

## Annex 3

著者	Hartono Sunaryati, Susanto Astrid S., Surachman R. M
権利	Copyrights 日本貿易振興機構 (ジェトロ) アジア 経済研究所 / Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) <a href="http://www.ide.go.jp">http://www.ide.go.jp</a>
journal or publication title	Political Change and Legal Reform towards Democracy and Supremacy of Law in Indonesia
volume	12
page range	[139]-147
year	2002
URL	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2344/00015108">http://hdl.handle.net/2344/00015108</a>

**Annex 3**

**RESOLUTION OF  
THE PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY  
No. VII/MPR/2001  
Regarding  
INDONESIA'S VISION OF THE FUTURE**

**RESOLUTION OF  
THE PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY  
No. VII/MPR/2001  
Regarding  
INDONESIA'S VISION OF THE FUTURE**

BY THE GRACE OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD  
THE PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

**Having duly considered:**

**Mindful of :**

**Taking due notice of:**

**DO HEREBY RESOLVE**

**To establish :**

**THE RESOLUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE  
ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ON  
INDONESIA'S VISION OF THE FUTURE**

**Article 1**

Indonesia's Vision of the Future comprises three visions, namely

- (1) the Ideal vision, these are the ideals of the nation as envisaged in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- (2) the Intermediate vision, that is Indonesia Vision 2020 which is the period ending year 2020

(3) the Five-Yearly vision, as envisaged in the State Guidelines.

## **Article 2**

This Resolution identifies Indonesia Vision 2020 as part of Indonesia's Vision of the future, which has been drawn up in the following manner:

Chapter I	: Introduction
Chapter II	: The Ideals of the Indonesian Nation
Chapter III	: Challenges facing year 2020
Chapter IV	: Indonesia Vision 2020
Chapter V	: Rules governing Implementation
Chapter VI	: Closing Chapter

## **Article 3**

The contents and details mentioned in Article 2 as contained in the document on Indonesia Vision 2020, form an inseparable part of this Resolution

## **Article 4**

This Resolution comes in force on the date of its decision.

## **Chapter I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1. Background**

The People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia, in its efforts to realize the ideals of the Reformation movement which aims to resolve the problems of the state and the nation, do hereby establish Resolution of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia No. V/MPR/200 on the Consolidation, Unity and Integration of the Republic of Indonesia, and do hereby entrust the Working Board of MPR RI to formulate the Ethics on National Life and Indonesia's Vision of the Future.

With this formulation of Indonesia's Vision of the Future it is hoped that the life of the people as a nation and state, in general, and national reconciliation to consolidate the unity and integrity of the nation. in particular, shall be based on the (common) understanding of Indonesia's Vision of the Future.

The formulation of Indonesia's Vision of the Future is needed to give focus and provide direction in the life of the people as a nation and a state towards a better future. Further, to ensure continuity of direction in this national life an Intermediate Vision is required which clarifies such visions between the ideals of the nation as envisaged in the 1945 Constitution, with the Five-Yearly visions as envisaged in the State Guidelines. This Intermediate Vision is Indonesia Vision 2020.

## **2. The meaning of Vision**

Vision embodies the concept of the future that is aimed to be achieved within a given time frame. This vision is intuitive wisdom that touches the feelings and moves the soul to action. This vision becomes the inspiration, motivation and creativity that directs the process of living national and state life to the ideals of the future. The nations' and state life are oriented towards realizing that vision, since in essence, this is the confirmation of the ideals of the entire nation.

For the people of Indonesia, Indonesia's Vision is based and has its inspiration in those ideals as stipulated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution. In order to further clarify how such lofty ideals should be achieved, it is essential that an intermediate vision be formulated, which is called Indonesia Vision 2020. The Indonesia vision 2020 encompasses all aspects of nation and state life, taking into consideration the challenges faced today and in the future, and bearing in mind the tendencies of achieving these in a measurable manner in 2020.

## **3. Reasons and Aims**

Vision Indonesia 2020 is formulated to become a guide towards the realization of Indonesia's lofty ideals as set out in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

Vision Indonesia 2020 is also formulated to become a source of inspiration, motivation, creativity, and policy guide in national and state life until the year 2020.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THE LOFTY IDEALS OF THE INDONESIAN NATION**

The lofty ideals of the Indonesian nation have been outlined by the founders of the state as mentioned in line two of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, as follows:

“ And the fight for independence of Indonesia has reached that felicitous moment where the Indonesian people have been brought safety to the threshold of the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia, that is united, sovereign, just and prosperous.”

In line four of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, it is further stated:

.....

These are everlasting ideals, whose achievement must continuously be striven. In this framework Indonesia Vision 2020 has been formulated.

## **Chapter III**

### **CHALLENGES FACING THE YEAR 2020**

Shaping Indonesia vision 2020, the nation and the state face challenging conditions and changes today as in the future, either which originate from within the country as from the outside.

### **Firstly, consolidating the unity and integrity of the nation and state**

The diversity of ethnic groups, race, religions and cultures that exist in the country form the nation's wealth that must be accepted and respected. The proper management of such diversity is a challenge to defend the integrity and integration of the nation. The uneven distribution of population and the management of regional autonomy that utilizes the concept of the archipelagic state in line with the Archipelagic Concept becomes a challenge in regional development to remain within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, the influences of globalization also form challenges to the consolidation of national and state unity and integration.

### **Second, a just judiciary system**

All citizens have equal position before the law and are entitled to be treated justly. The Law is enforced in the implementation of justice and not for the sake of those in authority or for a specific interest group. The challenge facing the enforcement of justice is the formation of legal rules that are fair, as well as legal institutions and apparatus of the law who are honest, professional, and are not influenced by those in power. The supremacy of the law is enforced to guarantee the proper enactment of the law and justice and in order to defend human rights.

### **Thirdly, a democratic political system**

The challenge facing the establishment of a democratic political system whose sovereignty is in the hands of the people, and includes the active participation of the people in political life; political parties that meet aspirations and are effective, and general elections that are of quality. Such a democratic political system is supported by a healthy political culture, that has sportsmanship, respects differences, is polite in manner, and gives priority to peace and non-violence in all its forms. All the above are expected to create a national leadership that is democratic, strong and effective.

#### **Fourthly, an economic system that is fair and productive**

The challenge facing a fair and productive economy is the establishment of an economy that is for the people and provides fair and independent economic incentives. Such an economy has its base in the activities of the people, who effectively and optimally utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner, with special regard to the agricultural, forestry and maritime sectors. To establish such an economic system are needed competent human resources, and an economic mechanism that includes a large number of manpower. Furthermore, the state develops the economy by managing natural resources and other industries, including service industries.

#### **Fifthly, a civilized social-cultural system**

The challenge facing the establishment of a civilized social system is the maintenance and actualization of universal values that are taught by all religions as well as lofty national cultural values. These aim to realize the freedom of expression within the framework of inspiring, comprehending and the application of religious and of diverse cultural values. A civilized social system gives priority to the formation of a society that has mutual trust and mutual care towards other members of society and between society and public institutions. To improve the quality of life of society are included improvements in the quality of education, health services, job opportunities, increased income of the people, the sense of safety as well as other elements for the people's welfare.

#### **Sixth, qualified human resources**

The challenge facing the development of qualified human resources is the establishment of an educational system of quality that is capable to create reliable human resources with high moral standards, and are capable to cooperate or compete in the era of globalization, and continue to love the motherland. Such qualified human resources believe in God and possess religious devotion, are scientific and well-versed in technology, have high work ethics, and are capable of building a work culture that is productive and has personality.



## **Seventh, globalization**

The challenge facing globalization is to defend the existence and integrity of the nation and the state, besides taking advantage of opportunities that are available for the sake of the nation and the state. To face globalization are needed capable human resources and institutions, both in the public as well as in the private sector.