



Soedjatmoko's Thoughts on Indonesian National Development

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Abstract. This article examines the thoughts of Soedjatmoko, an influential Indonesian intellectual, on national development. Soedjatmoko's thinking has significantly shaped development discourse in Indonesia, especially in the early years of independence. This article aims to analyze Soedjatmoko's perspective on national development, examine the methods he proposed and identify research gaps in his work. By understanding Soedjatmoko's thinking, we can gain insight into the historical context of development thinking in Indonesia and its relevance to contemporary debates. This article's research is based on a comprehensive review and analysis of Soedjatmoko's writings, speeches, and interviews. Although Soedjatmoko's contribution to the national development discourse in Indonesia has been well recognized, there are still research gaps that need to be investigated further. First, more research is needed to explore the practical implications and effectiveness of the proposed methods in achieving sustainable development outcomes. Apart from that, it is necessary to study the influence of Soedjatmoko's ideas on subsequent development policies and practices in Indonesia. Furthermore, a comparative analysis of Soedjatmoko's thinking with other development theorists and practitioners will provide a broader understanding of his contribution in the global context.

Keywords: Soedjatmoko, National, Development, Ideas.

1 Introduction

National development has become fundamental in the journey of the Indonesian people who have led Indonesia since after independence until now. A series of national development processes are carried out continuously by all of society to achieve national goals. What needs to be understood together is how to realize national development in a direction that continues to improve and be progressive in various aspects of life [1]. This development phenomenon is a need for every nation so that it continues from time to time, even though each time has different priorities in each era, this is influenced by the situation and social conditions in the field. However, contributing to national development is the responsibility of all levels of Indonesian society. It is hoped that the existence of this research can bring national progress by preserving Soedjatmoko's ideas [2].

After independence, during the Old Order, political elites and leaders adhered to sociopolitical views that were ideological and political in nature. Contrary to practical considerations, such as the low priority of handling community problems. According to another perspective, the leaders of the Old Order prioritized political progress over industrialization and economic development, and treated it as a non-political factor. The establishment of an executive-driven political regime coincided with the transition from the Old regime to the New Order. Old Order Era. This was done to counter various developing pressures, including the crisis caused by the G30S/PKI epidemic which weakened the government system and a 600%+ economic disaster. . [1] .

To overcome the above, the political structure was changed to place greater emphasis on political stability and economic development in areas where these two things are interrelated. The idea of national development in the form of programs to achieve national development was born as a result of the concentration of economic and socio-political development during the New Order era. Since 1968, this program has been implemented in a five-year development phase (PELITA). After 12 years of implementation, the PELITA initiative is starting to bear fruit. The revolution that occurred was a change in the social and economic fields. The concepts that then developed gave rise to socio-political and economic views at that time. [1], [3]

Soedjatmoko is a person who has social and political thoughts. Soedjatmoko, also known as Koko as Soedjatmoko, was an intellectual with bold ideas for the country's future. His full name is Soedjatmoko Mangoeandiningrat. Soedjatmoko's way of thinking started from an occasional family succeeded in fostering an environment of openness and literacy in history education. Soedjatmoko's interest in history and politics began to emerge when he was in elementary school after becoming acquainted with the ideas of Western Greek thinkers. Soedjatmoko, who at that time served as Indonesian Ambassador to the United States until he was appointed Chancellor of PBB University, participated in Soedjatmoko's journey in generating ideas for Indonesia when the New Order era began.

research related to national development was carried out by Mahadiansar Terakit entitled Paradigm for the Development of National Development Models in Indonesia. In the article it is written that national development is one of the efforts aimed at realizing the message of the opening of the 1945 Constitution. The focus of this research is alternative forms related to the paradigm of regional development models as a form of contribution to national development [8]. The second research was conducted by Prasetyawati with the title Gender Perspectives in Indonesian National Development. In his research, he discusses the goals of sustainable development as stated in Presidential Decree no. 59 of 2017. Apart from that, the aim is to harmonize gender as a national development which is a human or fundamental right which will have an impact on preventing discriminatory behavior [9].

The importance of improving the quality of human resources through the use of initial concepts that remain relevant from generation to generation. Based on this fact, researchers are curious to find out more about Soedjatmoko's thoughts about national development, including the main ideas, functions of the state and society, as well as the relationship between economic and social development, to serve as a guide or reference

in the development of the country. This study was carried out to improve Indonesia's development, which is a real manifestation of national growth.

2 Discussion

2.1 Soedjatmoko's Thoughts on the Concept of National Development



Fig 1 . Image of Soedjatmoko

Source: https://s.yimg.com/fz/api/res/1.2/6173.88HSnAdZKM0V0Jbmw--~C/YXBwaWQ9c3JjaGRkO2ZpPWZpdDtpTEZMDtxPTgwO3c9MTAz/https://s.yimg.com/zb/imgv1/3a10239f-c567-301f-85a2-b8c4df2c448f/t_500x300

To overcome current challenges and prepare for the future, national development is carried out comprehensively. As a result of Soedjatmoko's conception of national development, Widjojo Nitisastro, who at that time served as Head of the National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), consulted with Soedjatmoko as an expert in the field of social culture. Since Soedjatmoko published an article entitled "Economic Development as a Cultural Problem" during the Old Order, fundamental ideas about national development have been present. economic development. Along with implementing economic development, Soedjatmoko believes that maintaining community culture is very important to achieve economic development. This perspective shows the importance of cultural and human dimensions for people's happiness and freedom. [1].

Soedjatmoko broadened the scope of his ideas about development by linking it to technology, culture and freedom other than freedom. This perspective acknowledges that placing greater emphasis on industrialization could give rise to additional problems, particularly regarding unemployment and its impact on education. Soedjatmoko explained that the development strategy is centered on development, employment opportunities and social justice, local efforts, and self-fulfillment to overcome the above problems. "Development and Independence" which emphasizes that the ability to develop oneself in society is a criterion for realizing freedom and justice in the future, contains the peak of Soedjatmoko's thoughts on development. Soedjatmoko explained that the skills needed are understanding information well, being able to develop creativity and self-confidence, and having self-esteem based on strong faith. According to

Soedjatmoko, the abilities needed include the ability to understand good information, creative abilities and self-confidence, as well as having self-esteem that is rooted in firm religious beliefs. [1] [4]

Soedjatmoko's fresh ideas regarding development began to emerge in the 1980s. Soedjatmoko characterizes development as a mechanical procedure carried out little by little to achieve certain goals. In this case, development is seen as something to be learned and not something to be done. According to Soedjatmoko, mastery of science and technology is a prerequisite for being able to compete on a global scale. This is a look ahead as we prepare for the future. Preparation or anticipation can be done by increasing national awareness, practical application, and social cohesion at all levels. [1]

According to Soedjatmoko's conclusion, national development is a process of building a better country with continuous efforts to achieve economic and social stability to promote happiness, justice and freedom. Of course the state and society must contribute directly to this. To improve social welfare, the state plays a role in its growth as a decision maker and regulator of economic and political stability. Public welfare is the state's responsibility and mission, including social welfare and general welfare. Management of Indonesia's natural resources and production sector plays a role in ensuring the realization of community welfare and supporting national growth. This prevents paralysis due to development carried out by foreign parties and industrialization of rural development. The role and application of technology in the industrialization process is very important to build a better structure and economy. Apart from that, the process that occurs in national development in Indonesia also minimizes acts of discrimination, one of which is gender equality in Indonesia [9].

Support from a society that is technologically literate and aware of common interests is needed to support state participation in this topic. In the context of buildings, not only physical development is carried out, but also physical development, such as increasing knowledge and skills and developing foresight abilities. In rural communities whose socio-economic conditions are still not ideal for absorbing a program, it is the empowerment of village communities that determines the success of the country, because in essence the village communities themselves are aware of the needs of their villages. The continuity of culture in society is the basis for achieving economic progress; a simpler explanation is the coexistence of economic and social interactions. This perspective shows the importance of cultural and human dimensions for people's happiness and freedom. Poespowardojo believes that human development is also related to the economic process, where humans act as subjects of development as well as development goals. Consequently, human development is built through structural development.

2.2 How Soedjatmoko's Ideas Relate to the Concept of National Development

Considering the current progress, the application of the Soedjatmoko concept raises several difficulties. Soedjatmoko emphasized that the opening of national insight provides a summary of the development process which requires a process of social transformation; this is a sign of readiness to adopt a new culture, such as the incorporation of technology. This process must be continued to build a solid foundation for the

development process as technological transformation penetrates the social and cultural life of society. [5] Apart from that, technology cannot regulate human life. This is because the development process is primarily focused on society. If Soedjatmoko's ideas are relevant to the current situation, then these ideas are still valid considering the importance of developments in science and technology which will progress at any time.

Education is the only important component that can improve the quality of human resources and prepare them to face the difficulties of an ever-changing and competitive future. Knowledge in the field of education moves as an element of the development process. Those who understand scientific disciplines and can uphold the firmness and objectivity of scientific truth are those who are able to survive [4], [6]. However, on the other hand, education is an important thing in improving the quality of human resources. The relationship between media and developing technology must also be considered in the context of national development because the national development process will not be realized if there is a lack of media used by society as a means of state communication [10].

The impact of the development of science and technology on national development is that with the capacity and mastery of science, a country can progress as much as possible, so that society as a whole needs to participate in overcoming these problems. increasing the capacity for creativity and innovation, adding a moral and ethical perspective to decision-making regarding social or technological change, and telling the government (state) what is needed in these areas. Because the direction of development does not only focus on items but also on subjects. As actors and goals of development itself, people who are less technologically literate and resistant to advances in science and technology are one of the obstacles to national progress. [7]

3 Conclusion

As a source of motivation and guidance for improving national development, Soedjatmoko's thoughts on the evolution of national development concepts and practices are something that is still significant and relevant. Through this reasoning, it is known that there is participation in the creation of national development conceptions and practices. that is more sustainable and fair. By gaining knowledge through education, realizing justice and prosperity, and developing the economic and social fields, everyday life can be used to carry out national development. In this research, it is hoped that it will pay attention to field conditions and the programs provided, as well as increasing human resources so that it can be implemented as effectively as possible. It is important to carry out additional research on Soedjatmoko's ideas in a deeper and more comprehensive national development context.

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