

STRENGTHEN THE NATION IDENTITY THROUGH PANCASILA OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Pancasila in college. Its aims to reinvent the nation's identity in the form of noble values crystallized in Pancasila. Through the method of Pancasila subject which is centered on the student by focusing the discussion, deep-observation, noble value examples that exist in the environment around the students. The results of that Pancasila contain human idea which cannot be separated from the concept of God, which contrasted with other philosophical systems that exist in the world. The values contained in the culture and civilization of the people of Indonesia needs to rebuild the nation's character by referring to Pancasila. National characters which involve the civilized humans, polite, tolerant, enthusiastic in mutual assistance, implementing bhineka tunggal ika 'culturally diverse' concept, willingness to sacrifice for the nation and the noble humane began to fade among the students.

Keywords: strengthen, identity nation, education pancasila.

Introduction

Bhineka Tunggal Ika is the motto of the Indonesian state that is used as the basis of the realization unity of Indonesia, which in applying it in life must be able to respect each other between society with each other regardless ethnicity, religion, language, customs, colors skin and etcetera. Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of thousands islands where each region has customs, languages, rules, customs that differ from each other, without any consciousness of the attitude to keep Bhineka Tunggal Ika, of course there will be problem in the life of the nation and state where every person will be selfish without regard to common interests. If this happens, the country will be divided. Therefore we should be able to maintain the integrity of Bhineka Tunggal Ika as well as possible, so that the unity of the nation and state of Indonesia is maintained and followed by the consciousness that uniting this nation requires a long struggle by the predecessors to uniting the republic of Indonesia into a unitary state. Indonesia as a nation state that stands among other nations in the world, national identity is very important to be applied and developed continuously. Likewise, we as citizens of Indonesia need to have an identity. The term national identity can be equated with national identity. Etymologically, national identity taken from the words "national" and "identity". Literally identity is a trait, a sign,

an identity attached to a person, a group or something so that it is what distinguishes each other's. So identity is the characteristics, signs or identity that belongs to a person, a community group, even a nation so that identity can distinguish each other's, 'national' refers to nationality. The word 'National' shows the larger groups of living communities than just groupings based on race, religion, culture, language and so on. The personality as the national identity of a nation is the whole of the personality of the individuals as the elements that form the nation. Therefore, the understanding of national identity of a nation can not be separated with the understanding of peoples character, national character or national identity. The personality of the Indonesian nation would be very difficult if only described by physical characteristics, Indonesia consists of various ethnic elements, races, cultures, religions and characters that basically did have a difference.

Method

Research of national identity through the concept of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika' actually done. The steps of analysis: (1) Method of lecture to students, that is explaining the cause of the emergence of the identity of a nation. Since the reform era has been challenged by the emergence of themes of poverty, ethnic race (sara) and social economic inequality, raises the anticipation of Pancasila education. (2) The method of group discussion (focus group discussion) is used to open the insights of various national identities of Bhineka Tunggal Ika. (3) Method of Implementation of Pancasila values especially the principle of Indonesian unity. The result can be used as a reference for socialization to counter the global identity that contradicts the Ideology of Pancasila and to strengthen the integration of the nation.

Discussion

Indonesia is a country that upholds plurality. The diversity realized by the founding fathers is immortalized to be our country motto taken from kakawin Sutasoma by Mpu Tantular namely Bhineka Tunggal Ika. The ordinary Bhineka Tunggal Ika phrase is interpreted differently but still one has a very high meaning in upholding plurality values. Bhineka Tunggal Ika teaches us to uphold the attitude of tolerance between one bond with another ties, religions, beliefs, and other ties. The values of plurality must be shared with the spirit of diversity. The integration of the nation should be a common priority. It is time we transcend the challenges of the Integration of the nation such as primordialism, ethnocentrism or sectarian politics. We must really realize that Bhineka Tunggal Ika as the slogan of the Indonesian people is not just a mere motto but we must realize as the ideals of our nation's founders.

Meaning of National Identity

Identity is a characteristic that is clear and appropriate with self-consciousness, group, and community. Based on this, we can distinguish two types of identity, namely identity of person, individual (person's civil identity) and collective identity, group (group identity). The self identity is more specific to differentiate with others, eg from the physical characteristics, the

name, the religion adopted, and the nationality it originates. Group identity can refer to a group as a living community, from family, class, ethnicity, and nation. The word national comes from the word nation (English) which means nation. The term the nation refers to the communion of human life which is bound by the existence of an objective equation (physical) such as physical, racial, religious, linguistic, territorial and cultural characteristics or subjective equations such as the similarities of destiny and destiny. These two basic groupings are equally characteristic of the nation. However, in its development, the nation formed by physical equality (objective factor) today is better known by the term ethnic, ethnic or ethnic groups. While the nation formed by subjective factors remain known as the nation. . A Nation, today is getting stronger by binding itself as a political entity, that is, by forming a power organization called a nation. The nation in political unity can include many tribes within it.

Some of Indonesia's national identity, is as follows: (1) National language, the language of unity is the Indonesian language. Indonesian language originated from a family of Malay language which is used as a social language which was then appointed as a union language on 28 October 1928. The Indonesian nation agreed that the Indonesian language is the national language as well as the national identity of Indonesia. (2) The basic philosophy of the State, namely Pancasila, contains five foundations that serve as the foundation of the philosophy and ideology of the State of Indonesia. Pancasila is a national identity domiciled as the basis of the State and national ideology. (3) The national anthem of Indonesia, which on 28 October 1928 was dubbed for the first time as the national anthem. (4) The symbol of the Garuda Pancasila State, the eagle is a typical Indonesian bird that is used as a symbol of the State. (5) The motto of the state Bhineka Tunggal Ika has a meaning “unity in diversity”. Demonstrate the fact that our nation is heterogeneous, but still wishing to be one nation that is the nation of Indonesia. (6) (6) State flag, the red and white, red means brave and white means holy. Red and white symbols have been known during the royal period in Indonesia which was then appointed as the flag of the State. The red and white flag was first flown on 17 August 1945, but was shown in the youth affair. (7) Constitution of the law of the State of the 1945 Constitution, is a written basic law which occupies the highest level in the order of legislation and serves as guideline for the administration of the state. (8) The form of a republic unitary state of Indonesia whose sovereignty is the unity of the people. The form of government is republic. The political system used is a system of democracy (popular sovereignty). (9) Conceptions of the archipelago's insight, as a way of looking at the Indonesian nation about the self and its environment which are all diverse and have strategic value by giving priority to the unity and unity of the nation, the unity of the region in organizing the life of society, nation and state to achieve national goals. (10) Regional culture has been accepted as a national culture. Various cultures from groups of nations in Indonesia who have a high taste, can be enjoyed and accepted by the wider community is a national culture. National culture is basically the tops of local culture. Growing up and the approval of some Indonesian national identity was actually started with the political consciousness of the Indonesian nation before the state. Political consciousness is the growing spirit of nationalism as a movement against colonialism and realize the State of Indonesia.

National Identity Factors

National identity refers to the inherent markers of humans who claim to be a good nation bound by physical similarities such as race, culture, religion and language as well as non-physical desires, ideals and goals. It is therefore understandable that identity refers not only to physical traits but also to non-physical traits, such as desires, ideals, or ideas (values) that are later reflected in the attitudes and behaviors of the identity-owner. The factors forming a common identity of a nation, including: (1) Primordial, this factor includes bonds kinship (blood and family), ethnic similarity, area of origin, language and customs. The primordial factor is the identity that unites society so that they can form the nation of the State. (2) Sacred, in the form of religious similarity embraced by the people concerned. Religion and ideology are sacral factors that can form the nation of the State. The sacral factor contributes to the formation of a new nationality. (3) Leaders of the respected and respected leaders of the community can also be a factor that unites the nation of the State. Leaders in some countries are considered as connecting the tongue of the people, unifying the people and symbol of national unity in question. Such as Ghandi, Mandella and Soekarno. (3) Bhineka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity) is the willingness of citizens to unite in the distinction of the nation's willingness to be faithful to the so-called State and its government without removing its attachment to ethnicity, custom, race and religion. They agreed to live together under a nation despite different backgrounds. (4) History, the same perception of the past as both suffering because colonialism not only gave birth to solidarity but also gave birth to the same determination and purpose among members of that society. (5) Economic Development, will give birth to specialization of work and profession according to various needs of society. The higher the quality and variety of people's needs, the more interdependent among the types of jobs. Each person will depend on each other to meet the needs of life. (6) Institutions, such as bureaucracy, armed forces, courts and political parties. They serve and bring together citizens without distinction of origin and class in society. The work and behavior of political institutions can unite people as a nation. Independent nation states try to create several markers as their national identity, for example with the same territory, state flag, state symbol, state currency, state motto, national anthem and so on. Not only the markers are in physical form but the new state can also create non-physical markers intended to bind citizen-citizens to have the same sense of ownership. Such non-physical markers, shared ideology, the same historical memory, the same political culture, values, ideals and goals. The task of socializing and inculcating the markers is given to public institutions such as schools, parties, community organizations and also bureaucracy.

Ultimately, the national identity of a nation state is a marker that makes the distinctive character of the citizen collected in one nation state, both in physical and non-physical dimensions manifested in its attitude and deeds. The national identity is multidimensional, which according to Anthony D Smith (1991) includes the same feeling of "political community, history, territory, love of the homeland, nationality, common values and the same culture." Within the national territory of a country there are groups local, ethnic, racial and religious groups and other local

communities. The members of the community also have identities, for example can be marked from the clothes, symbols and language used. They also have the values, ideas and shared by the group. They have an identity that can be called a local identity. Local identities also have physical and non-physical dimensions as well as national identity. They have symbols, slogans, and language. They also have ideas, values and ideas that affect attitudes and behaviors that can be differentiated from other groups.

The national identity of a nation has its own characteristics and uniqueness, which is largely determined by the factors that support the birth of the national identity. There are two factors (1) objective factors, including geographic-ecological factors, and demographic (2) subjective factors, ie historical, social, political, and cultural factors owned by the Indonesian nation. Theory about the emergence of national identity of a nation as a result of historical interaction between four important factors, namely primary factor, driving factor, pull factor and reactive factor. Primary factors, including ethnicity, territorial, language, religion and the like. For the nation of Indonesia is composed of various ethnic, language, religion, region and regional languages, is a unity despite the different with their own peculiarities. Diverse elements that each have their own characteristics unite themselves in a community of living together that is the nation of Indonesia. The unity does not eliminate diversity, this is known as *Bhineka Tunggal Ika*. Driving factors, including the development of communication and technology, the birth of modern arms and other development forces in the life of the State. In this connection in a nation the progress of a nation and technology and the development of the nation and its country is also a dynamic national identity. Therefore for the Indonesian nation the process of forming a dynamic national identity is largely determined by the level of ability and achievement of the Indonesian nation in building the nation and country. In this connection is very necessary unity of the nation, as well as the same steps in advancing the nation and the State of Indonesia. The pull factors, including codification of language in official grammar, the growth of bureaucracy and the stabilization of the national education system. For the Indonesian language, the element of language is the language of national unity, so that the Indonesian language becomes the official language of the State and the nation of Indonesia. Regarding the bureaucracy and national education has been developed in such a way even though up to now still being developed. Reactive factors, including oppression, domination and the search for alternative identities through the collective memory of the people. The Indonesian nation which is almost three and a half centuries dominated by other nations is very dominant in realizing the collective memory of Indonesian people. The suffering and misery of life and the common spirit in the struggle for independence is a very strategic factor in shaping the collective memory of the people. Spirit, struggle, sacrifice, upholding the truth can be an identity to strengthen the unity of Indonesian nation and state.

These four factors are basically included in the process of establishing the national identity of the Indonesian nation, which has evolved from the period before the Indonesian people achieved independence from other colonial peoples. The search for national identity of the Indonesian

nation is basically firmly attached to the struggle of the Indonesian nation to build the nation and the State with the concept of the name of Indonesia. This nation and state of Indonesia was built from the elements of the old society and built into a unity of the nation and the State with the principle of modern nationalism. Therefore, the formation of Indonesia's national identity is firmly attached to other elements such as social, economic, cultural, ethnic, religious and geographical, which are interrelated and formed through a long process.

Pancasila as a Personality and National Identity

The Indonesian nation as one of the nations of the international community, has a history and principles in his life that is different from other nations in the world. When the Indonesian nation progressed to the phase of modern nationalism, the basic principles of philosophy laid down as a principle in the life of the nation and state. The founders of the State are conscious of the importance of this philosophical foundation, then undertake an investigation conducted by the body that will lay the foundations of the nation and state philosophy, the BPUPKI. The basic principles were found by the founders of the nation who was lifted from the philosophy of life or the life of the Indonesian people, which then abstracted into a basic principle of state philosophy namely Pancasila. So the basic philosophy of a nation and State is rooted in a view of life that originates in its own personality. Pancasila as the foundation of the philosophy of the nation and the State of Indonesia is essentially sourced to the cultural and religious values owned by the Indonesian nation as the nation's personality. Thus, the Pancasila philosophy does not arise suddenly and is imposed by a regime or authority, but through a long historical phase. Pancasila before being formally formulated juridically in the opening of the 1945 Constitution as the foundation of the philosophy of the State of Indonesia, its values have existed in the nation of Indonesia, in everyday life as a view of life, so that the material pancasila in the form of these values is none other than the Indonesian nation. These values are then formally appointed and formulated by the founders of the State to serve as the basis of the Republic of Indonesia. The formal formulation process of Pancasila material was conducted in the first sessions of BPUPKI, the trial of "Committee 9", the second session of BPUPKI, and finally formalized juridically as the foundation of the Republic of Indonesia's philosophy.

Conclusion

The spirit of diversity must always be maintained as an effort to maintain the stability and integration of the nation. Things that can trigger conflicts such as primordialism, ethnocentrism, the politics of death, and group sentiment should be avoided by upholding the motto of *Bhineka Tunggal Ika* as a unifying nation. National identity is expected to unite all elements of the nation that shelter under state government based on Pancasila. Identity has an integrative function, that is to integrate the people's society. For example, the national language that is used together is an effective means of communication, able to close the relationship and also minimize misunderstanding among the citizens of the nation. National identity strongly contributes to the realization of the integration of a nation. The integration of the nation means

the unification of a different nation from a society into a more complete whole or incorporating many small communities into one nation. There is a close relationship between identity and integration that is useful for the development of a nation's integration can be developed through the establishment of national identity through Pancasila education.

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