Theories of Philosophy and Its Implication in Human Life: The Case Studies of Human Resource in Developing Countries

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of Philosophy is to describe how people to live and grow in better ways (Husserl, E.) as it is known that once the Philosophy takes place, the human being will have a good character and further allowing them to have a better life. The importance of Philosophy should be understood for many people. It is not only to know, but it must go beyond that point which is to be deeply understood, valued and practiced frequently. By that, the Philosophy is therefore useful to stimulate people to have a critical, logical, comprehensive and in-depth ways of thinking on their own field of expertise, hence they are able to solve problems raised and faced in life. Once their Philosophical thinking, as a qualified human being they will have a set of good characters and always think philospically and implement and practice their thought of philosophy into the daily life to find a real good life which is beneficial to themselves and the communities.

Keywords: *Philosophy, Critical Thinking, Human Resource*

INTRODUCTION

Philosophy is oftenly discussed as one of science in academic area. Philosophy can be used as an approach to seek and understand something for its meaning and values. A Philosophical approach can be used in combination to other approaches, such as Science, Art and Religious approach. As far as the mind is concerned, Philosophy is an attempt to search its origin, the nature and purpose of the universe in which man lives. The goal of Philosophy is to reach the real and true understanding and wisdom.

What most of Philosophers' efforts toward the knowledge of Philosophy is to unite science with their understanding toward morals, aesthetics and religion. They seek an integrated outlook on life, find the meaning and to give a reasonable conception of the universe and the place of man living in it. The meaning of Philosophy can be as an attitude, a method, a problem, a theory or system of thought, a logical analysis of the language and meaning of the term, or it can be interpreted as an attempt to gain a holistic view. Problems in Philosophy have characteristics of a general, non-factual, value-related, critical and synoptic nature, and

including this, the whole structure which is implicative and no answer of any questions will stop due to the need of answer further raises the questions.

PHILOSOPHY: THEORIES AND REVIEW

History and Characteristics of Philosophy

Philosophy comes from the words of Greek. The word of "Philein" means love or "Philos" means friend. The word of "Shopos" is meant wise or "Sophia" with its several meanings other than wisdom like craft, first truth, extensive knowledge, intellectual virtue, healthy judgment and ingenuity.[1] So, Philosophy comes from the word of Philosophos (wise man); Philosophein (contemplating wisdom); Or Philosophia (wisdom). In reference to the words Philein and Sophos, therefore Philosophy means to love the good and wise things, compared to the word of Philos and Sophia which means a friend of

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[1] Darji Darmodiharjo, "Essential Notes: Introduction to Philosophy", Module for Subject Class of "Filsafat Hukum" (Philosophy of Law) for Post Gradate Studies – Master of Law, University of Tarumanagara, 2000, page 1.

wisdom. In general, therefore, a Philosopher can be defined as a person who loves or seeks wisdom.

The word wisdom is used very cautiously in Greek culture and it even tends to be avoided. Greek culture has defined that is too arrogant for someone darely to say that he is a wise person, due to it will show that they do not recognize their limitations as human beings. The real wisdom in Greek tradition is only in God. Thus, the Greeks understood that wisdom never belonged fully and defenitively to a person.

The name of Philosophy was derived from the Greek language as found by scientist. Even more, the content of Philosophy concept has also shown and indicated as a Greek invention. This is amazed that the small country like Greece appears various miracles. This why then the birth of Philosophy is usually called Miracle by the Greek people. This indeed shows the glory and superiority of the Greeks. A Philosophical thinking shows the characteristics, as follows:[2] a) Thinking up to its roots, seeking the essence or substance of something (Radical or Radix in Greek means "root"); b) Thinking in regards to various matters, including its process of general human nature (common experience of mankind)/Universal; c) Thinking in general perspective and abstraction from individual experiences (Conceptual); d) Thinking in accordance with the rules of logical thinking and coherent (Coherent and Consistent); e)Thinking interconnectely and accordingly with a good arrangement in order to achieve certain goals (Systematic and Comprehensive to look through various elements); f) Thinking Comprehensively and Covering the whole matters; g) Feel free, to a great extent like Free of social, historical, cultural or religious prejudices; and h) Being Responsible, especially to the conscience itself, such as moral and ethical responsibilities.

Philosophy is the master of every science. The specialization of science is then growing afterward and further increasingly detached itself from its master (Philosophy). The Philosophy of science progress slowly not alike natural science. Philosophy has even more perceived like Art instead of Science. In fact, Philosophy has also never been a Universal Science and the role and function of Philosophy can not be subtituted by any science. The science is outside of Philosophy and so it never touches the basic humans' problems. Philosophy is a forum where open discussions can be made to seek wisdom in the midst of science.

Philosophy is to seek a fundamental humans' problems that must be faced openly, profoundly, systematically, critically and not a priori or prejudiced, not dogmatic and ideological, but rationally and argumentatively.

Edmund Husserl[3] said that the primary purpose of Philosophy is in response to provide the best directions on how human being to live and grow. Philosophy today has deviated from its ultimate goal. From Husserl's opinion, He found that the current Philosophers likes more in crititizing a thing without in-dept seeking and exploring and get understand them. It is difficult to restore philosophy to its original purpose due to it relates to the perception of an individual. Philosophy in school is a thought as a bored lesson of memorization. The way people to understand the Philosophy has not been given in proper ways that leads to response the questions about how to live in ways that bring a good life to an individual, family, environment, nation to the limits of human life as a whole. Philosophy as a knowledge is only delivered in reference to the journey of philosophy as a master of all sciences. Other than that, Philosophical knowledge is also only describing the History of Philosophy, including these the Philosophers and their thoughts as well as their different characters in each century. In facts, the Philosophical knowledge should be delivered at school in more creative and innovative ways, therefore people will be encouraged a person to think critically and comprehensively based on their education background. Philosophy is insufficiently for people to know and understand occurred nowadays. It is expected to go beyond that to the stage of living and practicing. Most of countries around the world have their own issues. It is basically found that it was due to the people in all levels in the country do not reflect their philosophical thinking. They do not think in radical or "radix" and not looking things for its essence or substance, incoherent and inconsistent (thinking not in line with the rules of logical and coherent). They do not think in systematic ways, incomprehensively, and not free to the extent of free from social, historical, cultural or religious prejudices.

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[2] *Ibid*., page 2

[3] Famous as one of the XIX Century philosophers is EDMUND HUSSERL (1859-1038). Born in Prostejov Czechoslovakia state in 1859. He came from an orthodox Jewish family. The period of 1886-1887 was an important year for Husserl. He moved to Halle, and studied psychology, wrote The Philosophy of Arithmetic.

The Philosophical is known the term "being" in its terminology, which means something that remains, and "becoming" something that is always in change (Manan, 7 September 2001). According to its nature, everything that lives are nothing remains and they even will always change. However, Change for a better direction nowadays is just like thinking wishfuly. The revolution in the field of human resources which is expected to grow and well-developed is indispensable in dealing with various nation's problems of the nation at this time. The increasing standard of living and people education level do not guarantee that they can do something good and beneficial. In contrast to that, it was even found the case that some of them become corrupt. They only do things for their individual's benefit and the group. John Locke (1632-1704) has argued that "Man is naturally and basically good". He even mentions "a state of peace, good will, mutual assistance and preservation".[4] John Locke argued that people are to change once the atmosphere has been changed which takes place once money was created. With money, man has done something beyond the proper limit they must have (Ghazali, 2002).

The real of problems found is actually the quality of human resources. The good quality of human beings is one defined when he or she has ways of philosophical thinking which can be gradually developed. Philosophical knowledge is required to be learned, understood, lived and properly practiced by people. Once it is done, it is very likely that all countries will have a high quality of human resources for their future generation.

Philosophy of Law expert namely Soerjanto Poespowardojo said that the existence of the Philosophy of Science is necessary to provide an understanding on how to live and grow as a good human being. In addition to that, other important science and knowledge is also needed and classifed into the Trilogy, which contains the philosophy of science, critical theory, and scientific research methodology. These 3 (three) components of sciences are required to address various social ills and issues that occur in society such as frequent ethnic conflicts, crime and violence. Social phenomenon as well as brawl between students, or community groups and the increasing numbers of corruption cases

became a multidimensional crisis of many countries around the world, including Indonesia. The cultural crisis is taking part of this multidimensional crisis. The trilogy contains a comprehensive knowledge base and therefore an intellectual is needed in order to improve the Philosophy knowledge today. These three components will make people become critical in the sense of changing the mindset and changing their behavior and their work ethic. When the mindset and work ethic has changed, then there is a change in the nation towards the core ideals of the future nation.[5] Having discussed the history and theories of Philosophy, we further have to find out how to restore philosophy to its main purpose - understanding how people can live and grow in the best ways of life.

Philosophers' Theories in Human Life

Well-Known Philosophers & Theories: Socrates and Plato

According to Socrates,[6] virtue is knowledge (theoria). The wise man is the one who knows something, while the sinner is a fool ones. People with sufficient and proper knowledge will lead themselves to the right action; Evil acts are a result and an unfavorable insight. Therefore, the human beings requires to be tought and given an understanding of the greatness and the truth of life. By the truth, man will wisely act and less destruction occured in society. To achieve the goal of which the Man does thing wisely, the thoroughfully and discipline training is essentialy required (Nurdin, 2012).

Socrates's disciple or student, namely Plato[7] is widely regarded as the highest honourable in the

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[4] A state of peace; good will; mutual assistance and preservation.

[5] http://www.sesawi.net/2012/10/09/filsafat-harus-jadi-mata-kuliah-wajib-pascasarjana/ downloaded October 10, 2013.

[6] The Greek Golden Age was initiated by a thinker named SOCRATES (470-399 BC). Born in Athens in 470 BC. He was the first major philosopher born in Athens. This Socratic period is referred to as the Peak of the Classical Period (Greek Golden Age) where it is said that the mind is the most important norm.

[7] Famous as one of the Greek Golden Age Philosophers named PLATO (427-347 BC). He is Socrates disciples and teachers of Aristotle. Born in 427 BC, in the middle of an aristocratic family in Athens in a time of great change. The basis of Plato's is a good mind *(Budi yang Baik in Indonesian language)*. Mind here means Knowing. The knowledgeable man is automatically virtuous person. According to

glorious period of Greek Philosophy. Plato's Philosophy is basically the development themes of Socrates' thought.

The 2 (two) Fundamental Concepts underlying the assessment of human resources in Plato's Philosophy as described as follows (Schmandt, 2002).

Virtue is Knowledge/Theoria

All "good" things can only be found with medium of "science and knowledge." In the doctrine raised, the virtue is knowledge. According to Plato, there are 3 (three) Concepts, namely: 1) Truth should be objective and consistent, so that we can attain knowledge about it; 2) Due to the virtue is equated with the knowledge, therefore the person who own and knows the knowledge should be given a decisive role in public affairs; 3) In the broaden context, the Country/States should take an active role to educate people, especially to those who has lost their trust with the guidance and direction of public life. Society will be increasingly wise and well-functioned by training to gain a broad range of skills. The word "virtue" is generally used in its broad meaning to show both moral and intellectual goodness. Plato divides virtue into 4 (four) principal elements, namely: wise, firm, simple, and fair. The wise man is the one who knows something and possess sufficient knowledge to lead them doing the right action. Hence, the human beings need to be tought and get understanding the greatness and the truth of life. Having known the truth, the Man will act wisely and the society are less destructed.

Inequality between Humans: Humans have different talents, intelligence and abilities

Plato says that everyone has different capacity to acquire true knowledge. Plato argues that humans are essentially unequal in terms of intelligence and potential. Even if all human beings have similar inheritance capacity, only a few can think logically and manage their passion and desire; And only when reason dominates in absolute terms, then the soul can reach reality. Plato does not believe the concept of idealistic equality among human beings. He believes and appreciate people's talent and ability. Plato also believes that nature makes human abilities different one to another, either because of physical or intellectual pursuits or for attaining virtue.

In line with the meaning of Philosophy, which

things are in good and wise, Edmund Husserl[8] also said that the main purpose of philosophy is to answer human curiousity on how to live and grow in the best way. Looking at the prevalent today's phenomena in the developing countries, then there is a point as Plato says in his book Republic VI, 499 that "Neither city, country nor individual will ever reach perfection until a group Small Philosophers ...., with the destiny of God is forced, whether they will or not, to care for the country.....and so" (Schmandt, 2002). Nowadays, where every individual can study Philosophy, it is no longer the Philosopher who must play an important role, however, People who in all areas of expertise must think as a Philosopher. The issue found in developing countries has shown that only small number of people can think like a Philosopher. This pyramid chart can show why deficiencies that might "destruct" Human Resources in developing countries.

We may take a look at the figure 1 (one) below which has shown that Philosophers or people think philosophically is insufficient particularly those are Public/Goverment Officials who also not pay attention to the class structure and talents as mentioned by Plato. Even worse, Developing countries are dominated by the people whose majority still in low level of education which leads them to sit in low level of prosperity. Short-term human capital enhancement should be concerned if we consider deeply Plato's Philosophy which suggests that it is foolish and meaningless to place an inferior, less capable and untrained individual in a position of public trust (Schmandt, 2002). Plato does not believe the concept of idealistic equality among human beings. Plato who values talent and ability has his own belief that nature makes each human capacities is different, either because of their physical or intellectual pursuits for attaining virtue. The decreasing qualities of society in the country because of people who works for their country are not suitable with the talent and ability. Inadequate education and training in their field of expertise and capabilities are the issue. In other words, Placing someone who does not fit with the ability and skill required for the position were all mistake done.

Plato, Philosophy is the science with interests to achieve the original truth.

[8] Famous as one of the XIX Century Philosophers is EDMUND HUSSERL (1859-1938). Born in Prostejov Czechoslovakia state in 1859. He came from an orthodox Jewish family. The period of 1886-1887 was an important year for Husserl. He moved to Halle, and studied psychology, wrote The Philosophy of Arithmetic.
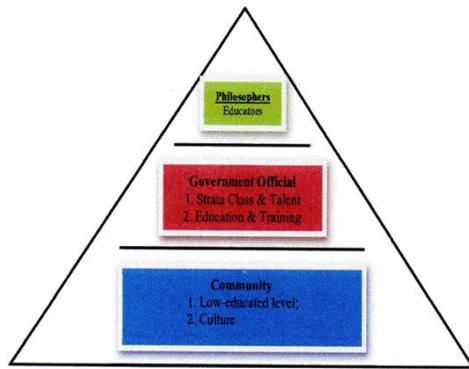
Fig1. *Comparison of Classificaton for Human Resource in Indonesia: Community with Lack of Philosophical Thinking (in Majority) VS Philosophers (in Minority)*

PHILOSOPHY FOR A MAJORITY OF MOESLEM COUNTRY POPULATION: ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY CONCEPT

The Philosophy Science can also be look at from the perspective of Islamic Philosophy[9] containing the meaning of thinking free and broadly, radical and meaningful. It has also the nature, style and character that saves and gives peace of mind. It has been thought that it is all done in mind as one of human body's organ. The human body itself is part of the self egoism or *"nafs"*, which can take place a process of transcendent. Thus, this self egoism or "nafs" is essentially transcendent, which defined as a process of unity and the unification of the various elements. It finaly shapes man's self-actualism.

Prophet Muhammad - Islamic Prophet - is essentially an incarnation of the task of a true philosopher. A true philosopher is able to involves himself to influence and change a society as a result of his great capacity of philosophical thinking. His extraordinary intelligence enabled him to understand and carry

out dual tasks as Philosophers and Islamic Prophet.

"Science or Knowledge" as a concept of Islamic Philosophy can be obtained through two paths namely "Kasbi or Khushuli" and "Ladunni or Hudhuri" (Asy'arie, 2001: 74). "Kasbi or Khushuli" is a systematic and methodical way of thinking that is done consistently and gradually through a process of observation, research, experiment and discovery. This science is commonly obtained by humans through a formal and gradual process of education as we have lived.

The path of "Ladunni or Hudhuri"[10] is obtained by not going through the process of science, however, it is done by the process of enlightenment with the presence of divine light in *qalb* (clear-depth heart). The presence of divine light will illuminate the truth, read clearly and absorbed in intellectual consciousness, due to once the person gain their knowledge from God directly, and therefore God is acting as its Teacher (Asy'arie, 2001). The science of *Ladunni or Hudhuri* can be accomplished by cleansing *qalb* (clear-depth heart) and let go of egoism and self-confidence to zero, hence we like to standing facing God, like a disciple dealing with his or her teacher. God will come to open the truth and tell us when we go out further with the truths itself.[11] Under such circumstances, Man has a high commitment to the truth absorbed and he involves himself in the process of making truth in the life of society. Therefore, those who have attained the science of "Ladunni or Hudhuri" will be characterized by their high commitment in humanitarian behavior to defend the truth and try to make it happen in their society life. A person must be

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[9] As contained in history as well as the concepts given by Muslim Philosophers reveal an "Islamic" style and core. In the sense that the basic conception of philosophy is built on the pillars of the autensity of Islamic views and values not merely as attributes or accidents, it is the essence itself: Islamic philosophy has always been an attempt to explain the way God conveys the Truth or the Essence, with intellectual and rational language. For al-Kindi, philosophy is the knowledge of nature within the limits of human possibility. Hence the aim of his theoretical philosophy is to attain the truth, and with his practical knowledge behaving in accordance with the truth itself. Ibn Sina defines philosophy as the knowledge of existence (qua existence).

[10] The concept of al-'ilm al-hudhuri was first revealed by Syihabuddin Suhrawandi. For Suhrawandi, one can not investigate the knowledge of others who are outside of his own reality before entering and deepening the knowledge of himself called al-hudhuri science. The main feature of this science is proposed by Shirazi (Mullasadra), that self-objectivity is what the real knowing subject and who actually exist in themselves are one and similar.

[11] There are six steps of religious experience that occur in various religious traditions in the world, as follows: 1)Experience yourself to the Holy; 2)The mystical experience of the unity, between God and the individual; 3)Transformative reorientation experience, for example: from separation to unity/reunion; 4)Courage to bear the pain; 5)Experience moral obligations; And 6)Experience the regularity and creativity of nature.

placed in accordance with his or her abilities and areas of expertise, or following the concept of "The right man on the right place".

The Purpose of Philosophy

The main purpose of Philosophy according to Edmund Husserl is in respond to people who are asking how best to live and grow? However, Philosophy in reality has deviated from its ultimate goal. Husserl says that the Philosophers today love to criticize things, without taking in depth study and further to understand the matters. To restore Philosophy to its original purpose is uneasy way. It is due to the perception of a person toward Philosophy is only a knowledge which needs to do memorizing and further people get bored with this Philosophical knowldedge. Even worse, the meaning and purpose of learning Philosophy is not conveyed in proper ways.

Rene Descartes[12] - Father of Modern Philosophy has his own words "cogito ergo sum" or I think therefore here I am. It means that when a man thinks, he will be acknowledged his existence. The never-ending, critical yet constructive principle of thinking are always questioning everything that goes against reason and conscience. Auguste Comte argues that ideally man is a theologian of childhood, becoming a metaphysician in his adolescence and eventually becoming a philosopher in adulthood, who is always finding the answer on how to live well, useful and beneficial to his own life, environment and other communities. With critical thinking, it is expected that the next nation's generation will always see and question everything from the point of goodness, wisdom, propriety, ethics and morals, therefore every generation will experience improvement his own quality as a human being.

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[12] Rene Descartes (1596-1650) was born in La Haye, France in 1596. In his youth Rene Descartes attended a school led by the Jesuit priests in the village of La Fleche. At the age of 20 he obtained a law degree from the University of Poitiers but never practiced his science at all. Descartes was given the title of "Father of Modern Philosophy", known for his book "Dis Cours de la methode" (meaning description of method) in 1637 describing his intellectual development. In this book he was dissatisfied with the philosophy and science that became the subject of his education.

CONCLUSION

The main problem of most developing countries faced in the world is a difficulties to achive its country developments due to only few human resources posses Philosophical ways of thinking which is insufficient to manage the development of the country. Philosophy approach is required and expected to be able to produce qualified Human Resources, who are professional and obtain a good character. This can be done through a Philosophical approach taught by the Plato Philosopher through his Platonic theory.

The role of Philosophy in the framework of character and quality of human resources should be enhanced, one is to provide the knowledge of Philosophy Science for humans, starting from the stage of knowing, understanding to the level of living and practicing. In addition to that, for the country with majority of moslem population, the Philosophical Approach from the religious context (Islam) can be viewed with the need for systematic thinking, with clear, consistent methods and seeking for the enlightenment of the truth. With Education (formal and non-formal), master the theory and able to harmonizing it with practice and have a philosophy of life, so then the balance of life will be achieved.

To be able to restore Philosophy to its ultimate goal which is to response human's questions on how to live and grow in best way, it can be done by giving other people a set of good characters as a qualified human being, who always think Philospically and must be able to implement or practice Philosophical thinking into the daily life. In other words, a qualified human resource must be able to make philosophy as a grip of life.

In conclusion, Human Resources must have an ability to think critically, logically, comprehensively to the roots; to think conceptually, systematic and argumentative; and to be responsible. These 3 (three) abilities are also based on exemplary values that are exemplified in a good life, useful and beneficial to their lives, including these beneficial to their environment, surroundings and other communities.

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