

## Bhinneka Tunggal Ika: Real Proof Of The Power Of Pancasila

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, Pancasila, Indonesia</p>	<p><i>Indonesia is a nation rich in diversity, encompassing a variety of ethnic groups, religions, languages, and cultures. The concept of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika—"Unity in Diversity"—reflects this pluralism, advocating for peaceful coexistence despite differences, embodying the essence of Pancasila, the foundational ideology of the country. The national motto, symbolized by the Garuda Pancasila emblem, signifies the unity of the Indonesian people. This study aims to demonstrate that the challenges facing Indonesia's adherence to Pancasila can be addressed through the application of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. Using qualitative research methods, particularly library research, data were collected from various sources including books, academic journals, and recent studies. The results emphasize that Bhinneka Tunggal Ika has long been a cornerstone of national unity and a symbol of Indonesia's rich diversity. Implementing Pancasila's values in alignment with this motto fosters national welfare and underscores the importance of tolerance and interfaith harmony. Additionally, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika plays a vital role in raising awareness of nationalism and reinforcing societal cohesion.</i></p>

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has many ethnicities, religions, languages, and cultures. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika states that even though they are different, all these elements coexist peacefully. This shows the conception of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, the essence of Pancasila (Abdurrahman, 2018). Indonesia's national motto is Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, based on the state emblem Garuda Pancasila, which means "different but one" (Alamsyah, 2020). The purpose of this study is to show that the problem of Pancasila in Indonesia can only be solved by applying the Bhinneka Tunggal Ika style. In this study, we collect data by searching and creating data from various sources, such as books, academic journals, and current research, or we use a qualitative method called library research. Therefore, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika has long been the foundation of the unity of the Indonesian nation and has become a symbol of the diversity of the Indonesian nation (Putri, 2022). The application of Pancasila values according to this motto will shape the welfare of the Indonesian people in the life of the nation. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika also plays an important role in raising public awareness of the importance of nationalism and emphasizing the importance of tolerance and harmony between religious communities (Dinasari, 2019)

Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, which means "diversity, one," is the motto of the Indonesian people that expresses unity in differences. This motto is tangible evidence of the majesty of Pancasila, which is the basis of the Indonesian national anthem and ideology (Susanto, 2017). Pancasila, which was compiled and initiated by the country's ancestors, is a gift from God Almighty to the Indonesian nation. Although the values of Pancasila have not been fully realized, Indonesia still survives as a nation and people because of Pancasila. Ignorance of Pancasila and its application can cause current problems such as racism (Mulyadi, 2021). Bhinneka Tunggal Ika is a general concept and expresses the desire of the Indonesian nation to achieve unity and accept all differences. This motto is found

on the foot of the Indonesian state emblem, namely the Garuda Pancasila bird, and symbolizes the unity and diversity of the Indonesian nation. What is the meaning of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, and what is the relationship with Pancasila and its implementation? Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika are the basis of national unity and the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. We hope that the presence of Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika can make the Indonesian nation a good member and fight for peace with the whole world (Putri, 2022). In the context of education, Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika can be implemented in the Pancasila curriculum and student presentation (Dinasari, 2019). The purpose of this application is to create a forum to overcome differences and develop Pancasila values in all classes. Together, Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika are tangible evidence of Indonesia's strength and importance in facing differences to achieve common goals. This slogan is not only a symbol of national unity and the foundation of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism but also the basis for building unity and loyalty in many Indonesian nations. If all Indonesian people understand the importance of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and Pancasila, then Indonesia can become a country that attaches great importance to diversity and respects each other (Mulyadi, 2021).

## **METHOD**

This research uses a qualitative method of library research, which is a method of collecting data by understanding and studying a theory from various literature related to research. According to (Zed, 2008) there are four stages of literature study, namely preparing the necessary equipment, preparing a work bibliography, organizing time and reading and recording research materials. Data collection is by searching for sources and constructing from various sources such as books, journals, and existing researches. The analysis method uses content analysis and descriptive analysis. The library materials obtained from various references are critically and in-depth analyzed in order to support propositions and ideas.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The meaning and significance of Bhineka Tunggal Ika Literally, the word Bhineka Tunggal Ika is taken from the Old Javanese language which if separated into Bhineka means variety or variety, Tunggal means one, and ika means that. So that the meaning of Bhineka Tunggal Ika is different and remains the same. That is, with the soul and spirit of the Indonesian nation, it recognizes the reality of a pluralistic nation (ethnic, linguistic, religious, etc.) but still upholds unity.

According to (Santoso, 2019), Bhineka Tunggal Ika is said in a broad sense as a diversity of ethnicities, cultures and religions, but in unity, the unity of the Indonesian nation is the result of an agreement of the Indonesian nation to overcome the existing diversity to prevent conflicts. The motto of Bhineka Tunggal Ika is contained in the book Sutasoma by Empu Tantular. Bhineka Tunggal Ika is diversity in unity. The meaning of unity is the hope of the people and the ideal to eliminate and place different elements in Indonesia's diversity (Setyaningsih et al., 2019). Unity is an effort to create a place that can unite differences. Bhineka Tunggal Ika is indirectly a description of the nationalism of the Indonesian state. The meaning of Bhineka Tunggal Ika is the principle of Indonesian citizens to build nationalism.

Here are some of the elements that make up nationalism:

1. Historical Union

The Indonesian nation grew and developed from a historical process, namely from prehistoric times, the Sriwijaya era, Majapahit and then the colonial courting, the 1928 youth oath was triggered and finally proclaimed independence on August 17, 1945.

2. Unity of Destiny

The Indonesian nation was formed because of the same fate, namely feeling the suffering of colonialism for 350 years until then fighting for independence together and finally getting joy in the form of independence.

3. Territorial unity

Indonesian people are spread across the area from Sabang to Merauke. The unity of the nation's own spiritual principles as one of the ideals, philosophies and views on life rooted in Pancasila's view of life.

4. Cultural unity

Although the Indonesian nation has cultural diversity ranging from traditional houses, traditional clothing, traditional events, languages and other diversity, the whole is one culture, namely the national culture of the unity of Indonesian democracy.

Pancasila is considered something sacred where every citizen must memorize and follow all the contents of Pancasila, therefore the basic goal of the Indonesian state to be a guideline for community life in Indonesia. The foundation of the Indonesian state is Pancasila which can be used as a tool to unite the life of the nation and the state. A solid and strong country to face various threats both at home and abroad is the basic principle of Pancasila. The diversity of characters that exist from each region can produce a diverse and cultured society.

The identity of the Indonesian people has 3 distinctive characteristics, namely the value of diversity, the value of Pancasila, and the value of religion. (Nugroho, 2018) said that the Indonesian nation that is guided by Pancasila as a view of life that adheres to the spirit of the Indonesian nation's motto as a shaper of the nation's soul and personality can lift the morale and quality of the nation of a person who is an Indonesian citizen. The nature and ethical attitude developed is a strong character and can form a nation that is appreciated and respected by other nations. Before Pancasila was formulated and ratified as the basis of state philosophy, its values already existed in the Indonesian nation which is a view of life, namely in the form of customary values and materialist causal values of Pancasila (Pertiwi & Dewi, 2021).

Thus, Pancasila and the Indonesian nation cannot be separated so that Pancasila is the identity of the Indonesian nation. As a nation and state, Indonesia has ideals that are considered appropriate and correct so that all ideals, ideas, and ideas are contained in Pancasila (Khaeruman & Ghazali, 2020). So in this sense, Pancasila has a position as the ideology of the Indonesian nation and state and at the same time as the principle of unity and unity of the Indonesian nation. As the nation's ideology, the values and ideals of the nation contained in Pancasila are not imposed from the outside, but are explored and taken from the spiritual, moral and cultural wealth of the Indonesian people themselves, and not the ideological beliefs of a group of people, but the result of deliberation and consensus from the community. Therefore, Pancasila is an open ideology, because it is explored and found in the society itself and is not created by the state. And Pancasila belongs to all Indonesian people, because the Indonesian people find their personality in Pancasila itself as its ideology.

Bhineka Tunggal Ika is an affirmation of the soul and spirit of the Indonesian nation that acknowledges the reality of a pluralistic nation, but still upholds Unity and Unity. Bhineka Tunggal Ika is the nation's motto that is listed and contained in the symbol of the Indonesian state, namely Garuda Pancasila. Diversity or differences refer to the objective reality of Indonesian society which has a high diversity. The diversity of the Indonesian nation can be found in various aspects of life. Diversity in the economic, political, and social fields, and can also be seen in terms of geography, religion, culture and ethnicity, and so on. With the diversity in these various aspects, Indonesia is dubbed as a multi-cultural (multicultural), multi-religious (multi-religious), multi-ethnic, and so on (Lintang & Najicha, 2022). The meaning of unity (tunggal ika) in Bhineka Tunggal Ika is a reflection of rationality that emphasizes equality accompanied by differences. Bhineka Tunggal Ika firmly formulates the existence of harmony between diversity and unity, between unity and diversity, between one thing and many things, or between monoism and pluralism. Similarly, when the aspect of unity that highlights the similarity appears excessively, diversity always reminds us that difference is a destiny as well as an inevitable blessing (Dewi & Dewi, 2022). Indonesia with Bhineka Tunggal Ika means in addition to recognizing the existence of unity and unity and still wanting to become one nation, namely the Indonesian nation. The motto Bhineka Tunggal Ika is used as an effort by the Indonesian nation to maintain unity and unity from conflicts that occur such as racism and discrimination. Bhineka Tunggal Ika can also be a reinforcer of the values of Pancasila.

Bhineka Tunggal Ika is interrelated both regarding the nation's living culture, and so on with the precepts of Pancasila which are noble values in the Indonesian nation. Pancasila and the Living Culture of the Indonesian Nation The precepts of Pancasila are noble values that exist in the Indonesian nation. The formation of Pancasila went through a fairly long process in the nation's history. Pancasila is the result of deep contemplation of the soul and in it there are very broad (universal) values of life.

Steps to restore the pride of the people in the country in the nation's cultural treasures must continue to be revived. Although there are some Indonesian people today who admire culture that comes from outside more than culture that grows and develops in their own country, Pancasila is still the main guideline to maintain the nation's nationalism. Regarding the understanding and understanding of the compound between the historical forces of nationalism and democracy.

Pancasila is explained as the ideology of the Indonesian nation which is a guideline in the life of society, nation, and state. In the context of globalization, there are deviations in the character of the nation and many forget the values of Pancasila. Globalization is explained as a phenomenon that brings changes in the international world order and various countries.

This research aims to provide an understanding of the implementation of Pancasila values in the era of globalization. The values of Pancasila contained include the One Godhead, Fair and Civilized Humanity, Indonesian Unity, Democracy Led by Wisdom in Representative Deliberation, and Social Justice for All Indonesian People. Every value has important meanings and implications in the lives of Indonesian people (Widiyani, 2023). Globalization is said to have positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts include the spirit of competition, ease of access to information, tolerance attitude, and broad access to science. However, the negative impacts include value shifts, value conflicts, and negative lifestyle changes such as hedonism and individualism.

The implementation of Pancasila values in the era of globalization is considered important to maintain the integrity of the Indonesian nation and build the character of the younger generation. The cultivation of Pancasila values needs to be reemphasized so that the noble values of the Indonesian nation are maintained. Awareness of Pancasila values is expected to lead Indonesia in a better direction in facing the challenges of globalization and building a just and civilized society.

In daily life, the Indonesian people are expected to maintain the diversity of cultures, languages, religions, ethnicities, and social strata as national assets. Cultural celebrations and festivals are a means to understand, spread, and practice the values of diversity. In addition, obedience to state rules is also important to maintain the integrity of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*.

Through behavior that respects differences and practices *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, it is hoped that Indonesia can continue to develop as a country that supports diversity and mutual respect. Diversity that is maintained and appreciated is expected to be the foundation for the creation of harmony and peace in Indonesia. Thus, maintaining *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* is a common obligation for all Indonesian people to achieve better national goals.

The third precept of Pancasila, namely the unity of Indonesia, contains the value of nationalism that is important for the public to understand. Pancasila was formulated at the first BPUPKI session on May 29 to June 1, 1945 by figures such as Mr. Muhammad Yamin, Mr. Soepomo, and Ir. Soekarno. Pancasila consists of five precepts which are the basis of the philosophy and ideology of the Indonesian state. The first precept, the One Godhead, animates the other four precepts, and the four precepts also animate the first precept. Pancasila as a national identity must be understood and practiced by all Indonesian people to maintain unity.

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with thousands of islands and a diverse range of ethnicities, languages, races, ethnicities, and religions. This diversity can be seen in various aspects of culture such as traditional houses, traditional clothing, traditional dances, and traditional ceremonies. For example, traditional houses include *Rumah Gadang* in West Sumatra and *Rumah Kariwari* in Papua, while traditional clothing includes *Ulee Balang* from Aceh and *Safari* from Bali. This diversity is influenced by geographical location, natural and climatic conditions, as well as the influence of foreign cultures.

The third precept of Pancasila, the unity of Indonesia, emphasizes the importance of unity in cultural diversity. The unity of Indonesia is marked by the symbol of the banyan tree on Garuda Pancasila, which symbolizes shelter and national unity. The unity of Indonesia is also listed in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the articles of the 1945 Constitution, and the motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*. This unity is the result of the struggle for independence and must be maintained to achieve the progress and prosperity of the nation.

Indonesia's cultural diversity can trigger conflicts, such as conflicts between the people of Aceh and Java, which are caused by cultural differences and history. Another example is the difference in the meaning of words between Javanese and Balinese which can cause misunderstandings. To prevent conflicts, the values of the third precept of Pancasila must be applied, such as fostering nationalism, respecting differences, and fostering unity. The application of these values is important to create a harmonious, peaceful, and harmonious life in a multicultural society.

Therefore, *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* has become the motto of the Indonesian nation, to realize that we have diversity, but all of them are one, a determination that has been proclaimed since the Youth Pledge. Without it, every region, every ethnic, tribal, and group entity will feel able to stand alone without a forum for the Indonesian state. Indonesia is the only country in the world that is the most pluralistic in terms of culture and ethnicity.

Basic Values of National Vision in *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*:

a. Democracy

Indonesia is conceived and built as a multicultural nationstate in the context of a modern Indonesian nation-state, not as a monocultural nation-state. This can be observed from the life of the Indonesian state since the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence on August 17, 1945 until now, which leads to the constitutions that have been and are currently in force, namely the 1945 Constitution, the 1949 RIS

Constitution, and the 1950 Constitution, as well as the praxis of state and community life which is the direct and continued impact of the enactment of each constitution as well as the impact of international developments in each era. Democracy is a basic value reflected in Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. The ideals, values, and concepts of democracy, which substantively and procedurally value equality in differences and unity in diversity.

b. National Unity

To accommodate the diversity that exists instrumentally in the three constitutions, a number of democratic tools such as people's representative institutions, general, direct, free and secret elections to fill the people's representative institutions and so on.

In accordance with the development of thinking and the dynamics of the participation of all citizens, in the future democracy in Indonesia will experience continuous improvement. In the context of multiculturalism, it shows that the final concept of the Republic of Indonesia, the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution which is accepted consistently with Pancasila in it, the insight of the archipelago that unites the territory of Indonesia from Merauke to Sabang, as well as the recognition of Indonesian culture that knits the cultural peaks of all ethnicities in Indonesia, are strong indications that Indonesia has a strong foundation with the conception of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. The motto Bhinneka Tunggal Ika contains a very deep sense of nationality, especially this motto cannot be separated from the Basis of the Pancasila State.

c. Awareness of the Nation and State

The existence of citizens' awareness of the life of the nation and state is more due to several important things, namely:

- 1) Because of the sense of nationality,
- 2) Nationalism is instilled,
- 3) high national spirit, and
- 4) strong national insight.

These four aspects have a complete unity of meaning, and have relationships and similarities that cannot be separated from each other. Because the existence of a sense of nationality will also instill a sense of nationality, and the embedding of a sense of nationality will enhance the spirit of nationality, while the high spirit of nationality will also strengthen the spirit of nationality, and in turn the strength of the national insight will also increase the spirit of high nationalism. (Siswono, 1996: 24,25).

## CONCLUSION

The phrase "Bhineka Tunggal Ika," derived from Old Javanese, translates to "unity in diversity," emphasizing the Indonesian nation's acknowledgment of its pluralistic society while maintaining unity. Pancasila serves as a sacred foundation for Indonesia, guiding citizens in their community life and embodying the nation's core values. It plays a crucial role in fostering national cohesion and resilience against internal and external challenges. Meilani asserts that Pancasila shapes the Indonesian character and enhances the nation's morale and quality. As the national motto, Bhineka Tunggal Ika reflects the essence of Indonesian society, which encompasses various forms of diversity across multiple aspects of life. It articulates a harmonious relationship between unity and diversity, reminding individuals that differences are both a reality and a blessing. The Pancasila precepts embody noble values, having emerged from a significant historical process and offering profound insights for the Indonesian nation.

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