

# THE MODERNIZATION IMPACTS FOR INDONESIAN DEVELOPMENT

Asnawati Matondang

Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Kota Medan, North Sumatra,  
INDONESIA.

[asnawati\\_matondang@fkip.uisu.ac.id](mailto:asnawati_matondang@fkip.uisu.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

*Modernization has a positive and negative impacts. This paper explored the Indonesian development social transformation as a developing country. With a progress analysis, this paper reported the impacts of modernization since New Order Regime. For thirty years Indonesian Government has made the social economics developments to be better off. A modernization process that aims to improve the quality of human life and Indonesian society. The economic growth, infrastructure, and technology have impacts on better education and social life. The data showed that the modernization process in Indonesia also now is being to adjust to global changes that occur in world. It concluded that modernization brings the improvements of socio-cultural and economic sectors in Indonesia. While negative impacts such as ideology and crimes also to be the big challenges for Indonesia.*

**Keywords:** Modernization; Indonesia; improvements; socio-cultural; crimes

## INTRODUCTION

The modernization is a process of transformation and development through which the traditional society, economy, religiosity, politics and cultural environments are experiencing the advancement based on the technological and ideological modernized. Those were planned to meet international standards with the intervention of modern methods and materials Uzomaka (2017). Modernization makes a country moves from a traditional agrarian or rural society to be a more secular urbanized society, through this process, they change in terms of values and belief, population, geography and ideology (Eze-Uzomaka, 2017:82-83). Moreover, the progress of science and technology, industrialization were also colored by the progress of other developing; modernization and industrialization are having a process that cannot be separated. The high quality science, sophisticated industrial technology, and cooperation in the economic sector make development better. In other words, we accept the progress of modernization to adjust to the development of the world constellation.

Historically, modernization is a process of change that leads to the transformation of social, economic and political systems. Western Europe and North America in the 17th and 19th centuries experienced modernization with industrialization, then spread throughout the world in the 19th to 20th centuries (Koentjaraningrat, 2001: 45). Modernization process, in new independent countries created new consequences that must be borne and must be lived. Thus, modernization involves changing of attitudes and mentality, knowledge, skills, and social structure of society towards a life according to the demands of the present. Modernization is not the same as reforms that emphasize rehabilitation factors, but modernization is more preventive and constructive.

It was noted that modernization in Indonesia was first emphasized in the agricultural sector with efforts through intensification, diversification, extensification and verification of

agriculture to lead to food self-sufficiency. In addition, Indonesian modernization was improving the educational, industry, food technology, trade, services, system of politics, defense and security, as well as traffic facilities and infrastructure

Based on the above notes, this paper explored and analysis the modernization impacts on Indonesian development. This paper sought the Indonesia modernization profiles that include a social economy construction. The changes in modernization in accordance with the conditions and needs desired in Indonesian context.

### **Theoretical Framework of Modernization**

Modernization with sciences and technology interventions have brought the economic growth and social transformation. Menhas et al. (2015:23) state that modernization as a pattern of social change has influenced each aspect of life. Modernization has its early roots link with industrial revolution started in Great Britain in 17th and 18th century, and later on the process begun in America, France and Japan. Modernization is the process of changing society and culture with all aspects from traditional to modern. This understanding illustrates that old things were abandoned, and turned to new things. Modernization can be interpreted as a process of changing society from traditional society to modern society in all its aspects. This form of change in modernization is a direct change based on a planned change or social planning. Soekanto (2003) argued that modernization included, namely:

- a. Socio-demographic or social mobility aspects, that is a process of changing the social, economic and psychological elements of society that begin to show opportunities for new patterns through socialization.
- b. Aspects of the structure of social organization, namely changes in social elements and norms that are realized if humans hold interactions in people's lives (Soekanto, 2003: 159).

Thus, modernization includes the awareness and participation of the community and individuals to implement the new methods. Effendy (2002) stated that western scholars argue "the starting point for defining modernization is not the characteristics of society, but of its human characteristics" (Effendy, 2002: 119). Moreover, modernization focuses on new ways of thinking that enable people to create and make modern society, modern industry and modern government (Effendy, 2002). Additionally, modernization makes the professionals growing in a new independent country. Matondang (2018) reported the social transformation in Malaysia during the Mahathir Muhammad's government in 1990 has increased the number of Malay ethnic who enjoyed the better education and moved to urban areas as professionals.

Furthermore, the wide scope of modernization, many experts argue that the starting point of each modernization formula is not in the nature of society, but in the individual nature. Koentjaraningrat (2001: 141) quotes the opinion of Cyrill Black, a historian who says that "modern society is characterized by growing and developing new science". The knowledge of new knowledge is marked by an increasing human ability to understand the secrets of nature and apply them in various human activities. "

According to Soekanto (2003: 160) there are several conditions in modernization, including:

- a. Scientific thinking (scientific thinking)
- b. Good state administration system
- c. The existence of a good and regular data collection system that is centered on certain institutions

- d. Creation of a climate that is suitable (favorable) with the will of society towards modernization
- e. High organizational level
- f. Centralization of authority in the implementation of social planning

Modernization involves encouragement. There are several factors that encourage the emergence of modernization, namely:

- a. Personal policy consisting of needs for achievement, namely the need to obtain results
- b. Feeling of responsibility towards society
- c. Have enough models
- d. Knowledge of high knowledge so as to be able to change something invention into orderly and useful (Koentjoroningrat, 2001: 143)

Modernization can arise because of the relationship with the Western world, both directly and indirectly. Direct relationships begin with the existence of geographical mobility which results in people directly seeing different ways of life. This indirect relationship can be obtained from mass media or mass communication, such as books, newspapers, radio and television. Modernization is not impossible to receive elements from outside. To accept progress, the Indonesian people must filter in determining elements that are in line with Indonesian culture (Soekanto, 2003: 358)

Based on the theories stated above, modernization makes the changes, improvements and improvements in all aspects of life to achieve a better state in accordance with its objectives. Modernization arises due to the development of science and technology, so that with the development of science and technology new things that exist outside can be known through mass media and can be seen through television and the internet.

### **Impacts of Modernization on the social life of the community**

Bruskotter et al (2017:646) elaborated that the modernization is a suite of social changes including the occupational specialization, rising educational levels, and rising wealth that accompany industrialization. Bruskotter et al. also suggest that modernization leads to new social values-specially values associated with increased concern about environmental issues. The emergence of modernization can be caused by advances in science and technology. Consciously or not, we certainly experience various socio-cultural phenomena that occur in our society. This phenomenon can be in the form of lifestyle changes, social procedures, changes in social systems, as well as things that can trigger social problems arising from technological developments. as a result of human work, technology was originally intended to help humans to ease their work, extend their hands, strengthen their muscles or connect their senses and brain.

Technology also makes the natural environment comfortable to live in, safe and efficient to treat. But on the other hand, technology has also had other unexpected effects, which can cause quite complex social problems. As a concrete example that is easy to understand is the discovery of audio visual technologies such as television. Television has created its own phenomenon for us. Changes in lifestyle in a society cannot be avoided as a result of exchanging cultural information through television media. It was very felt among adolescents. The norms of association among these became loose, one of which was the emergence of free association. Likewise with the presentation of increasingly diverse television shows. That certainly creates its own problems.

The higher the mastery of science and technology, the higher the quality of industries built. Likewise, employment opportunities will be open as wide as possible in the industry sector, so that it can increase income and income distribution. Therefore, the influence of the development of science and technology is very important in industrialization to build modern humans.

Modernization has a lot of impact on the lives of all people, from the level of childhood to the level of parents. The impact is not only a positive impact, but also a negative impact. Especially for community members who do not get much moral values, especially religious norms. Social problems that arise as a result of modernization include: socio-economic disparity, environmental pollution, crime and juvenile delinquency (Sitorus, 2000: 199).

### **1. *Socio-economic discrepancy***

The socio-economic discrepancy is a social condition where some members of the community are at a high level of prosperity and prosperity while others are at a low level of prosperity and prosperity. The level of one's economic life is determined by the opportunity to meet basic needs such as clothing, food and housing; and the opportunity to participate in development. The existence of socio-economic inequality shows the difference in the height of welfare in society (Sitorus, 2000: 201).

### **2. *Environmental pollution***

Pollution is contamination of the environment by impurities in the form of unused chemicals or waste that has a negative influence on life. Pollution occurs when there is an ingredient in the environment that is detrimental to the ecosystem in large concentrations. Natural environment pollution problems can be classified into several classifications, namely water pollution, soil pollution and air pollution. Natural environmental pollution can be in the form of physical pollution, biological pollution and chemical pollution. Disruption to the ecosystem can occur due to the insistence of human needs, it is also biased due to lack of awareness of maintaining the natural environment. If the balance of the natural environment is disrupted, the quality of the environment will increasingly decrease.

### **3. *Crime***

This form of crime or crime can be in the form of theft, looting, robbery, rape, persecution, murder, corruption, prostitution, and extortion. The process of modernization has an impact on crime or crime. These impacts arise from disorganization or social disintegration such as anomie or void of values and norms. Anomie conditions provide opportunities for the emergence of social problems. Factors that cause crime include economic crisis, unwanted desire, mental stress, and revenge (Sitorus, 2000: 206).

### **4. *Juvenile delinquency***

Juvenile afflictions cannot be separated from environmental influences because at the level of adolescence, a person tends to imitate the state of the surrounding environment. The party most responsible for juvenile delinquency problems is actually a family, because according to its function every family has the responsibility to form every member of his family to become a human being both physically and spiritually. Adolescence is a dangerous time because in this period someone leaves the child's stage of life children to go to the next stage, namely the adult stage. Children do not have a clear grip on life at this time, so that a child needs the guidance of his parents to become human beings who have an interest and understand their social role in a wider society. Economic structure and family disorganization (Sitorus, 2000: 208).

Clearly modernization will have a negative impact on community members, starting from the level of children to the level of parents if there is no filtration (filtering) of foreign cultures that enter Indonesia, so that the social life of the community can be affected.

### **Social Development in Modernization**

Social interaction is part of human life. Human as a social person has specific insting to gather with other people in the neighbourhood. This instinct is one of the most basic human needs for fulfilling other living needs, namely affection needs, inclusion needs and control needs (Nasikun, 2005: 76). Affection needs give rise to affective behavior in the form of friendship, affection, and love relationships. The need for inclusion manifests in inclusion behavior that reflects the desire to join with others, such as the desire to be part of a group. The need for control will produce behavior that refers to the decision making process to lead, influence, regulate or even fight or rebel. Through this activity one can decide to become a leader, follower or rebel. Human efforts in order to fulfill their life needs are carried out through a social process called social interaction. Social interaction is the relationship between individuals, individuals with groups, and groups with other groups. Social interaction is key in the joints of social life, because without interaction there is no possible activity in social life.

Social interaction could be the default mode via which humans communicate with their environment (Hari et al., 2015). Social interactions that occur repeatedly can foster certain patterns, and will lead to social groups. Social groups are a set or unity of people who have such common interests that are so close, that each member feels part of the group as a whole that is united (Samuel, 2000: 16). Community life in groups within social groups creates culture; it is the product of works, creations, and results of taste which are all based on intentions. The results of the work are part of a culture called material culture or material culture. Copyright, taste and intention are spiritual cultures or immaterial culture. The copyright results in knowledge, the results of a sense of art creates, while the results produce rules or norms (Soekanto, 2003: 430). The form of social interaction that encourages the creation of institutions, groups and social organizations according to Taneko (1984: 116) consists of:

- a. Cooperation (cooperation); is the main form of interaction development because with cooperation, the parties involved in the interaction will get a common goal
- b. Conflict; is a social process carried out by individuals or groups who try to fulfill goals accompanied by threats or power
- c. Competition (competition); is a social process that seeks to gain profit through the field of life which at one time became the center of general attention without any threat or violence
- d. Accommodation (accommodation); is an attempt to reach a settlement of a conflict or dispute, preceded by the existence of two or more groups fighting each other.

The four main forms of social interaction begin with collaboration which then becomes competition and culminates into a dispute to finally arrive at accommodation. Social interaction is not limited by time, but can occur anytime and anywhere. In social life, social interaction is very important to pay attention and learn problems that arise and are in the community, both individual and group. While Soekanto (2003: 76) said that interaction can be in the form of cooperation (cooperation), competition (competition) and even conflict or conflict can be formed.

## **Moral in Modern Social Life**

With the existence of social interaction in social life, there are procedures that must be done by a person in behaving or behaving in daily life that involves individual morals or community morals. Moral comes from the Latin word *mores* which means the procedure in life, customs, habits (Singgih, 2002: 40-42; Sudarsono 2002: 83) Considerable research has been conducted on teaching skills, climate, socio-economic conditions, and student achievement (Korir & Kipkemboi, 2014). At the elementary level education, the role of teachers is very large in influencing and forming patterns behavior of students. Because there are many lessons learned from school and not obtained in the family. Therefore the main function of the teacher is to know their abilities and talents at every stage of age (Zakiah, 2001: 27). Religion is a provision of life that provides peace of mind, in order to achieve the safety of the world and the hereafter (Narwoko, 2010 : 237)

Culture has a very large function for humans and society. Culture includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs and habits obtained by humans. as a member of the community. Whereas society is a unity of human life that interacts according to certain customs systems which are continuous and bound by a sense of identity together with producing a culture (Koentjoroningrat, 2001: 145). Thus there is no society that does not have culture and vice versa, there is no culture without the community as a container and its supporters. Although theoretically and for analytical purposes, these two problems can be distinguished and studied separately. Every society has a different socio-cultural system, this depends on the high and low culture of the community. C. Kluchonn (1953) presents several components in the cultural elements of a society, including: religious system (belief); social system; knowledge system; language; livelihood systems and technological systems (Koentjoroningrat, 2001: 98). Community life in various fields of life includes:

### ***a. The kinship in modernization***

Community life is still influenced by cultural values, where everything works according to applicable law. The system of population kinship is based on bilateral principles, namely recognizing the descent of both parties (father and mother). The smallest social organization is still called family The kinship that occurs in the community is based on the existence of blood relations and marriage.

### ***b. Religiosity in modernization***

Religion is an inner experience of human psychic life which is dedicated to substances that dominate humans and the entire universe. While religion is a religious emotion that causes humans to become religious (Narwoko, 2004: 228).

### ***c. Education in modernization***

Residents have tasted primary school education and illiterate communities are rarely found, with the government pursuing package A, package B and package C programs, which are literacy programs that have satisfactory results.

### ***d. Science and technology in modernization***

The role of science and technology play an important in the process of modernization. Efforts made by the community in developing and improving science and technology are carried out through education, both formal and non-formal education. The development and advancement of knowledge and technology can spur human beings to discover something new, and encourage changes in various fields of life .

Modernization changes the attitude of life and the purpose of life in accordance with the demands of today's life. Modernization encompasses changes in attitudes and mentality, community structure skills from traditional agrarian life towards life in accordance with the demands of the present. Modernization does not only bring positive impacts on society but also has a negative.

Industrialization is part of the modernization process because modernization can change society from traditional agrarian life towards the life of modern industry and coupled with urbanization due to the opening of employment in the industrial sector. Industrialization is a cultural process because in this process the community is built from traditional agrarian patterns or cultures to a society that has a pattern of life or a modern industrial culture. Industry is formed as a result of the advancement of science, economics, politics, and religion and belief. Symptoms of modernization are down pushing urbanization as an effort to develop themselves from traditional life to modern life. Modernization does not only produce material and non-material advances that can ultimately elevate human life the dignity of the nation, state and society. But it also has a negative impact as a side effect that disrupts the harmony of society.

Moral is a way of life of a person's behavior in everyday life in the community. Someone's procedures can change due to modernization, moreover coupled with the strong desire to change the existing procedures. Thus conceptually modernization affects the members of the community, which affects the moral good for the moral development of children and the moral of society so that the social life of the community results.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The analysis conclude that :

Firstly, Indonesian modernization has many positive impacts the growth of economy, better education, and industrialization since New Order Government 1968 to 1998. Indonesia has attempted to overcome the social problems in the modernization process and must be faced by everyone. Modernization in Indonesia involves the role of science and technology in which the dramatic increase of sophistication technology change people's lifestyles. Agricultural management mechanisms are an example of a modernization process in Indonesia. With the advancement of science and technology, many farmers no longer use traditional methods of processing their agricultural land. Now they use modern technology in agriculture, namely through agricultural intensification, among others by using a biotechnological seeds, with irrigation system, adequate fertilization, spraying plant pests, and the use of advanced agricultural technologies such as the use of tractors.

Secondly, The higher the level of progress in science and technology have brought agricultural and communication sectors spreaded fast in all provincial and regental areas of Indonesia. The number of educational participation in senior high schools has been increased more than five times since 1970.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Bruskotter, J. T., Vucetich, J. A., Manfredo, M. J., Karns, G. R., Wolf, C., Ard, K., ... & Ripple, W. J. (2017). Modernization, risk, and conservation of the world's largest carnivores. *BioScience*, 67(7), 646-655.
- [2]. Effendy, O. Uchjana (2002). *Ilmu Komunikasi: Teori dan Praktek*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- [3]. Eze-Uzomaka, P., & Oloidi, J. A. (2017). Modernization and its effect on cultural heritage in south-western Nigeria. *AFRREV IJAH: An International Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 6(2), 81-93.
- [4]. Hari, R., Henriksson, L., Malinen, S., & Parkkonen, L. (2015). Centrality of social interaction in human brain function. *Neuron*, 88(1), 181-193.
- [5]. Huntington, P. Samuel (2000). *Cultures Account* dalam Samuel P. Huntington dan Lawrence E. Harrison (Ed). *Cultural Matters How Value Shape Human Progress*, New York: Pearsons Book Group.
- [6]. Koentjaraningrat, (2001). *Kebudayaan Mentalitas dan Pembangunan*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [7]. Korir, D. K., & Kipkemboi, F. (2014). The impact of school environment and peer influences on students' academic performance in Vihiga County, Kenya. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 4(5).
- [8]. Matondang, S. A. (2018). Ethnohistory Study on the Social Transformation of Malaysian in 1990's during Mahathir Leadership, *The Turkish Online Journal of Design Arts and Communication (TOJDAC)*, 8 Sept. <http://www.tojdac.org/tojdac/VOLUME8-SPTMSPCL.html>
- [9]. Menhas, R., Umer, S., Akhtar, S., & Shabbir, G. (2015). Impact Of Modernization On Religious Institution: A Case Study Of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, Pakistan. *European Review Of Applied Sociology*, 8(10), 23-28.
- [10]. Narwoko, J. Dwi (2010). *Sosiologi Teks: Pengantar dan Terapan*. Jakarta: Kencana
- [11]. Nasikun, J.S. (2005). *Sistem Sosial Indonesia*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo.
- [12]. Singgih, Yulia & Gunarsa (2002). *Asas-asas Psikologi Keluarga Idaman*. Jakarta: Gunung Mulia.
- [13]. Sitorus, M. (2000). *Berkenalan Dengan Sosiologi*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- [14]. Soekanto, Soerjono (2003). *Sosiologi suatu pengantar*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada
- [15]. Sudarsono, Heri (2002). *Konsep Ekonomi Islam: Suatu Pengantar*. Yogyakarta: Ekonisia
- [16]. Taneko, Soleman, B. (1984). *Struktur dan proses sosial: suatu pengantar sosiologi pembangunan Oleh Soerjono Soekanto*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- [17]. Zakiah, Darajat (2001). *Metodik Khusus Pengajaran Agama Islam*. Jakarta: Bumi Akasara.