Defense Day on December 19, 2017, increase the patriotism of love of the Fatherland among the younger generation, as well as training leadership, noble character, appreciation and respect for the services of heroes who have died

on the battlefield, in order to better interpret the meaning of true independence.

The route that will be taken on foot from Bukittinggi to Tugu Bela Negara is 65.9 kilometers long. This trail will be followed by a thousand menwa representatives from 33 provinces, representatives of Indonesian menwa alumni, and representatives of community and youth organizations (OKP) in West Sumatra. This trail takes the route of PDRI struggle in Bukittinggi City, Agam Regency, Payakumbuh City, and in fifty cities. This trail begins with a seminar with keynote speakers by Vice Chairman of the House of Representatives Fadli Zon and Minister of Youth and Sports Imam Nahrawi. the speakers were the governor of West Sumatra Irwan Prayitno, historian Mestika Zed, Pangdam I/Bukit Barisan, Dankonas Menwa Indonesia and two historical actors.



Picture 1. PDRI tracing back route in 2017

The tradition of the Trail is held to commemorate the history of the PDRI and the heroes involved in it not only once, but every year the government in West

Sumatra commemorates the history of the PDRI which is a great history in the country of Indonesia which became the savior of Indonesian independence. moreover, after the collapse of the Old Order regime and The New Order and the peak after the publication of the book Mestika Zed SIJ-PDRI (Afrizal, 2017).

f. Construction of PDRI Museum in Koto Tinggi

Museums are institutions that are torn down for the general public. The Museum serves to collect, maintain/care for and present and preserve the cultural heritage of the community for the purpose of study, research, and fun or entertainment. Meanwhile, according to Caleb Setiawan, the museum is a building to place a collection of objects to be researched, studied and enjoyed.

The idea of the need for a State defense Monument/PDRI Museum is quite simple; reminding the public or today's generation, without PDRI perhaps the Republican episode would have ended in 1948. And hopefully able to revive the spirit of patriotism of the community. In December 2010, Purnomo Yusgiantoro, who was the Minister of Defense at that time, came up with the idea to build the Bela Negara monument as a form of remembering the services of the PDRI for the existence of the Republic (Uci Yusri Novita, 2020).

In 2010, Muslim Kasim came to Koto Tinggi. A meeting was held at the

Kampung Tinggi mosque, so that it became an opportunity for the community to convey unek-unek, including disagree with the policies that have been set. "We reveal the involvement of the community, no less than 1500 packs of rice donated by the community. 750 days, 750 nights. Not yet material, not yet lives, continue to tribute like a tax. It was for 7 months, what paid off 3 days of events in Halaban". As a result, Muslim Kasim, who is the chairman of the PDRI Monas Development Committee in West Sumatra, reviewed the provisions regarding the Halaban of the monas construction site. Not long after, about 1 month, several community leaders were told to face the official House by Alis Marajo. Alis, he said, supports Koto Tinggi, because he knows the history. Then he looked for a gap. The investigation; the community is encouraged to make a letter, addressed to President Yudhoyono, Chairman of the DPR, Danlanud, DHD '45 administrators, and all elements involved. "Then a seminar was held in Jakarta to review the history of PDRI. Participants Adityawarman Taha, Jasri Marin, Gamawan Fauzi, Amir Sarifuddin, Mestika Zed, Algamar, and others". In the seminar, strengthening Koto Tinggi deserved to be the location of the PDRI Monas establishment. But the decree stipulates not the seminar person, but the governor based on the results of the seminar (Yose Hendra, 2019).

Mestika Zed the Figure Behind Syafruddin Prawiranegara Becomes a National Hero

After the publication of the book SIJ-PDRI many ideas, and also anxiety Mestika Zed absorbed by the government at that time. Among his anxieties was about the dwindling number of writers and authors in West Sumatra. In fact, since the first West Sumatra (Minangkabau) is known as a warehouse of writers, authors and writers leading Indonesia. He is also restless with the low appreciation and appreciation of people who are meritorious and have participated in the name of West Sumatra or Minangkabau.

Mestika Zed's thoughts and anxiety, then answered by the local government with two activities. First, it provides assistance for writers and authors to publish their works. This policy but quite welcomed by the writers, authors and writers as a form of appreciation of the local government for their works. The local government forms a committee or committee chaired by Prof. Mestika Zed itself with members, among others, Prof. Dr. Yaswirman (UNAND) and senior journalist and writer Hasril Chaniago (Asnan, 2019).

As for the aspirations of Mestika Zed about a reasonable award for national figures, especially those from West Sumatra, shown by The Local Government by providing support for the proposal of a national hero candidate. One of them is

Mr. Syafruddin Prawiranegara and Prof. Mestika Zed is also intensively involved in the process. Finally, Syafruddin Prawiranegara figure origin/bloody Minangkabau was designated as a national hero on November 7, 2011, based on Presidential Decree No.113/TK/2011.

Mestika Zed the Historian Behind the Emergence of National Defense Day

The most important services and legacy of the historian Prof. Dr. Mestika Zed for the Republic of Indonesia and the province of West Sumatra in particular is the establishment of December 19 as the State Defense Day. HBN is Indonesia's historic day to commemorate the declaration of Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PDRI) by Mr. Syafruddin Prawiranegara in Halaban, West Sumatra, on December 19, 1948, HBN as a national holiday set by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono with Presidential Decree No. 28 of 2006 on December 18, 2006.

After publishing a complete book entitled Somewhere in the Jungle: emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia, A Forgotten link in history. The book is a master piece by historian Prof. Dr. Must Be Zed, M.A. published 1997. Mestika Zed is the first historian to reveal the history of PDRI in a complete and comprehensive, written in a very interesting way, until now the book is still the main book in discussing the existence

of PDRI centered in Minangkabau (Nopriyasman, 2021).

Thanks to the book, the opportunity has been reopened to fight for the PDRI event to have a proper place in Indonesian national history. It is no longer viewed simply as a local historical event that took place in an area. The Momentum arrived in early 2006, when Gamawan Fauzi served as governor of West Sumatra. At that time, Bukittinggi City, the first place to trigger the PDRI, was chosen by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Malaysian Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi as the venue for the Indonesia-Malaysia bilateral meeting.

Welcoming the visit, Gamawan Fauzi as the governor of West Sumatra at that time invited community leaders to accommodate suggestions and suggestions that need to be submitted directly to the President. Present among others Lkaam management led by H.K.R. Dt. P. Simulie, Bundo Kanduang led by Hj. Rangkayo Nur Ainas Abizar, Yayasan Peduli Perjuangan PDRI led by Thamrin Manan, S.H., as well as the board of PWI, the chief editor and senior journalists of West Sumatra. All mass organizations and community groups were proposed to be able to have an audience with President Yudhoyono. Coincidentally, all agreed that one of the things that would be conveyed was to propose directly to the president in order to establish the position of the PDRI in the history of the Republic of Indonesia.

At the request of the governor and the support of Vice Chairman of DPD Ri Mr. Irman Gusman delivered through the Cabinet Secretary Lt. Sudi Silalahi, President yby agreed to accept the audience of three delegates of the people of West Sumatra on January 12, 2006. The first delegation consisted of the leaders of LKAAM, MUI, and Bundo Kanduang. The second delegation consisted of the Pdri Foundation and DHD Force 45 West Sumatera. While the third delegation is 12 PWI administrators, editor-in-chief, and senior journalists. In receiving the three delegates at the Bung Hatta Bukittinggi State Palace, President yby asked Vice Chairman of DPD Irman Gusman and I as the governor to accompany him (Asnan, 2019).

As in the previous "diskenario", in addition to conveying various aspirations and hopes to the heads of State, the spokespersons of the three delegations always inserted a request for the president to determine the position of the PDRI in the history of the Indonesian independence struggle and the PDRI's birthday should be commemorated nationally. Responding positively to the proposal, after receiving the third delegation (PWI, pemred and senior journalists) who also proposed the same thing, the president immediately ordered presidential spokesman Andi Malaranggeng to immediately contact the Minister of State Secretary Yusril Ihwa Mahendra to

appear before the president after Pak SBY returned to Jakarta, the president also asked Andi to record the points to be submitted to the Minister of State. That is to ask the opinions of senior historians and organize a national seminar on PDRI at three leading Indonesian universities: Gajah Mada University Yogyakarta, University of Indonesia, and Andalas University Padang.

As we later found out, Minister of State for State Affairs Yusril Ihza also carried out the presidential order. Invited senior historians, and organized seminars on PDRI in the three universities mentioned. Long story short, at the Nusantara Day commemoration held in Padang on December 14, 2006, the president called Gamawan Fauzi and informed him that he had signed Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 28 which establishes the pdri declaration day on December 19, 1948 as the State Defense day as a national holiday instead of a holiday. The first HBN commemoration was centered in Bukittinggi on 19 December 2006 with the inspector of ceremonies of the Minister of Defense Purnomo Yusgiantoro (Asnan, 2019).

The determination of PDRI's birthday as HBN, one of which is thanks to the services and work of historian Prof. Must Be Zed. Because his book, Somewhere in the Jungle: PDRI, the forgotten link of history, became the main reference in a

series of PDRI national seminars, and finally became the basis for the President's consideration to set the date of the PDRI declaration of December 19, 1948 as State Defense Day.

CONCLUSION

After the publication of the SIJ-PDRI book, works about other PDRI were also increasingly written both in their entirety such as Amrin Imran's work entitled PDRI in the war of independence, and written that were still Regional such as Saiful's essay entitled Luhak Lima Puluh Koto, the basis of the emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Not only that, writing about PDRI began to be in demand by researchers and students to be the object of research in order to make the final project (thesis/thesis). After the publication of the very extraordinary Mestika Zed book entitled SIJ-PDRI, several historical events appeared after the publication of the book, including the commemoration of Bela Negara day at the PDRI Monument in Bidar Alam, the celebration of Bela Negara day in Koto Tinggi, Fifty Cities, National History Tours to 5, seminars on PDRI, Trail traditions, and the construction of the PDRI Museum in Koto Tinggi. Not only that, Mestika Zed provides support for the proposal of a national hero candidate. One of them is Mr. Syafruddin Prawiranegara and Prof. Mestika Zed is also intensively involved in the process. Finally, Mr. Syafruddin

Prawiranegara who is a figure of Origin/bloody Minangkabau was designated as a national hero on November 7, 2011. The most important services and legacy of the historian Prof. Dr. Mestika Zed for the Republic of Indonesia and West Sumatra province in particular is the determination of the PDRI's birthday as HBN, one of which is thanks to the services and work of historian Prof. Must Be Zed. Because his book, Somewhere in the Jungle: PDRI, the forgotten link of history, became the main reference in a series of PDRI national seminars, and finally became the basis for the President's consideration to set the date of the PDRI declaration of December 19, 1948 as State Defense Day.

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