

The Clash of Modern and Traditional and Cultural Resistance: A Case Study Of The Orde Baru Government's Policy Towards Modernization

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Abstract: This article reviews the policies introduced by the Orde Baru Government in Indonesia since 1966, and their impact on the modernization process involving various sectors such as economy, education, and culture. This modernization often clashed with traditional values, creating a conflict between modernity and local culture which then affected the cultural identity of the community. This research aims to understand the dynamics between modernization policies and community responses, including emerging forms of cultural resistance. The methodology used combines historical and cultural sociology approaches, supported by conflict theory to examine the tension between government and community interests. The results show that despite pressures from the modernization process, Indonesian communities continue to demonstrate cultural resilience through the preservation of traditions, criticism of government policies, and cultural adaptation. The findings are expected to provide useful insights for policymakers to design strategies that are more inclusive and sensitive to community needs.

Keywords— Orde Baru Policy; Modernization; Cultural Resistance; Traditional.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Orde Baru government policy implemented in Indonesia since 1966 had a significant impact on the modernization process in various sectors, including economy, education, and culture. This policy aimed to modernize Indonesian society in order to compete at the global level. However, this modernization often conflicts with the traditional values that have existed in society. This clash between modernity and tradition raises various social and cultural issues that are important to study, especially in the context of the cultural identity of Indonesian society. This is in line with Geertz's (1973) view that emphasizes the importance of understanding the interaction between modernity and tradition between culture and social change in the Indonesian context. Previous research has dealt with the economic impacts of Orde Baru policies, such as increased economic growth and urbanization. However, few have explored in depth the conflict between modernization and tradition and how this affected people's cultural identity.

Some studies focus on social change, but do not sufficiently highlight the aspects of cultural resistance that emerged in response to modernization. Anderson (1990) notes that many studies emphasize political and economic structures, while cultural aspects are often overlooked. The gap that exists in this research lies in the lack of understanding of how local communities respond to modernization policies and their impact on traditions. Many studies only look from the government's point of view, without considering the perspective of the affected communities. Rinaldo (2013) points out that cultural resistance is often overlooked in discussions about modernization, even though it is an

important part of social dynamics. The purpose of this study is to explore the dynamics between the Orde Baru government's modernization policies and the community's response to cultural change. The research aims to understand how cultural resistance emerged as a form of adaptation to the changes brought about by the policy. The questions to be answered in this research include: 1. How did the Orde Baru government's modernization policy affect people's traditions? 2. What forms of cultural resistance emerged in response to the policy? 3. How do people negotiate cultural identity in the context of modernization?

In Ni Luh Gede Erni Sulindawati's article (2018) using qualitative methods. The research is based on empirical field surveys and theoretical secondary data analysis to explore the elements of education that have been applied in the past, the problems faced, and the determination of the basis of educational policies that should be applied in the era of globalization. The results of the research discuss the elements of education which include students, educators, educational interaction, educational materials (curriculum), educational context, tools and methods, and evaluation. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the history of education to determine relevant policies in the era of globalization. The author also suggests the transformation of education towards the 21st century, an understanding of modernization, and an emphasis on historical education to equip students with the ability to capture deeper meaning in education and life.

Masykuri Abdillah (2013) article using qualitative approach with descriptive analysis to discuss the relationship between religion and the state in the context of political modernization in Indonesia, especially during the reform era. The author examines the various dynamics that occurred in the relationship and its impact on public policy. The results show

that political modernization in Indonesia did not lead to full secularization, but rather created an intersectional relationship between religion and the state. The author identifies three forms of this relationship: integration, intersection and secularization. In the reform era, there was an increase in political participation, including the emergence of Islamic parties. However, social conflicts and tensions remain, especially in relation to religious aspirations. This article emphasizes the importance of religion as an integrative factor in a plural society, as well as the need for a moderate approach to reduce the potential for conflict and enhance national integration.

Agus Dwi Andrianto's article (2023) uses a library research method with the application of descriptive analysis method. This method was chosen to provide a clear picture of the transformation of agriculture during the Orde Baru period in achieving food self-sufficiency. The results of the discussion show that the transformation of agriculture in Indonesia during the Orde Baru period, through the Green Revolution program, succeeded in increasing food production, especially rice, and led to food self-sufficiency. The research highlights the strategic measures taken by the government, such as intensification, extensification and diversification of agriculture. Despite significant achievements, the article also notes negative impacts, such as environmental damage and social inequality among farmers, which need to be further evaluated for the sustainability of agriculture in the future.

This research is expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between modernity and tradition in Indonesia. In addition, the results of this research are expected to be reference for cultural policies that are more inclusive and respectful of diversity. The next section of this article will discuss the theoretical framework used in the research, followed by the methodology applied. Next, the data analysis will be presented, ending with a discussion of the findings and policy implications. This research can provide insights for policymakers in formulating more effective strategies to integrate traditional values into the modernization process. By understanding the emerging cultural resistance, the government can create policies that are more inclusive and sensitive to the needs of the community. The results of this research are expected to provide relevant data and information regarding the dynamics of the interaction between modernity and tradition in Indonesian society. This research will present concrete evidence on how local communities responded to the modernization policies implemented by the Orde Baru government. This research will enrich the literature on the relationship between modernity and tradition, and provide a new theoretical framework for understanding cultural resistance in the context of modernization. Thus, this research can be a reference for future studies related to the same theme. The findings from this research can assist the government in formulating more responsive cultural policies, taking into account local and traditional values. This is important to maintain the community's cultural identity while still encouraging progress and modernization

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Karl Max's Conflict Theory

Karl Marx's (1848) Conflict Theory focuses on the conflict between social classes and the differences in interests between the ruling class (bourgeoisie) and the working class (proletariat). Karl Marx (1848) argued that human history is the history of class struggle, in which economic domination of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is the result of class struggle. In the context of modernization, Karl Marx (1848) saw that economic change often results in alienation for individuals, where they lose control over their products and social environment. In the context of modernization, Karl Marx (1848) saw that economic change often resulted in alienation for individuals, where they lost control over their products and social environment.

In this article, the Orde Baru government's policies can be seen as a form of bourgeois domination that prioritizes economic modernization, while ignoring traditional values and local culture. This creates a conflict between modern and traditional values, which is in line with Karl Marx's (1848) view of how economic power can oppress culture and identity. As Rinaldo (2013) explains, cultural resistance is often overlooked in discussions of modernization, showing the dynamics of the struggle between society and government.

Karl Marx (1848) also argued that social change cannot be separated from the economic context. In this article, the impact of modernization policies on agriculture and natural resources illustrates how communities are forced to adapt to new practices that are often incompatible with the local context. As expressed by Geertz (1973), forced modernization can lead to the loss of traditional cultural practices, creating a dilemma for communities in maintaining their identity.

Thus, Karl Marx's (1848) theory of conflict provides a relevant analytical framework for understanding the conflicts that emerged from the Orde Baru government's modernization policies. Communities demonstrated resilience through various forms of cultural resistance, reflecting the class struggle between the government and local communities. This is in line with Marx's thinking on resistance to domination and oppression.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is a combination of historical method and cultural sociology approach. This approach helps researchers understand how the dynamics between Orde Baru government policies and people's responses to the modernization process took place. By using the historical method, researchers can trace the historical context of the implemented policies, as explained by Creswell (2014). Meanwhile, the cultural sociology approach provides insight into how culture and social structure interact in society (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). In addition, conflict theory is used to examine the tensions that arise due to differences in interests between the government and society, showing that

modernization policies often lead to clashes between traditional and modern values (Rinaldo, 2013).

This research is descriptive-analytical, aiming to describe and analyze the conflict between modernity and tradition and the various forms of cultural resistance that emerge. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and document analysis. The analysis was conducted iteratively, where the researcher continuously compared the data and emerging themes to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings (Geertz, 1973; Anderson, 1990). Through this approach, the research is expected to provide a more complete picture of the impact of modernization policies on local communities and cultures:

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Influence of the Orde Baru Government's Modernization Policy on Community Traditions

The modernization policy implemented The Orde Baru government, which began in 1966, had a significant impact on community traditions. This policy focused on economic and infrastructure development, which often ignored local cultural values and practices. This forced modernization led to a shift in people's way of life, where traditional values began to be marginalized.

a. Impact on Agriculture and Natural Resources

In the context of agriculture, the introduction of modern technologies and commercial farming practices is changing the way communities interact with land and natural resources. This often results in the loss of traditional farming practices that have existed for centuries. Communities that previously relied on traditional farming methods are now forced to adapt to new techniques that are more efficient, but often inappropriate to the local context. Modern agricultural practices, such as the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, while increasing crop yields, also bring negative impacts on the environment and public health (Geertz, 1973; Peluso, 1992). The changes brought about by modernization policies in the agricultural sector in Indonesia therefore create a complex dilemma. While there are advantages in terms of efficiency and increased yields, the negative impacts on traditions, the environment and public health cannot be ignored. The emphasis on modern technology must be balanced with a more holistic approach, which values and engages traditional agricultural practices and considers the local context to achieve sustainability and community well-being.

b. Urbanization and Community Disintegration

In addition, rapid urbanization as a result of these policies led to massive migration from villages to cities. This process resulted in the disintegration of traditional communities, in which societies are previously bound to local norms and values are now exposed to a more individualistic and materialistic urban culture. This tension creates a divide between older generations who hold on to tradition and

younger generations who are more open to modernity. The younger generation is often more attracted to the modern lifestyles offered by the city, while the older generation tries to maintain existing cultural values and practices. This leads to intergenerational conflict, where traditional values are considered old-fashioned and irrelevant by the younger generation (Anderson, 1990). This means that the impact of urbanization as a result of the Orde Baru government's modernization policy created major challenges for Indonesian society. The disintegration of traditional communities, intergenerational conflicts, and changing values are important issues that need to be addressed. To achieve a balance between modernity and tradition, it is necessary to integrate local values in the development process, as well as provide space for dialogue between generations to maintain cultural identity in the midst of rapid social change.

c. Changes in Social Structure

Modernization policies also impacted the social structure of society. With infrastructure development and better access to education and employment, there have been shifts in social stratification. Previously marginalized communities now have the opportunity to improve their social status, but this is often accompanied by the abandonment of traditional values that are considered irrelevant in a modern context. These changes create a gap between groups that successfully adapt to modernization and those that retain tradition (Bourchier, 2009). As explained above, modernization policies that bring changes to the social structure of Indonesian society create opportunities and challenges. Despite advances in social mobility, the abandonment of traditional values and the emerging gap between the traditional and the new groups that are able to adapt to modernity and those that are not, needs to be addressed. Efforts to create inclusive development that respects diverse cultural values are essential to ensure that all groups in society can contribute to and benefit from the modernization process.

d. Influence on Social Values and Norms

Furthermore, modernization policies have affected social values and norms in society. The values of materialism and individualism are increasingly dominate, while the values of collectivism and gotong royong that are part of Indonesian culture are slowly eroding. Society is starting to adopt pattern mindset that more oriented towards personal achievement, which has an impact on social relationships and interactions between individuals in the society. in community (Inglehart, 1997).

Therefore, modernization policies have brought significant changes in the social values and norms of Indonesian society. The dominance of values materialism and individualism potentially threaten the sustainability of values collectivism and mutual cooperation royong which should be the foundation of society's social life. To create society that is harmonious society, it is important to find a balance between personal achievements and collective interests, as well as

educate the public about the importance of traditional values in the modern era.

Overall, modernization policy government Orde Baru government's modernization policies have brought about profound changes in the traditions of Indonesian society. While there are some benefits of modernization, such as improved economy and access to education, the negative impact on local cultural values and practices cannot be ignored. This process creates challenges for communities in maintaining cultural identity amidst the strong currents of modernization, as well as necessitating to negotiate between traditions and modernity.

4.2 Forms of Cultural Resistance

In response to modernization policies that threaten tradition, various forms of cultural resistance have emerged in society. This resistance can be seen in several forms, including:

a. Tradition Preservation

Many communities strive to maintain cultural practices through festivals, rituals and ceremonies. For example, in Bali, people continue to carry out religious ceremonies and strong artistic traditions despite pressure to adapt to modernity. Ceremonies such as Nyepi and Galungan are important moments for Balinese people to assert their cultural identity and resist outside influences that are considered destructive (Picard, 1996). In addition, in other regions such as Java, the tradition of wayang kulit and gamelan is maintained as part of a rich cultural heritage. This preservation is a form of resistance to the influence of modernity and serves to affirm cultural identity. Traditional ceremonies not only strengthen social ties, but also help maintain Indonesia's rich cultural diversity. As such, it is important to continue to support and celebrate these cultural practices in the face of the challenges of globalization.

b. Critique of Modernization

Some community leaders and academics have begun to criticize government policies that are considered to be damaging to cultural identity emphasizing the importance of integrating local values in the development process, so that people do not lose their identity. This criticism is often conveyed through writings, seminars and discussion forums that raise cultural and social issues faced by society due to modernization. For example, academics at Gadjah Mada University and other research institutions actively discuss the negative impact of modernization on local culture (Sukanta, 2000). So, criticism of government policies that undermine cultural identity shows the existence of awareness of will be the importance of maintaining local values in development. Through constructive dialogue between communities and academics, it is hoped that more inclusive policies can be generated, which not only focus on economic growth but also value cultural diversity. This is important to ensure that

communities do not lose their identity in the midst of rapid modernization.

c. Cultural Adaptation

The community has also shown the ability to adapt by combining modern elements with tradition. In art and music, many artists are creating works that combine traditional elements with modern styles, creating new art forms that reflect dual identities. For example, in music, genres such as dangdut and Javanese pop combine traditional elements with modern arrangements, appealing to the younger generation without losing their cultural roots (Hefner, 1998). In addition, Indonesians show a remarkable ability to adapt by combining modern and traditional elements in art and music. By creating works that reflect a dual identity, the people not only preserve their cultural heritage but also make it relevant in the modern era. This adaptation strengthens collective identity and creates a constructive dialogue between the past and the present, which is essential for cultural sustainability amidst globalization.

d. Resistance Through Education

Education is also a means of cultural resistance. Many educational institutions have begun to teach local values and cultural history to the younger generation. In this way, it is hoped that the next generation will understand and appreciate cultural heritage, and be able to contribute to cultural preservation amidst the strong currents of modernization. Cultural preservation programs at schools often times involve local communities in teaching, thus creating a sense of cultural belonging (Sukanta, 2000). Thus education plays a crucial role as a means of cultural resistance by teaching local values and history to the younger generation. Through the involvement of local communities, education not only helps preserve culture, but also creates a sense of belonging and pride in cultural heritage. Thus, education can be an effective tool to face the challenges of modernization and ensure that cultural identity is maintained amidst the changing times.

e. Social Media Usage

Social media has also become an important platform for cultural resistance. Many communities and individuals use social media to promote local culture, share stories, and organize cultural events. This helps raise awareness of the importance of cultural preservation among the younger generation and strengthens the collective identity of the community. For example, online campaigns for the preservation of local languages and traditional arts are increasingly popular, allowing for wider engagement (Hefner, 1998). Social media plays an important role in cultural resistance by promoting local culture, raising awareness, and organizing cultural events. These platforms provide a space for the younger generation to engage in the preservation of their culture, while strengthening the collective identity of the community. By utilizing social media, communities can create a larger network of support for local culture amidst the strong currents of modernization.

f. Community Initiative

Community initiatives have also emerged as a form of resistance. Many community groups have formed organizations to preserve culture. These organizations often organize cultural festivals, art exhibitions and public discussions to educate people about the importance of tradition. These activities not only strengthen local identity but also help attract the attention of government and private institutions to support cultural preservation (Picard, 1996). Therefore, community initiatives through the establishment of cultural organizations play a crucial role in preserving local traditions and values. Activities such as festivals, exhibitions, and public discussions not only strengthen local identity, but also attract support from government and private institutions. By actively involving the community, these initiatives ensure that local culture remains alive and relevant amidst the challenges of modernization.

4.3 Negotiating Cultural Identity in the Context of Modernization

Indonesian society faces the challenge of negotiating cultural identity in the midst of modernization. This process involves several important aspects that reflect the dynamics between tradition and modernity.

a. Dialogue Between Tradition and Modernity

Societies are often engaged in a dialog between traditional values and the demands of modernity trying to find a balance between maintaining cultural identity and adapting to the changes taking place. For example, in education, many parents choose to teach children traditional values while still providing access to modern education. This creates a generation that has a broader understanding of the world identity, where it can value cultural heritage while remaining ready to face the challenges of globalization (Inglehart, 1997). In addition, the community trying to find a balance between traditional values and the demands of modernity through education and dialog. By teaching traditional values while providing access to modern education, the younger generation can develop a strong and flexible identity. This is important to ensure that cultural heritage remains alive and relevant, even amidst the growing challenges of globalization.

b. Creativity in Identity

People show creativity in shaping their identity by not only passively accepting modernity, but also transforming it into something relevant to the local context. This is seen in various forms of artistic expression, fashion and lifestyle that reflect a fusion of tradition and modernity. Many artists and designers combine traditional elements with contemporary styles, creating products that are unique and appealing to the modern market. For example, modern batik adopts new designs and colors but retains traditional techniques, showing that people are able to innovate without losing their cultural roots (Hefner, 1998). Indonesians show great creativity in shaping their identity by transforming modernity into something relevant to

the local context. Through various forms of art and design expression, such as modern batik, they manage to create unique and attractive products. This approach not only helps preserve cultural heritage, but also strengthens market appeal, showing that innovation can go hand in hand with preserving tradition.

c. The Role of Media and Technology

Media and information technology play an important role in the process of negotiating identity. With access to with globalized information, people are able to explore different identities and values, which makes it possible to form more complex and diverse identities. Social media, for example, provides a platform for individuals to express themselves and share cultural experiences, thus strengthening sense of community and collective identity. In addition, technology also allows society to document and promote traditions to a wider audience, both at home and abroad (Inglehart, 1997). Cultural content uploaded on platforms such as Instagram and YouTube help draw attention to local traditions and create an interconnected global community.

d. Resilience in the Face of Globalization

Society Indonesia Indonesian communities also show resilience in the face of globalization that can threaten cultural identity. actively seek ways to maintain and celebrate culture through various community initiatives. For example, cultural festivals and local art exhibitions are often organized to highlight the richness of regional culture, providing space for the younger generation to engage and learn (Picard, 1996). Such efforts not only strengthen local identity but also enrich national cultural diversity.

Negotiating cultural identity in the context of modernization in Indonesia is a dynamic and complex process. Communities strive to find a balance between maintaining tradition and adapting to modernity through dialogue, creativity, and the utilization of media and technology. This process is not only important for cultural preservation, but also for the development of a relevant identity in the global era. The success of communities in facing these challenges reflects the strength and resilience of Indonesian culture that continues to adapt and evolve.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Orde Baru government policies implemented since 1966 have had a significant impact on the modernization process in Indonesia, creating a clash between tradition and modernity. This modernization, focused on economic development and infrastructure, often ignored local cultural values, causing a shift in people's way of life. Negative impacts such as the loss of traditional agricultural practices, urbanization resulting in the disintegration of communities, and changes in social structure became major challenges for communities.

However, despite the pressures of modernization, Indonesians have shown resilience and creativity in maintaining their cultural identity. Various forms of cultural

resistance have emerged, including the preservation of traditions through festivals and ceremonies, criticism of modernization policies, and cultural adaptations that create new art forms. Education and social media also play an important role in spreading awareness of the importance of cultural preservation.

The negotiation of cultural identity amidst modernization is a dynamic process, where people try to find a balance between maintaining tradition and adapting to change. By improving understanding of the interaction between modernity and tradition, this research is expected to contribute to policies that are more inclusive and respectful of cultural diversity. The findings from this research can assist the government in formulating strategies that are more responsive to the needs of the community, maintaining cultural identity while supporting progress and modernization.

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