The Growth of the Latest Indonesian Novels in Perspectives of Universalism Human Rights, Moral, Values, and Freedom of Writers

Arif Budi Wurianto
University of Muhammadiah Malang
arifbudiwurianto@gmail.com

Abstract. The growth of the latest Indonesian novels in the development of the themes raised has led to the values of human life, both those related to welfare, freedom of opinion, equality of rights, and ecological and environmental issues. Based on the results of research on novels with the theme of human rights, obtained information (a) novels reviewed published since 1998, there are freedom of expression of their authors, especially in displaying human rights in gender, equality of social rights of marginalized groups such as gays and environmental damage natural. (b) Novels written not only in printed form, but also published on the internet, (c) found a shift in values in society, namely social openness and acceptability of new values, but found social impacts that need to be anticipated in literary education and learning, (d) Literary learning still puts forward the selection and development of moral, religious, and maturity values in character. The scientific findings are the Growth of Indonesian Advanced Novels characterized by freedom of opinion, variations in social themes, social criticism, and critical awareness.

Keywords: Indonesian novels, freedom of opinion, variations in social themes, social criticism, and critical awareness

INTRODUCTION

Licentia Poetica is the fundamental right of literary authors to write their imaginations in literature. Through literary works written by authors, novel writers are able to bring a rapid or mandate, even the truth of facts about humans and their lives. In its development, this right is not always inherent when power is very repressive. Power will prohibit the publication of literature, if literature interferes with its system of power or other reasons called state security, meanwhile there is a view that literature has the potential to be free of value, because literature is only a work of imagination. There is also the opinion that literature is a picture of the social value of society. This happened in Indonesia during the era of President Suharto or in the New Order for 32 years of power with a repressive system. Literature continues to grow and develop, even taught in schools, but is very selective. Many novel writers, poets and magazine publicists are faced with law and court. After the fall of the New Order period, a period called the Reformation era continued.

During the reform era, the presence of literature experienced openness and this period of literary reform entered into the latest literature, the latest Indonesian Literature entered the period after the fall of the New Order government regime which ruled for 32 years in Indonesia. A repressive government is included in literary life. Indonesian literature during the New Order government experienced limited political pressure and freedom. The law suppresses the right to speak and argue, both in forums and in writing. It includes literature, both novel writing, poetry, and theater performances.

The novels by Pramoedya Ananta Toer were frozen by the government through the power of the Attorney General’s Office, were not permitted to be published, read in schools and studied at universities, because of the understanding of socialism and communism. After being released from communist political prisoners on Buru Island (1969-1979) and after the New Order government collapsed, Pramoedya Ananta Toer's novels were born in the Buru Island Quartet such as: Bumi Manusia (This Earth of Mankind) (1980), Anak Senua Bangsa (Child of All Nations) (1980), Jejak Langkah (Footsteps) (1985) and Rumah Kaca (House of Glass) (1988) are sought after and read by people and used as university studies.

When the Reformation era (after the New Order Regime collapsed in 1998) Indonesian Literature began a new period with freedom of opinion, freedom of writing with various topics and themes, and varied views that illustrated the importance of human rights. The study of this article discusses novel writers' freedom in human rights and the emergence of new values and morality. The aim of this study is to describe the growth of themes in the latest Indonesian literature in the perspective of human rights, morality and freedom of novelists.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. Data collection techniques are carried out using documentation, inventory, identification and classification techniques. The data collected includes the titles of novels, authors, publishers, the year of publication, and the subject matter that was raised as the theme of the story. Data is processed through thematic studies or content analysis [1]. This is intended to obtain the mandate and theme of the story as well as thematic communication interpretations that describe the freedom of licentiousness of the author. The novel that was studied included best-selling novels since the 1998 reform until now. The themes studied are aimed at the theme of human rights, ecological issues, and morality.
RESULT

Thematic and Freedom Issues of the Author. In line with changes in social, political, and cultural communities, the themes of novels also developed in line with state politics. Funda Gençoğlu (Journal of Narrative Politics, Vol. 5 (2), 2019, pp. 102-111) states that literature can provide a criterion that is lived experiences of individuals. In general it concerns the issue of identity / identity politics, feminist / ism, and nationalism [2]. Meanwhile, Holt, E. (2013, 83-102 'Bread or Freedom': The Congress for Cultural Freedom, the CIA, and the Arabic Literary Journal Hijwar (1962–67). In the Journal of Arabic Literature, 44. Taking a perspective from Bourdieu's socio-logical perspective on the literary field and "the position of the 'pure' writer" as an institution of freedom "is helpful: Owing to objective contradictory intention, it exists only at the lowest degree of institutionalization, in the form of words ('avant-garde'), for example or mod-els (the avant-garde writer and his or her exemplary deeds) which constitutes the direction of freedom and criticism, and also above all, in the form of a field of competition, equipped with its own institutions (the paradigm which might be the best alternative to literary review) and articulated mechanisms of capable competition of providing incentives and gratification for employees foremancipatory ende [3].

Based on the results of the study, the external political situation called the reform era has to do with the opening of freedom of opinion, including writing. It was discovered beginning with the lifting of the Supreme Court's ban on Pramoedya Ananta Toer's Tetralogy novel: Human Earth (This Earth of Mankind) (1980), All Nations (Child of All Nations) (1980), Footsteps (1985) and Houses House of Glass (1988). This is part of the disclosure of human rights that occupation is a violation of human rights. The freedom of other authors appears in the novel Saman (1998) by Ayu Utami. It is Utami's first novel, and depicts the priest's friend, and a former Catholic priest. The next novel is Larung (2001). The controversial theme that emerged during this reform period was LGBT, through the Most Beautiful Man's novel (2004) by Gramedia Main Library. Similar themes have 31 novels, including the popular ones, the novel "The Sweet Sins" by Rangga Wirianto Putra (2012). A novel by Dee Lestari Supernova appears: Knights, Princesses and Fallen Stars (2001).

The author's freedom to uncover a taboo theme during the New Order period was the latent danger of novels related to the events of communism party (G30S / PKI) 1965 which were the latent danger of communism. The novel Derak-derak is published written by Zoya Herawati. The account of a pro-communist who was deported during the New Order, and told by his son. A very taboo thing in the New Order era. In the perspective of Human Rights, this novel is interpreted as the publication of the novel Derak-Derak by Zoya Herawati, which becomes important in seeing the G3OS events and various other possibilities in the process of reading the G3OS events. Cracks have the potential to become a narrative of healers when the wounded are given room to voice while those who have been hurt are also given the opportunity to apologize without both of them having to be continuously hostile. Besides that, Candik Ala 1965 was published in 2011. Written by Tinuk Yampolsky. This novel tells the psychological trauma of a communist child who gets violent.

Related to the theme of the natural environment, along with the ecological awareness movement, ecological themed novels emerged. Started the theoretical study of literature, namely literary ecology and novelist writer of feminist ecology. Found in Dewi Lestari's novel Particles (2012). This novel revolves around the conservation of orangutans in the realm of Tajung Puting. Another novel, published in 2002, is a Pertarungan novel written by Hanna Rambe. Hanna Rambe is an Indonesian writer and journalist and was educated largely in Jakarta. In the mid-1960s, she entered the Literature Department at the University of Indonesia where she was trained in the English language division, but she did not complete her schooling. She began working as a journalist, beginning as a copy-editor at the Indonesian Observer newspaper, and working as a translator and reporter for Indonesia Raya until 1974. She also worked as a contributor to the magazine Digest (1972-1977), and then as a journalist at Mutiara magazine from (1977-1992). Some of the problems found above can be summarized in tables such as the following.

<p>| Table 1. Freedom of the Author in the Latest Indonesian Literature Theme |
|---|---|---|---|---|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Novel / Published and Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Problems of Morality. When talking about morality involving a course of action, we think of ethics. To define morality, a person will use the rules or habits with regard to right and wrong. It is a complex system of general principles and particular judgments based on cultural, religious, and philosophical concepts and beliefs. Cultures and or groups of regulating and generalizing these concepts, thus regulating behavior. When someone conforms to the codification, you consider this person to be moral. And yet, the notion of how we ought to behave and the reality of how we behave are varied and real morality behaves in accordance with one's perception of morality. Often, doctrine or moral duties that support quality of action which renders it good, is moral. The systems are used to
produce honest, decent, and ethical results are considered moral.

Morality can be a body of standards or principles derived from a code of conduct from a particular philosophy, religion or culture, or a standard that a person believes should be universal. Morality may also be specifically synonymous with "goodness" or "rightness". Literature and morality have become problems and debates. Principled by Licentia Poetica, literary writing has freedom as freedom of expression. Based on the latest thematic literature on Indonesian literature after the repressive period and entering the reformation period, there is a protection of literary rights for authors to express their ideas and ideas embodied in the imagination of novels, poetry or drama.

Some of the things related to morality are (1) the latest Indonesian literature conveys the morality of respect for individual rights and equality (2) Indonesia's latest literature conveys the morality of harmonious coexistence without social differences and marginalization, (3) the latest Indonesian literature conveys the morality of ecological awareness and preservation of nature with the theme of the battle between the character of damaging the environment as a result of the economy and politics with the character of resistance to preserving nature.

Some indications of rejection of certain themes in Indonesia's latest literature, such as the issue of the LGBT theme, are moralists such as religious groups, educators, and readers who emphasize the importance of good values. Ideological themes such as the discussion of the themes of communism and socialism also received rejection from religious groups, educators and of course adherents to the understanding of the national norms of Pancasila. While the environmental / ecological theme is acceptable to all groups because of the good values of nature protection. Groups that have a positive outlook on all the themes of the latest Indonesian literature are pluralists, open literary discussion groups, democracy, and Gus Dur / Gus Durian groups that often discuss the themes of pluralism in each discussion discussion. In Indonesian novelists, the themes of the latest novels in Indonesia have a very complex diversity, which includes diversity of human rights, issues of ideology, feminism, equality, shifting values, and viewing morality in various perspectives.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the latest Indonesian novels, both published in print and non-print, experienced a very significant amount. This can be seen in Gramedia bookstores which continue to experience growth. The theme or topic of the story told by the author is very diverse, diversity of human rights, issues of ideology, feminism, equality, shifting values, and viewing morality in various perspectives. There are freedom of expression of their authors, especially in displaying human rights in gender, equality of social rights of marginalized groups, there are areas of freedom of expression of their authors such as gay and environmental damage natural. (b) Novels not only in printed form, but also published on the internet, (c) found a shift in values in society, namely social openness and acceptability of new values, but found that social impacts that need to be anticipated in literary education and learning, (d) Literary learning still puts forward the selection and development of moral, religious, and maturity values in character. The scientific findings of the Growth of Indonesian Advanced Novels are characterized by freedom of opinion, variations in social themes, social criticism, and critical awareness.

REFERENCES