

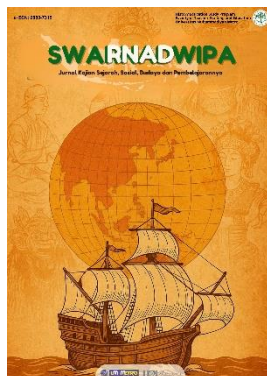
Indonesia's Political and Economic Relations with the Soviet Union in 1959-1965

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to explain the background to the political and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union and describe the economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union in 1959-1965. Describe the impact and political relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union during the guided democracy period of 1959-1965. This research method uses detailed historical research and data collection stages, namely by collecting data through documentation studies and literature studies, carrying out data validity by testing or carrying out internal and external criticism of data sources, interpreting data, namely providing comments or conclusions on each quote, and writing a report (historiography) using Indonesian. The results of the research show that (1) The background to the establishment of relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union was a form of concern and also for the sake of gaining allies, the Soviet Union had the initiative to support the sovereignty of the Indonesian State by discussing it at the UN forum (2) Political relations were established through cooperation in the field of military. (3) Economic cooperation relations in the form of loans and trade, (4) Political-economic impacts and relations are the forerunners of the Non-Aligned movement, economic development of the country, and increasing trade activities.

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INTRODUCTION

In the early days of Indonesian independence, the direction of Indonesian political and diplomatic policy was more aimed at gaining international recognition for the anti-colonialism process and opposing all forms of colonialism in the world. For example, in his efforts to achieve world peace when there was tension between the two world giants (the Soviet Union and the United States), Soekarno launched his free and active politics by not taking sides with either country bloc. Soekarno here focused all his attention on the issue of "imperialism and colonialism as a threat to world peace."

The Soviet Union had a history of cooperation and relations that were quite unique with Indonesia, when compared to Indonesia's relations with other countries. Similar ideologies and determination to fight colonialism and imperialism are the basis of

harmonious relations. The Indonesian President at that time, Soekarno, visited the Soviet Union 4 times and met with Nikita Kruscev, the leader of the Soviet Union at that time. Krushev returned to visit Soekarno in 1960, with the intention of expanding the field of cooperation between the two countries. Relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union during this period resulted in SUGBK (Gelora Bung Karno Main Stadium) and many other results of cooperation between the two countries. Relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union began to decline in the mid-1960s, where in 1965 a political tragedy occurred in Indonesia with the PKI rebellion.

The cooperative relationship between Indonesia and the Soviet Union has been going on for a long time, even before Indonesia became independent. The Soviet Union became the first country to support the proclamation of Indonesian independence on 17 August 1945. i. Indonesia and the Soviet Union formed cooperation in various fields such as politics and economics. In this case, the Indonesian government was willing to export basic necessities to the Soviet Union government. Not only that, in its relations with the Soviet Union, the Indonesian government also collaborated in the political field to obtain support from foreign parties to prevent colonialism from returning.

This research is important because it is to find out how useful the debt from the Soviet Union was for Indonesia's development. Apart from that, in terms of government, Indonesia also needs to look at or adapt government systems from other countries so that Indonesia can become a more advanced country.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is historical research, namely research that examines historical events in the past. Data collection was carried out using heuristics through literature study. The steps taken in collecting data were to search for various data from various sources such as the internet and books in the Muhammadiyah Metro University library and the Metro City regional library. After the data was collected, external and internal criticism was carried out to test the validity of the data. After that, the data obtained is interpreted and presented in report form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research based on historical studies related to political and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union produced data in the form of background to the formation of Indonesia's diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, political relations, economic relations, and the impact of political and economic relations:

Background of Indonesia's Relations with the Soviet Union

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union began before Indonesia became independent. Indonesia was included in the studies and cultural studies conducted by Alexander Huber.

Furthermore, after Indonesia became independent, the close relationship between Indonesia and the Soviet Union became even closer. This closeness existed because of the similarity in ideology between the leaders of the Indonesian independence movement, especially Soekarno and Tan Malaka, who at that time was the leader of the Indonesian independence movement. According to Daud (1996) that:

The Indonesian government is implemented on the basis of democracy. All forms of implementation and administration of the country originate from the people, by the people, and for the people. This means that the implementation of all state policies is carried out in the interests of the people. The interests and welfare of the people are prioritized.

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Based on the opinion above, Indonesia's ideology as a newly independent country is based on the interests of the people. The government strives to elevate the status of the people and to improve the welfare of the people. This political system is similar to the political system and ideology adopted by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was led by a prime minister. The prime minister has the power to determine all policies implemented in the country. These policies also prioritize the interests of society. This is in accordance with the opinion of Yunus (2011) who explains that:

The Soviet Union was a country with communist politics based on Marxism-Leninism. This country prioritizes and prioritizes social interests or lower class society. The prime minister of the Soviet Union highly upheld the interests of his people over other interests.

Based on the opinion above, a study can be taken that both Indonesia and the Soviet Union implemented government and politics in the interests of the people. As time went by, the form of sympathy felt by the Soviet Union towards Indonesia led to the Soviet Union taking action at the UN session. The Dutch government was pressed, forced to sit at the negotiating table with Indonesian representatives. Negotiations held in The Hague in August 1949 between Indonesia and the Netherlands did not produce results.

After the failure of the negotiations held in The Hague, negotiations were held again by the UN Security Council. It was only on December 27 1949 that an agreement was reached between the Indonesian and Dutch governments under the auspices of the Round Table conference held in The Hague which resulted in the recognition of sovereignty by the Dutch Government over Indonesia. The assistance and support from the Soviet Union then became a bridge for Indonesia and the Soviet Union to establish cooperation. According to Surya (2009) explains that:

On February 9 1953, representatives of the foreign affairs commission, the People's Representative Council, members of parliament, the chairman of the Labor Party, the chairman of the Great Indonesia party, and the chairman of the Murba Party proposed to the council to further discuss the resolution project regarding the immediate exchange of diplomatic representatives with the Soviet Union.

Based on the opinion above, a conclusion can be drawn that after the negotiations agreed between the Netherlands and Indonesia at the initiative of the Soviet Union, Indonesia felt that the Soviet Union had a great contribution to the success of these negotiations. This was realized by immediately sending representatives to establish friendship with the Soviet Union.

Indonesia's efforts to negotiate and negotiate to end military aggression have borne fruit. As is known, efforts to achieve a peace agreement through negotiations have been taken by the Indonesian people to gain recognition and State Sovereignty. As stated by Silalahi (2013) that:

After the agreement in The Hague in 1949, on December 24 1949 the Dutch ambassador in Moscow submitted a note to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union A.A Gromymoko, that Indonesia would receive full sovereignty from the Netherlands as a result of negotiations between the two countries.

Based on the opinion above, it can be explained that after the agreement was agreed between Indonesia and the Netherlands, the Netherlands sent a memorandum of agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands which was witnessed by the Soviet Union. In this case, the Soviet Union supported the sovereignty of Indonesia by sending a

letter via telegram which essentially stated that the Netherlands had recognized Indonesia's sovereignty and would not carry out military aggression against Indonesia.

Indonesian Political Relations with the Soviet Union 1955-1965

Similar ideologies regarding anti-colonialism were the background to Indonesia's closeness to the Soviet Union, so that when Indonesia became independent the Soviet Union continued to provide support to Indonesia. According to Surya (2009) that:

1956-1962 was the peak of close relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union. This is reflected in the close relationship between the two heads of state through mutual visits. On 28 August-12 September 1956 President Soekarno visited Moscow. During this visit, on September 11 1956 in the presence of President Soekarno and top Soviet Union officials such as Mikoyan, Voroshilov, Kaganovich and Malenkov, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ruslan Abdulgani and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union Gromyko signed a Joint Agreement (Joint Statement). In June 1961 President Soekarno visited the Soviet Union and in 1957 Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Union K.Y. Voroshilov and in February 1960 Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev visited Indonesia.

The quote above illustrates that Indonesia's closeness to the Soviet Union continued to increase, until in 1956-1962 there were several visits made by President Soekarno or the Indonesian foreign minister to the Soviet Union and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union visited Indonesia. During the visit various topics were discussed with the result that the president and foreign minister of Indonesia and the Soviet Union signed a joint agreement (Joint statement). This agreement contained Indonesia's cooperative relations with the Soviet Union in various fields such as education, social, cultural and military.

Apart from that, in the signing of the friendship agreement in the political field, an agreement was also reached that the Soviet Union would help Indonesia to reclaim the West Irian region as part of Indonesian territory. At that time, in West Irian there were still remnants of Indonesian colonialism so this matter needed to be resolved immediately. This is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Yusuf (2012) that:

The West Irian problem was one of the foundations of Indonesia's close relations with the Soviet Union. President Soekarno's government attempted to completely end the remnants of Dutch colonialism on Mother Earth, especially in West Irian. In 1952 the Dutch unilaterally included West Irian in their territory, while Indonesia considered West Irian to be an inseparable part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

The opinion above explains that the West Irian problem is a problem that needs to be addressed by Indonesia considering that West Irian is still within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. In its efforts to seize the West Irian region from Dutch hands, Indonesia received full support from the Soviet Union. Various military equipment and weapons were also provided by the Soviet Union to support Indonesia against colonialism.

The success of liberating West Irian from the hands of the Dutch and becoming the territory of the Republic of Indonesia further strengthened relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia. Support for the liberation of West Irian from Dutch hands yielded results. According to Riflect (1995) that:

On December 28 1960, Indonesia signed a contract for the procurement of military equipment and in early 1962 military equipment began to be sent continuously to Indonesia. In a short period of time, the Indonesian Armed Forces became strong, equipped with a number of submarines, fighter planes and other military

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equipment. By looking at this situation, the problem of West Irian can be resolved through peaceful means and West Irian will return to the bosom of Mother Earth.

In 1965, Indonesia was faced with domestic social and political turmoil and the events of the 30 September 1965 Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party.

In the early 1960s there were no less than 2000 Indonesian students studying at various universities in the Soviet Union. Financial assistance for modernizing weapons for the TNI as well as technical training and even Indonesian literary works were translated into the language of the Soviet Union and published in that country. Similarities. According to Hapsari (2010) that:

During the golden era of relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, the education sector became a sector that was quite prominent in the aspect of cooperation between the two countries. The two countries take turns sending their best sons to study in their partner country. At this time, almost 2000 Indonesian citizens studied in the Soviet Union either through scholarships provided by the Soviet Union government or scholarships provided by the Indonesian government. The number of Indonesian citizens studying there is directly proportional to the number of Soviet Union scholars studying Indonesia.

Ideology and determination to fight colonialism and imperialism are the basis of this harmonious relationship. The Indonesian President at that time, Soekarno, visited the Soviet Union 4 times and met with Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union at that time. At every meeting there is always cooperation or agreement built between the two countries to harmonize relations between the two countries and even to the stage of support in international forums.

Military cooperation between Indonesia and the Soviet Union began when the Soviet Union became an arms supplier when Indonesia struggled to seize West Irian from the Dutch. At that time, the Soviet Union also provided military technical training to the Indonesian Republic Army at the Moscow and Leningrad military academies. The Soviet Union also sent 1000 instructors to various regions in Indonesia to provide training to Indonesian military personnel. As this was also stated by Bachtiar (2019) who explained that:

The Soviet Union sent aid in the form of weapons and military equipment. In this case, the Soviet Union offered assistance with weapons and equipment at relatively cheap prices using a credit financing system with low interest. In response to this, the Indonesian government happily accepted the offer from the Soviet Union. Considering that as a newly independent country, the need for weapons and military equipment is very necessary to strengthen the army and the country's resilience.

Based on the opinion above, it can be understood that the Indonesian government's cooperation with the Soviet Union in the political field saw the Soviet Union providing soft credit assistance to Indonesia related to weapons and equipment.

Indonesia's Economic Relations with the Soviet Union

After establishing quite close cooperation between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, both parties trusted and needed each other. After the cold war with America, the Soviet Union wanted to find allied countries and for Indonesia, post-colonialism was a time when it needed support and assistance from other countries. The mutually necessary conditions

made Indonesia and the Soviet Union strengthen their relations by establishing cooperation in various fields. One of them is the economic field. In the economic field, the Soviet Union attempted to help Indonesia by providing long-term, low-interest (soft) credit or loans.

The need for an economy is very important for a developing country like Indonesia. This assistance from the Soviet Union was received and welcomed by President Soekarno at that time. This is as stated by Daniel (2018) who explains that:

The Soviet Union's diplomatic relations with Indonesia showed that the Soviet Union provided credit worth 12.5 million US dollars to Indonesia. This loan was given as a sign of the Soviet Union's friendship with Indonesia. Of course, in returning these credits, the Soviet Union did not press for immediate return. This means that this loan is given a relatively long period of time.

Based on the opinion above, a conclusion can be drawn that the Soviet Union provided quite large soft credit assistance to Indonesia. The funds disbursed from the Soviet Union were used to fund infrastructure in Indonesia. According to Soekarno, infrastructure is very important for a country. This is because infrastructure is support that will help run things smoothly in other fields. Infrastructure such as roads, buildings and public facilities must be owned by a country and must be in good condition.

Various aid and funding provided by the Soviet Union continued to flow. Until 1956-1957, there was an agreement on cooperative relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, in this case the Soviet Union provided financial assistance amounting to 100 million US dollars to Indonesia. This is also in accordance with the opinion of Bandoro (2017) who explains that:

The opening of Diplomatic Relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union was followed by visits by Presidents Sukarno and Voroshilov to each country in 1956-1957. The visit resulted in the signing of an agreement on the Soviet Union's loan or credit assistance to Indonesia amounting to US\$ 100 million.

Based on the opinion above, it can be seen that the Soviet Union disbursed loan aid on credit to Indonesia. Even though diplomatic relations were still considered young and new, the Soviet Union believed that Indonesia was a country that could develop rapidly and had a good government system, so the Soviet Union dared to provide financial assistance to it. As this was also stated by Bachtiar (2019) who explained that:

The aid agreement agreed between the Soviet Union and Indonesia was only ratified in 1958 after relations with the United States deteriorated. Indonesia received additional funds or loans of US\$ 250 million as a result of Khrushchev's visit to Indonesia in 1960. Indonesia's relations became even closer when General Nasution visited the Soviet Union in 1960 and signed the largest military loan ever given by the Soviet Union at that time.

Based on the opinion above, it can be explained that the results of Khurshev's visit to Indonesia provided a breath of fresh air for Indonesia with the Soviet Union providing an additional loan of US\$ 250 million to Indonesia. Apart from that, the relationship became even closer because at that time General Nasution asked the Soviet Union to provide a military aid loan to Indonesia, and the Soviet Union agreed. This assistance was the largest aid and loan ever made by the Soviet Union to Indonesia.

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Impact of Cooperation in the Political and Economic Fields of Indonesia with the Soviet Union

The West Irian problem can be resolved through negotiations

As is known, the Soviet Union assisted Indonesia in settling West Irian through negotiations or agreements. Indonesia's dispute with the Netherlands regarding West Irian could be resolved with coercion from the UN Security Council at that time. This was initiated by the Soviet Union, that at the UN conference, the Soviet Union deliberately discussed the condition of Indonesia when it was colonized by. These efforts later yielded results so that West Irian fell back to Indonesia. This is in accordance with the statement expressed by Fahrurroddi (2019) who explained that:

The Soviet Union discussed Indonesia's condition at a meeting of countries, namely the UN, so the UN security council urged the Netherlands to hold negotiations with Indonesia. However, the first meeting did not produce results. Then, the Soviet Union again mentioned the Indonesian problem so that it could be resolved immediately and then the second attempt succeeded in resulting in negotiations regarding the return of West Irian to the bosom of the motherland.

The opinion above shows that the positive impact of the cooperative relationship in the political field carried out by Indonesia and the Soviet Union was seen in the resolution of the West Irian problem. The support provided by the Soviet Union was successful so that West Irian returned to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and was free from Dutch colonialism.

Indonesia Becomes a Member of the United Nations

After Indonesia's independence was announced, Indonesia was still in an unstable condition both in terms of economics, politics and security. To achieve this goal, Indonesia needs to collaborate with other countries in the form of bilateral, multilateral and international.

According to Sukmayani et al (2018), Indonesia's accession to the UN occurred less than a year after the Netherlands recognized Indonesia's sovereignty. By joining Indonesia as a member of the UN, the benefits that Indonesia obtained included getting assistance in dealing with Dutch aggression and the settlement of West Irian. One of the UN's roles at that time was to act as a mediator at the Round Table Conference (KMB) to encourage the full and unconditional handover of the West Irian region to Indonesia.

From the opinion above, it can be understood that Indonesia became a member of the UN in the 1960s. Indonesia became a member of the UN supported by the Soviet Union so that it could be a means of resolving the West Irian problem. Due to support from the Soviet Union, Indonesia chose to join as a member of the UN. Thanks to support from the Soviet Union, Indonesia succeeded in becoming the 60th member of the UN. As a member of the UN, Indonesia has the same rights to receive support and assistance from the UN like other countries.

Increasing Indonesian Military Strength

The positive impact of cooperation in the political field is also felt in the military. In the political policies and agreements made between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, there was cooperation in military matters, that the Soviet Union did not object to sending military aid to Indonesia. This is as stated by Riflect (1985) who explains that:

In 1960, cooperation was established in the political field, especially in military matters, namely the Soviet Union began sending a number of military equipment such as fighter planes and submarines to Indonesia. As a result, the fighting strength

of the Indonesian nation has become stronger so that the national resilience of the Indonesian nation has also increased. As Indonesia's fighting strength increased, the Indonesian nation became a nation that began to be respected by other nations.

Based on the opinion above, it can be understood that the impact of politics in the military aspect is a very positive impact for the Indonesian nation. This is because the Indonesian nation, which recently became independent, needs to increase security and resilience so that it can prevent aggression or invasions from other nations, especially the Dutch. Indonesia's increasingly strong military strength cannot be separated from the role of the Soviet Union in helping Indonesia to obtain military equipment ranging from heavy equipment such as planes, submarines and tankers, as well as other military equipment such as weapons and ammunition.

CONCLUSION

The background to the emergence of political and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union during the guided democracy period of 1959-1965 was that it began with people from the Soviet Union learning about Indonesia and there were also writings discussing the conditions of Indonesia at that time. Out of concern and also in order to gain allies, the Soviet Union took the initiative to support the sovereignty of the Indonesian State by discussing it at the UN forum. The Soviet Union requested that the UN urge the Dutch to hold negotiations for the liberation of West Irian. With this support, Indonesia and the Netherlands held negotiations assisted by the Soviet Union.

Political relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union during the guided democracy period of 1959-1965. After the recognition of Indonesia's sovereignty, Indonesian relations progressed until the Soviet Union sent a delegation to Indonesia. This visit was warmly welcomed by President Soekarno at that time. The result of the Indonesian president's visit to the Soviet Union in the context of diplomatic relations in the political field was the formation of various collaborations and the signing of friendship agreements between Indonesia and the Soviet Union. Political cooperation was also manifested in cooperation in the military field, both in weapons and in terms of training of Indonesian soldiers with the Soviet Union.

Economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union during the guided democracy period of 1959-1965. In the economic field, Indonesia had many opportunities to obtain soft loans from the Soviet Union. This soft loan is provided for infrastructure development in the capital city of Jakarta. Apart from soft loans, the form of economic cooperation between Indonesia and the Soviet Union was the establishment of international trade, namely exports and imports, where Indonesia imported military equipment, and the Soviet Union imported basic necessities from Indonesia such as rice and sticky rice.

The impact of political and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union was that Indonesia became a pioneer of the Non-Aligned movement. This is because Indonesia has a free and active foreign political system, so the Soviet Union, which was part of the Eastern Bloc, chose to cooperate with Indonesia. Indonesia, with its free and active politics, is also free to determine with whom the Indonesian State can collaborate. In the economic sector, the impact felt is that Indonesia's economic growth is getting better, encouraging international relations, increasing employment opportunities, and opening up investment opportunities.

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