

# SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF INDONESIAN SOCIETY AFTER THE 1965 INCIDENT AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL RESILIENCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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*The 1965-incident became a scourge for the Indonesian nation due to the occurrence of a bloody incident in form of a horizontal conflict involving ideological political factions in Indonesia at that time. Nevertheless, the 1965 incident was able to bring the novelty and progress that occurred in Indonesian society afterwards as its positive aspects. The study aims to provide an analysis of Post-1965 social transformation and its contribution to the social resilience of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This research employed Soft System Methodology, Interpretive Structural Modeling, System Dynamic for extracting information related to research topics by bringing together sources to share facts and views regarding the research topic. Based on the research results from subject-matter experts, there are 12 (twelve) main elements that were confirmed and selected to design the model and interpretive structural modeling. the result of ISM and MICMAC diagram analysis then divided the twelve elements into 4 (four) quadrants, namely Quadrant I (Autonomous) consisting of two elements, namely: a) grassroots solidity (C12); b) social transformation (C9). Quadrant II (Dependent) consists of six elements, namely: a) elements of society (C1); b) community organization (C2); c) leader of political party (C3); d) education and social gap (C8); e) traumatic society (C9); f) social transformation (C10). Quadrant III (Linkage) consists of elements of the People's Representative Council (C5). Quadrant IV (Independent) consists of three elements, namely: a) Government (C4); b) Regional Heads (C6); c) political education.*

**Key words:** Social Transformation, 1965 Incidents, Social Resilience, Soft System Methodology, Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Debate about the finalization of state ideology in Indonesia has not yet come to an end. One of the reasons was the initiative of the Indonesian People's Representative Council/*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat-Republik Indonesia* (DPR-RI) regarding the discussion of the Pancasila Ideology Policy Bill (*RUU HIP*). The debate related to the Bill also shifted to the issue of the emergence of communist aspirations in the draft. Some people think that the drafting of the *RUU HIP* might potentially restore communism in the context of state ideology. Influential Islamic organizations in Indonesia, such as NU, Muhammadiyah, and MUI, expressed their disapproval of the continuing discussion of this Bill due to their concern on the open possibility for the Bill enactment to resurrect communism in Indonesia.

The 1965 incident became a scourge for the Indonesian nation because at that time there was a bloody incident in the form of a horizontal conflict involving ideological political factions in Indonesia (Keys & Cottle, 2017). Nevertheless, the 1965 incident was able to bring the novelty and progress that occurred in Indonesian society afterwards as its positive aspects. If explored in more depth, it could become knowledge materials that

trigger public awareness about the functionalization of social conflicts. Its positive aspects contained wisdom for the development of civilization in Indonesian society at large. Pancasila as a national consensus is the basis for the formation of the state order. Therefore, a serious effort is needed to present a positive reality construction after the 1965 incident (Stroud, 2015).

Based on the aforementioned background, this study aims to provide an analysis of Post-1965 Social Transformation and Its Contribution to the Social Resilience of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In this research, Soft System Methodology (SSM), Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM), System Dynamic (SD) are used. This research is expected to be a tool for extracting information related to research topics by bringing together sources to share facts and views regarding the research topic.

There are several previous references in supporting research, including the development of a tourism conceptual model for the identity of the city of Bandung (Adianto, et al., 2020). SSM's approach to IS change management (Asadi, 2020). Using Soft Systems Methodology as an Approach To Evaluate Cheating In The National Examination (Iriani & Manongga, 2018). Application of SSM to Trigger Solar Energy in

Iranian Building (R.Sirous, et al., 2016). Soft System Methodology in the sugar industry (Proches & Bodhanya, 2015). Development of a business model at *Bank Negara* in Indonesia (Edi, et al., 2019). Improving Performance of Indonesia State-Owned Enterprises Holding; Policies and Strategies (Utoyo, et al., 2019). ISM for Navy Development Strategy (Susilo, et al., 2019). ISM for Sustainable Rural Development (Panackal & Singh, 2016). ISM for green Supply Management (Dubey, et al., 2015). Modeling Dynamic Systems with Efficient Ensembles of Process-Based Models (Simidjievski, et al., 2016). System Dynamics Modelling And Simulating The Effects Of Intellectual Capital On Economic Growth (Beran, 2015). A System Dynamics Model for Simulating the Logistics Demand Dynamics of Metropolitans: A Case Study of Beijing, China (Qiu, et al., 2015). Simulation of Dynamics Behaviors for Shipping Equipment Support with System Dynamics Analysis Approach (Song & Yang, 2015).

This paper consists of several parts. Section 2 describes the theory of social transformation, the theory of social resilience, the September 30, 1965 incident, the concept of SSM, the concept of ISM, the concept of SD, methods, and research steps. Section 3 describes the analysis of the Post-1965 incident of social

transformation in Indonesia and their contours. Section 4 explains the conclusions of the research.

## **2. MATERIAL/METHODS**

### **2.1. Social Transformation Theory**

Transformation means the process of change or renewal of social structures, transformation also means the process of changing values. Transformation means to change or something beyond. Social change always occurs along with human development. In the past, society was known as an agricultural life but now it has turned into an industrial society (Feola, 2015). Social values in society have also undergone changes. Previously people expected everything to be modern with the help of technology, nowadays modern society feels sorrow and has lost the meaning of life. Thus, it needs a transformation to return to running a more humanist, community-based social system (Sutton, 2013).

Social transformation is a process of changing society from an agrarian society to an industrial society (Yonda, 2016 ). According to Emile Durkheim, a French sociologist and the originator of the structuralism-functionalism (S/F) theory, an agrarian society is called a homogeneous society since its members carry out relatively similar

activities so that its division of labor becomes very simple (Coleman, 2014). In addition, the community has relatively the same values, ideals, aspirations, or life goals. Social transformation means talking about the process of changing structures, social systems, and cultures.

Social transformation can occur deliberately and indeed be desired by society. For instance, programmed development to transform the previously unpleasant to become pleasant; Poverty into prosperity; and Agricultural culture into industrial culture. With this deliberate form of transformation planned, the management becomes clearer because it can be programmed and the occurred changes can be seen. Inadvertent transformations can occur due to influences from within the community itself or by influences from outside society, for example by entering new technology. Looking at the term social transformation shows a process, understanding, differences, characteristics, social at a certain time (Healy, 1998).

## **2.2. Social Resilience Theory**

Social resilience is a dynamic condition of a nation that consists of toughness and resilience and the ability to develop national strength in facing all kinds and forms of threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances both from within and outside, directly or indirectly.

which threatens and endangers the integration, identity, survival of the nation and state as well as the struggle to achieve the goals of the national struggle (Isabella, 2017).

Keck and Sakdapolrak (2013) define social resilience which consists of three dimensions: 1. Coping capacities, namely the ability of social actors to overcome and solve all kinds of problems; 2. Adaptive capacities, namely the ability to learn from past experiences and adapt to future challenges in everyday life; 3. Transformative capacities, namely the ability to set up institutions that promote individual welfare and sustainable community resilience against future crises. In this way, building social resilience, especially in terms of concern for the poor and marginalized, can be expressed as a political issue, not just a technical one (Keck & Sakdapolrak, 2013).

The development of the definition of social resilience formulated by Keck and Sakdapolrak (2013) is a development of the thinking of Voss (2008), Lorenz (2010), and Bene (2012), which refers to three types of capacity as mentioned above, namely: coping capacities, adaptive capacities and transformative capacities. For this reason, Keck and Sakdapolrak see social resilience not only as the ability of a person/institution to solve problems, but also the ability of social participation and transformation.

### **2.3. The September 30, 1965 Incident**

The 1965 incident became a scourge for the Indonesian nation because at that time there was a bloody incident in the form of a horizontal conflict involving ideological political factions in Indonesia. A year later, there were political changes that led to changes in the social and cultural fabric of Indonesian society. However, these changes did not necessarily erase the memory of society as a nation. Almost every year, the discourse on communism emerges as a debate that grabs public attention and energy (Miner, 2018).

The 1965 incident can be compared to similar conflicts in various countries, such as World War I during 1914-1918 and World War II during 1939-1945. Although this event is commemorated every year, this does not necessarily become a scourge for the people who experience it (Thaler, 2012). This condition can occur because each conflicting party views this moment as lesson learned for betterment in the future, which indicates the maturity of the people involved in the war. Another event was the civil war in the United States during 1861-1865. Despite the many lives claimed, formation of a new social order that strengthened the identity of the United States of

America was able to be established afterwards (Wahid, 2018).

### **2.4. Soft System Methodology**

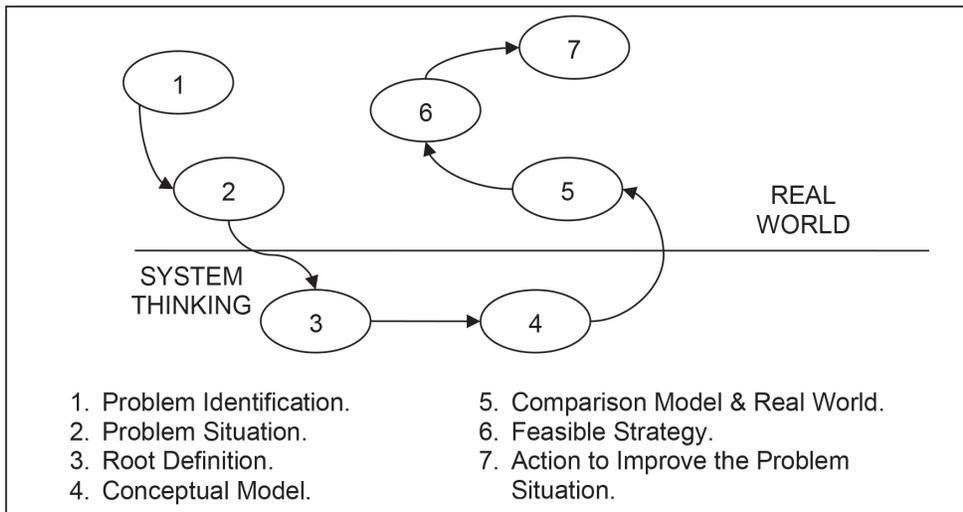
Soft systems methodology (SSM) is a systemic research process that uses systems models (Checkland, 2000). The development of the system model is carried out by untangling the unstructured problems, discussing intensively with related parties, comparing the concept of systems thinking with the real world situation, and solving problems collectively. SSM is essentially a description using a specific language which contains the participants' thoughts in perceiving reality (Edi, et al., 2019).

SSM is a methodology that performs systematic analysis based on problems in factual organizations which are then used to improve situations in real-world organizations (Shahabi, et al., 2019). SSM can be used to analyze in the field of social and information systems studies, for example, the relationship between governance risks in society (Iriani & Manongga, 2018). There are several other reasons of employing SSM in building information systems, including: 1) SSM can support systemic thinking, 2) information systems need to be checked and analyzed consistently to develop organizational information systems, 3) support a logic streaming analysis

model which is then compared with the original process, 4) offers a process continuous learning, 5) supporting stakeholder participation, 6) well-preserved information history, 7) stakeholder answers become a means of rearranging and identifying appropriate solutions according to organizational needs at a particular time, 8) the context of the development of information systems is determined by the stakeholders themselves (Asadi, 2020).

or involve many factors and interact with each other (Mohammed et al., 2008). ISM is an interpretive method that presents solutions to complex problems through the basis of discourse on structural mapping of the relationship of complex elements (Susilo, et al., 2019).

ISM organizes several parts of a complex problem, makes the model a decision making and simplifies planning in finding solutions to problems. ISM is very flexible to use



**Fig. no. 1.** Steps of Soft System Methodology (Checkland, 2000)

**2.5. Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM)**

Interpretive structural modeling (ISM) was first introduced by J. Warfield in 1975 to analyze systems with high complexity and find solutions to complex problems

for problems that contain hundreds of elements. There is nothing that limits the types of methods used in analyzing the problem.

ISM technique can be employed to perform program analysis by the vision and mission. Broadly speaking, the ISM technique is divided into two

parts, namely: element classification and hierarchical arrangement. The first step that needs to be done in the ISM analysis is to determine the elements that correspond to the existing problems. Furthermore, sub-elements are arranged for each selected element. The selection of elements and arrangement of sub-elements is carried out from the results of discussions with experts. The results of the assessment are arranged in a Structural Self Interaction Matrix (SSIM) which is made in the form of a Reachability Matrix (RM) table by replacing V, A, X, O into the numbers 1 and 0. The element classification is based on the Structural Self Matrix (SSM) which is based on VAXO system, namely:

**Table 1.** Reachability Matrix Role for ISM (Shahabi, et al., 2019).

If the (i, j) entry in the SSIM is	Entry in the initial reachability matrix	
	(i, j)	(j, i)
V	1	0
A	0	1
X	1	1
O	0	0

The matrix that has met the transitivity is continued to process it to get the reachability matrix, to get the Driver Power (DP) and

Dependence (D). The last stage is to classify the sub-elements into 4 sectors (Susilo, et al., 2019):

- a. Quadrant I: weak driver-weak dependent variables (Autonomous), which means that the sub-elements that enter this sector are generally not related to the system and may have a little relationship even though the relationship can be strong.
- b. Quadrant II: weak driver-strongly dependent variables (dependent) which means that the sub-elements in this sector are dependent.
- c. Quadrant III: strong driver-strongly dependent variables (linkage), which means that the sub-elements that enter this sector must be studied carefully because the relationship between the sub-elements is unstable.
- d. Quadrant IV: Strong driver-weak dependent variables (Independent), which means that the sub-elements that enter this sector are the remaining parts of the system which are called independent variables.

## 2.6. System Dynamic

The System Dynamics (SD) Society offers an updated definition by stating that SD is “a methodology for studying and managing complex

feedback systems". The dynamic system was first introduced by Jay W. Forrester in the 1950s, as a method of solving complex problems that arise because of the causal tendency of various variables in the system (Panahifar, et al., 2016). The SD method was first applied to management problems such as inventory fluctuation, labor instability, and a decline in the market share of a company. From the dynamic system model in the form of a causative diagram, a flow diagram is built to describe the simulation variables and parameterization as well as the model formulation to be ready to be simulated (Forrester, 1971). The variables in a SD are shown in Table 2.

polarity as stated above is divided into positive and negative. Another form of a diagram that also describes the structure of a SD model is a flow diagram. Flow diagrams represent the relationships between variables that have been created in a causal diagram more clearly, using certain symbols for the various variables involved (Sushil, 1993).

Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) is an image language that connects various variables in a loop diagram. The use of arrows will show the variables that are cause and or effect. The arrowhead shows the cause, while the arrowhead shows the effect. Each model must understand in advance about the processes that occur in the real

**Table 2.** Symbol of system dynamics (Sushil, 1993).

Variable	Symbol	Description
Level		It represents the accumulated quantity that is accumulated over time, which can change in value in line with changes in the rate
Rate		Presents flow rates that can change level values
Auxiliary		Presents an auxiliary variable that contains a formulation that can be input on the rate.

The form of a SD model that represents the structure of the feedback diagram is a causal diagram or commonly known as a Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) (Ojha & Vrat, 2016). This diagram shows the direction of the flow of change in the variables and their polarity. The flow

world (real world) so that the logical model can resemble the reality. The process of understanding can be done by distinguishing between cause and effect variables and/or by distinguishing between the dependent and independent variables (Sterman, et al., 2007).

## **2.7. Method / Step**

The data in this study are divided into two, primary data and secondary data. Primary data will be obtained through a series of Panel Discussions involving various subject-matter experts and representations of community groups who have studied various aspects of the 1965-incident. Secondary data were obtained through literature review, whether in the form of books, scientific reports, journal articles, documentary films, photos, and other document forms. The data obtained from the results of two Panel Discussions, the results of in-depth interviews, and the results of literature searches will be processed and analyzed by the research team.

The study used a qualitative approach which was strengthened by SSM as the data analysis technique. SSM is a methodology that uses a practical and pragmatic approach to define and find solutions to social problems that are considered unclear (Burge, 2015). This methodology was chosen because it was considered capable of producing a qualitative study that tested the entire worldview with a structured analysis step to determine improvements upon a social problem.

## **2.8. Subject & Goal**

In this research, the research subjects are National Historical Experts, World War History Experts, Sociologists, Anthropologists, Political Scientists, and Humanists.

By giving the same questions to these sources, it is expected to provide a comprehensive view related to research questions that make it easier for researchers to analyze the results of the sources' exposure. Social structural changes consist of the strengthening of the Indonesian national identity towards the values of Pancasila and increasing social solidarity of integration between ethnic groups.

## **3. RESULT**

### **3.1. Situation and condition of the problem**

The 1965 incident can be interpreted as a process of transformation that is taking place in the efforts of the Indonesian people to encourage the birth of social resilience or social resilience of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, this event can also be interpreted as a philosophy that emphasizes the importance of learning lessons from every incident so that it can contribute to strengthening the Indonesian National Identity.

In the first stage, an unstructured problem analysis was carried out. Based on the exploration results from various sources during the first step of the SSM method, several presumptions about the situations and conditions that might occur were identified. In general, these problems are related and divided into three aspects, namely: a) what and why

the problem occurs; b) what needs to be done; c) how the problem can be solved. These conditions include:

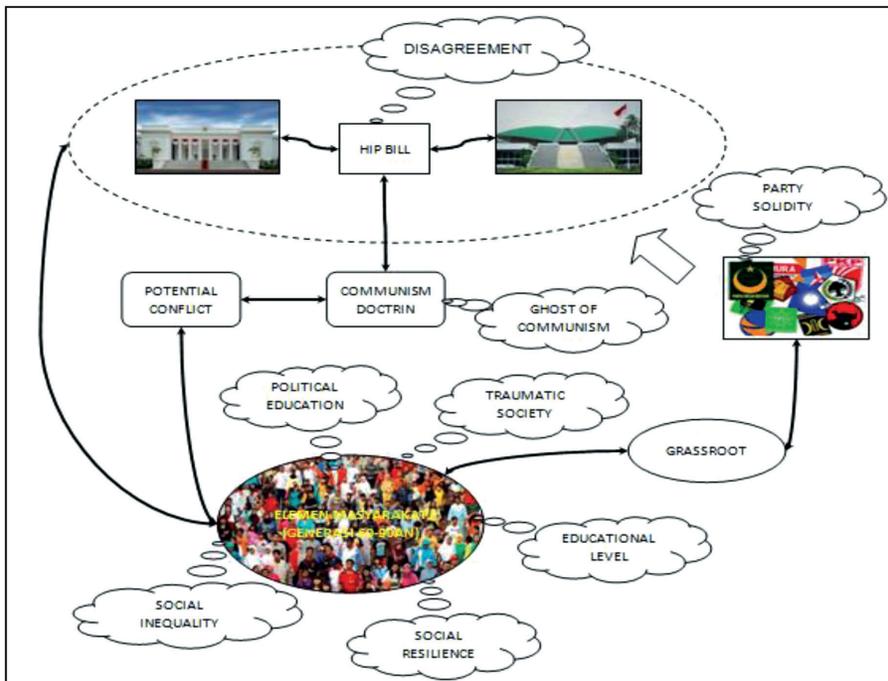
- a. The (RUU HIP) has the potential to restore communism.
- b. The 1965 incident was a very frightening specter for the Indonesian nation.
- c. Political conflicts that have spread to the grassroots level.
- d. Social resilience of society that is vulnerable to political issues.
- e. Potential for conflict and social disintegration in society.

**3.2. Structuring the problem**

The next step is to provide analysis by identifying the roles of

objects, subjects, and related problems involved in the social transformation of society. This step is carried out by examining related issues regarding current matters that become a system for the social transformation of society in dealing with the G30S / PKI issue on social resilience. The analysis results are contained in a single image called a rich picture.

The rich picture describes the structure, processes, relationships between structures, and the main concerns of the parties involved in the problem situations. Based on the identification of the parties involved, questionnaires, and interviews with subject-matter experts, the rich picture can be shown in Figure 2.



**Fig. no. 2.** Rich Picture of Social Resilience in Indonesia.

Based on the results of the mapping between the contingency theory model and the rich picture, this study finds five problems that are considered the most dominant and structured, namely: 1) There is a disagreement about the *RUU HIP* between the Executive and the Legislature as well as several elements of society that suspected the potential of communism ideology return should the Bill enacted; 2) The dark history of mass killings between conflicting parties in that year was still traumatic for the community, especially the generation born in the era of the old order and the new order. This condition caused the 1965 Incident to be a very frightening specter for Indonesian people; 3) Several political parties that exist today have a strong historical and mass base, which is supported by the strong solidity of existing parties so that political disputes can spread to the grassroots level; 4) The imbalance of social disparities and the level of existing education and minimal political education makes the social resilience of the community vulnerable to political issues. This condition also provides the

potential for social disintegration in the community; 5) There are elements of society who still cannot escape the shackles of ghosts and there are several parties who take advantage of this momentum for certain interests to stir the potential for a culture of conflict in society.

### **3.3. CATWOE Analysis dan Root definition**

The next stage is the systemic thinking process about the real world in the SSM process. In this stage, a root definition (RD) is discussed to obtain the root of the problem in each problem structure. RD is created to serve as a basis for conceptual modeling. RD that has been created will be enhanced by CATWOE analysis, which stands for Costumers, Actors, Transformation, Worldview, Owners, and Environment. CATWOE is a reminder tool to ensure the RD correctly describes a human activity system. The next step is to proceed with the 3E analysis, which stands for Efficacy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness. The results of the research discussion on social transformation are described in Table 3:

**Table 3.** CATWOE Analysis And Root Definition in this Research.

Code	Aspect	Element
C	Customer	- Indonesian society
A	Actor	- Element of society - Community organization - Leader of Political Party
T	Transformation	- The realization of social transformation that contributes to the national resilience of the Republic of Indonesia
W	The World View	- Healthy and dynamic social resilience for the sustainability of the life of the nation and state.
O	Owner	- Government - People's Representative Council (DPR) - Head of the regional government
E	Environment	- Political education is still minimal. - The social and educational gap - Traumatic society - Strong grassroots solidity in political parties

The results of the interviews have resulted in an exploration of problems in the field according to the informants. During this phase, each informant provided arguments according to their perception on a problem. Through these arguments, a worldview or *weltanschauung* can be explored on the social transformation that existed in Indonesia regarding the history of the 1965 movement.

Customers in the definition of social transformation systems in this study are the Indonesian

people. As the customers, the society will accept all the consequences, both positive and negative, from the social transformation of the 1965-incident. Society in its current condition has not received a good political education. Social inequality that is still high amidst the conditions of society added to the traumatic events of 1965 makes communism still haunts today. This condition includes actors which consist of elements of society, political organizations, and leaders of political parties, including the grassroots mass.

The government, DPR, and heads of the regional government as owners have the authority to stir up problems regarding the current social transformation. These actors have the responsibility for building social resilience as a result of the 1965-incident. The formation of the *RUU HIP* is an initial step that requires good communication between the sectors involved in the system without neglecting the obstacles that exist in the surrounding environment.

### 3.4. Conceptual Model

In the previous stage, the analysis used RD to understand the current system and state “what it is”. In this step, the analysis uses the results from the previous step to answer “what should the system do”. To achieve this goal, a conceptual model must be created for each

RD. In this research, ISM is used to map the model. ISM is a method for creating and understanding the relationships between elements of complex systems. ISM contributes greatly to managing complex relationships between system elements and helps identify internal variable relationships.

### 3.5. Initial Reachability Matrix

The first step is to change the detailed information:

The second step was applying the identified criteria or variables that are defined in pairs. The paired relationships are then developed between the factors that affect the system. The association matrix is evaluated by SSIM and used for transitivity within the ISM. Next, factorization is carried out on the existing criteria.

**Table 4.** Elements of Social Transformation and Social Resilience in Indonesia.

Kode	Element	Kode	Element
C1	Elements of Society	C7	Political Education
C2	Community Organization	C8	Education and Social Gap
C3	leader of the Political Party	C9	Traumatic Society
C4	Government	C10	Social Transformation
C5	People’s Representative Council	C11	Social Resilience
C6	Regional Heads	C12	Grassroots Solidity

**Table 5.** SSIM for Social Transformation and Social Resilience in Indonesia.

No	Code	Element	Element											
			12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	C1	Elements of Society	A	A	A	A	A	A	V	X	X	V	V	
2	C2	Community Organization	A	A	A	A	A	X	X	X	X	A		
3	C3	leader of the Political Party	A	O	O	V	O	X	X	X	X			
4	C4	Government	O	V	V	V	V	V	X	X				
5	C5	People’s Representative Council	O	V	X	X	V	V	X					
6	C6	Regional Heads	O	V	V	V	V	V						
7	C7	Political Education	V	V	O	V	V							
8	C8	Education and Social Gap	O	A	A	V								
9	C9	Traumatic Society	O	A	V									
10	C10	Social Transformation	A	V										
11	C11	Social Resilience	A											
12	C12	Grassroots Solidity												

**Table 6.** Reachability Matrix.

No	Code	Element	Element											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	C1	Elements of Society	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	C2	Community Organization	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	C3	leader of the Political Party	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	C4	Government	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
5	C5	People’s Representative Council	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	C6	Regional Heads	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
7	C7	Political Education	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
8	C8	Education and Social Gap	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	C9	Traumatic Society	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
10	C10	Social Transformation	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
11	C11	Social Resilience	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
12	C12	Grassroots Solidity	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

### 3.6. MICMAC Analysis

The next step is to arrange a hierarchy for each sub-element in the element being studied and classify it into four sectors, whether these sub-elements are included in the Autonomous, Dependent, Linkage, or Independent sectors.

Based on Figure 3, several classifications of elements regarding the social transformation of Indonesian society after the 1965 incidents and their contribution to the social resilience of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia were obtained. These elements are divided into four classifications, namely:

Table 7. Driving-Dependence Power.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
X	9	12	7	6	8	6	6	7	8	6	7	3
Y	6	5	7	11	12	10	8	4	5	6	5	6

The results of the MICMAC diagram processing classified elements into four sectors in a two-dimensional graph with the x (dependence) and y (powder driver) axes.

- a. Quadrant I (Autonomous) consists of two elements, namely: a) grassroots solidity (C12); b) Social Transformation (C9).

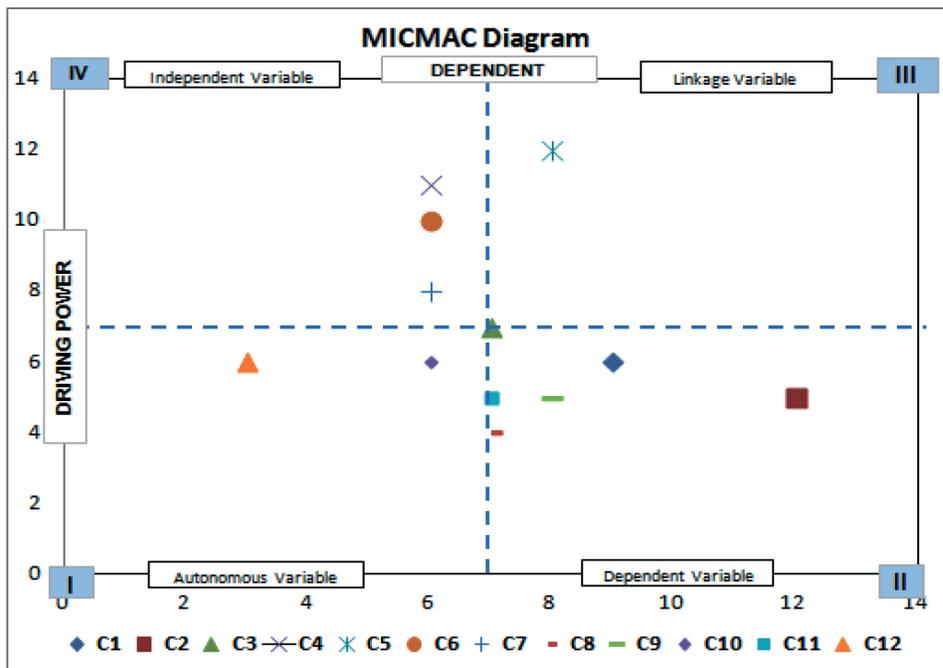


Fig. no. 3. Driving Power and Dependence Power Diagram.

- b. Quadrant II (Dependent) consists of six elements, namely: a) Elements of Society (C1); b) Community Organization (C2); c) Leader of the Political Party (C3); d) Education and Social Gap (C8); e) Traumatic Society (C9); f) Social Transformation (C10).
- c. Quadrant III (Linkage) consists of elements of the People’s Representative Council (C5).
- d. Quadrant IV (Independent) consists of three elements, namely: a) Government (C4); b) Regional Heads (C6); c) Political Education.

### 3.7. Dynamic System Model of Social Transformation and Social Resilience of the Republic of Indonesia

CLD model or a cause and effect diagram is a model used to solve or prevent problems by looking at every factor that exists related to other factors. CLD model uses an approach to problem-solving by looking at the complexity of the system which is depicted with a diagram in the form of a curved line with an arrow that connects one factor to another.

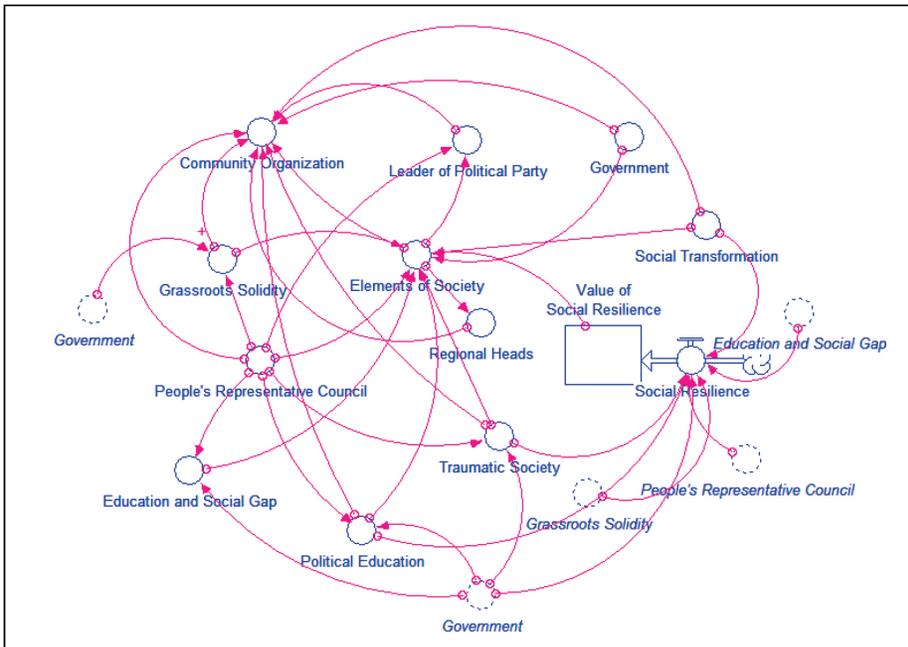


Fig. no. 4. System Dynamic Model of Social Transformation and Social Resilience in Indonesia.

Social Transformation Society is a system. Thus, it has a network that involves complex variables and dynamics. SD are used to draw models that examined existing problems, while causal diagrams are used to identify and highlight the dynamic relationships that exist in the problem. The dynamic model of the post-1965 Indonesian social transformation system and its contribution to the social security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is described in the form of a CLD.

By understanding the SD approach, clear depiction of social transformation and social resilience analysis which consists of several elements that influence one another could be generated. This condition explains that the related elements need to be considered carefully because each unit can influence each other or have an impact on one another, especially those in Quadrant III and Quadrant IV. Elements of the People's Representative Council (C5), Government (C4), Regional Heads (C6), Political Education have a high influence in mobilizing other elements in the Social Resilience of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

This study aims to provide an analysis of the Post-1965 Social Transformation and Its Contribution to the Social Resilience of the Unitary State of the Republic of

Indonesia. Based on the research results from subject-matter experts, there are 12 (twelve) main elements that were confirmed and selected to design the model and interpretive structural modeling. These elements are classified in CATWOE analysis.

Based on the results of the ISM and MICMAC diagram analysis, the twelve elements are divided into 4 (four) quadrants, namely Quadrant I (Autonomous), consists of two elements, namely: a) grassroots solidity (C12); b) Social Transformation (C9). Quadrant II (Dependent) consists of six elements, namely: a) Elements of Society (C1); b) Community Organization (C2); c) Leader of Political Party (C3); d) Education and Social Gap (C8); e) Traumatic Society (C9); f) Social Transformation (C10). Quadrant III (Linkage) consists of elements of the People's Representative Council (C5). Quadrant IV (Independent) consists of three elements, namely: a) Government (C4); b) Regional Heads (C6); c) Political Education. Elements of the People's Representative Council (C5), Government (C4), Regional Heads (C6), Political Education have a high influence in mobilizing other elements in the Social Resilience of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### **Future Work**

- This study recommends that there is a need for strengthening social resilience

systems to overcome existing social disparities with good political education for the community, empowerment for each regional head, and establishment of good communication between stakeholders.

- In further research, it is necessary to weigh on each element as well as assessing the flow chart on the elements as the goals, namely the value of the Social Resilience of the Republic of Indonesia.

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