

## **UNITED IN CULTURAL DIVERSITY AS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF NUSANTARA INSIGHTS**

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### **Abstract**

Indonesian society is a multicultural society composed of diversity involving values, culture, and habits that emphasize mutual acceptance of one another. However, the existence of this cultural diversity also makes Indonesia vulnerable to conflict and division, due to the weakening of national integration caused by the increasingly narrowing of identity issues in Indonesia. The values of national unity and integrity are increasingly far from ideal conditions, increasing intolerance, and the strengthening of the issue of primordialism is a spectacle that we can see almost every day. Political practices that make identity a commodity have also contributed to widening the spirit of difference, compared to the spirit of unity. The aims of this study are: (1) To describe the diversity of Indonesian culture; and (2) To analyze how to Unite in Cultural Diversity as a Form of Implementation of the Archipelago Concept. The method used is a qualitative research method with the type of research literacy study. This literacy is done by collecting reference sources from books, journals, scientific articles, guidelines, and other sources related to research. The results of the study show that Indonesia has many very diverse cultures, such as traditional houses, traditional ceremonies, traditional clothes, traditional dances, traditional musical instruments, and social cultures in society. With the diversity of cultures, all Indonesian people must unite with each other in forming a unity. One way is to respect and appreciate the various cultures that exist. In forming a unity, Nusantara's insight is an answer to overcoming threats related to cultural change.

**Keywords:** *Cultural Diversity; Unity; Archipelago Insight.*

### **A. Introduction**

Indonesia is a pluralistic country consisting of various ethnic groups, races, languages, religions, and cultures. There is diversity in it, one of which is culture. We can see this from the traditional houses, traditional clothes, and traditional dances to the typical food of the area they live in. Cultural diversity is wealth and beauty of its own for Indonesia. However, the existence of this cultural diversity also makes Indonesia vulnerable to conflict and division (Sari, F.L. & Najicha, F.U, 2022). This is by Annisa & Najichs' statement that intercultural conflicts in Indonesia are currently still an unresolved problem, as an archipelagic country that gives birth to the racial, ethnic, and

cultural diversity that underlies the concept of national culture, the potential for cultural conflicts cannot be avoided. The relationship between Indonesian geopolitics, archipelago insight, and national culture is very close, but the Indonesian people are still not aware of it (Annisa, H & Najichs, F.U., 2021).

Conflicts that occur in the life of the Indonesian nation as seen at this time can be classified as conflicts that have the potential to threaten and endanger the integrity of the life of the nation and state. The weakening of national integration is caused by the increasing prevalence of identity issues in Indonesia. One of the main factors in the occurrence of disintegration is the lack of tolerance and rampant cases of discrimination (the values of national unity and integrity which are increasingly far from ideal conditions, increasing intolerance, and the strengthening of the issue of primordialism, have become a spectacle that we can see almost every day on television, the media). mass media, and social media. Political practices that make identity a commodity have also widened the spirit of difference, compared to the spirit of unity. Since Indonesia was founded, the motto of the state *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* has represented the condition of the Indonesian nation that can unite in diversity (Jatnika, A.A., Saepudin, E. & Siregar, C.N., 2019).

The condition of the strengthening of identity issues that can lead to the disintegration of the nation has been thought of by the founders of the nation, as stated by the first President of the Republic of Indonesia, Soekarno that "My struggle is easier because it expels the invaders, but your struggle is harder because it is against the nation itself" is one of the things they think about. by the founders of the nation. After all, Indonesia, which stretches from Sabang to Merauke, has a very high level of diversity, in terms of ethnicity, religion, culture, race, and language used. The diversity and unity of the Indonesian nation is a necessity that is both a matter of pride and a problem. Currently, the issue of diversity is far more prominent than the issue of unity and integrity, therefore the danger of disintegration has always been a factual threat as well as a potential threat to the Indonesian nation.

If examined further, in the life of a diverse nation, the danger of disintegration is indeed a real threat. However, as stated in the state motto, Indonesia is not only diverse but also single. Indonesia, on the one hand, recognizes the reality of diversity, but on the other hand, always aspires to the realization of unity and integrity. Therefore, the opportunity for integration is not just a fantasy, but a necessity (Jatnika, A.A., Saepudin, E. & Siregar, C.N., 2019).

From the problems above, diversity is certainly closely related to the insight of the archipelago. Judging from the chronology of the term, it has been a long time since Indonesian thinkers developed a concept that is now known as the Archipelago Insight. The use of this term only appeared in the Defense and Security seminar in 1966. However, the Archipelago Insight that was born in the seminar was not a conception as it is known today, but only insight for the development of defense and security forces. The archipelago insight is also a concept of unity for all Indonesian people. In addition, the Archipelago Insight as a conception is also formulated as one of the efforts to grow and shape the national character of the younger generation (Setiawan, D, 2017).

From the problems above, the researcher conducted a study entitled "United in Diversity as the Implementation of the Archipelago Concept Concept". Previous research on Nusantara insight in research conducted by Annisa & Najicha. This study discusses the Archipelago Insight in solving national cultural conflicts. The study stated that the Archipelago Insight is not only a concept about the perspective of its nation, but also makes people aware that cultural diversity among Indonesian

people is in one culture that binds within a country that has the same direction, namely realizing unity and ideals. the ideals of the nation as stated in the 1945 Constitution (Annisa, H & Najicha, F.U., 2021).

## **B. Method**

The research method used is qualitative research with the type of research study literacy. Literacy is done by collecting reference sources from books, journals, guidelines, and other sources related to research. The data obtained is then analyzed to get things that support the research. The data that has been analyzed is reprocessed so that it is interrelated with the existing discussions.

## **C. Result and Discussion**

### **1. Indonesia's Cultural Diversity**

The word "culture" comes from Sanskrit, *Buddhayah*, the plural form of the word *buddhi* which means reason, and power which means strength. In other words, culture can be interpreted as matters relating to reason and a way of life that is always changing and developing from time to time. Culture is a way of life that develops and human activities that are shared by a group of people and passed down from generation to generation. Culture is an inseparable part of human beings. Indonesia is an archipelagic country with thousands of islands and various ethnic groups. In addition, Indonesia also has various languages, races, ethnicities, and religions. Thus, Indonesia has abundant wealth and diversity. Ranging from biodiversity and vegetable to cultural diversity. It is this diversity that we have that should be grateful for and guard (Sari, F.L., & Najicha, F.U., 2022).

Indonesian society is a multicultural society. A multicultural society is a society composed of diversity and various kinds of cultures which in people's lives involve values, cultures, and habits that are emphasized on mutual acceptance of each other. This is by what was expressed by Bikhu Parekh (2012) that a multicultural society is a society consisting of several kinds of cultural communities with all their advantages, with slightly different conceptions of the world, a system of meanings, values, forms of social organization, traditional history and culture. habits (Monk, Parekh, 2012).

Evidence of Indonesia's cultural diversity is listed in Made as follows (Made, 2018):

- a) a) Ethnic diversity: Javanese, Ternate, Toraja, Bali and Lombok, Ambon, Irian, and many others.
- b) Diversity of arts and culture: diverse ethnic groups produce art and culture. Be it in literature, dance and others.
- c) Language Diversity: such as Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Sumbanese and others
- d) Religious diversity: Islam, Catholic, Protestant, Hindu, Confucian and Buddhist

In addition, Indonesia is also a country that has many very diverse cultures, such as traditional houses, traditional ceremonies, traditional clothes, traditional dances, traditional musical instruments, and social cultures in society. Examples of cultural diversity in the form of traditional houses owned by each region are different, including:

- a) Rumah Bolon from North Sumatera
- b) Rumah Gadang from West Sumatera
- c) Rumah Selaso Jatuh Kembar from Riau

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- d) Rumah Panggung Kajang Leko from Jambi

- e) Rumah Dalam Loka from West Nusa Tenggara
- f) Rumah Panjang from West Kalimantan
- g) Rumah Dulohupa from Gorontalo
- h) Rumah Boyang from West Sulawesi
- i) Rumah Kariwari from Papua

Indonesia's cultural diversity can also be seen in the form of traditional clothing, including:

- a) Nggembe from Middle Sulawesi
- b) King Bibinge and King Baba from West Kalimantan
- c) Bagajah Gamuling Baular Lulut from South Kalimantan
- d) Tulang Bawang from Lampung
- e) Ewer from West Papua
- f) Kustin from East Kalimantan
- g) Safari and Kebaya from Bali
- h) Paksian from Bangka Belitung
- i) Bundo Kanduang from West Sumatera
- j) Ulee Balang from Aceh

#### Traditional ceremonies

- In Java, the wit ceremony for the rice harvest is carried out by placing alms in the form of food and placing it in the rice fields by farmers which is a form of belief in Dewi Sri who has maintained and provided fertility in the fields.
- Bali uses the Ngaben ceremony, this ceremony is related to Hinduism. This ceremony is related to reincarnation.

#### Traditional dances

Dances in Indonesia's cultural diversity are:

- Aceh : Seudati, Tari Pukat, Saman Meuseukat
- Jambi : Sekapur Sirih
- Middle Java : Serampi

#### Musical instrument

Indonesian traditional musical instruments are:

- West Java : Angklung
- East Nusa Tenggara : Sasando
- South Sulawesi : Kulintang
- Papua : Tifa
- Maluku : Floit

Contoh-contoh lagu daerah adalah sebagai berikut:

- West Jawa : Bubuy Bulan

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- South Sumatera : Anja Ahu

- Riau : Soleram

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- Kalimantan Selatan : Ampar-Ampar Pisang
- Sulawesi Selatan : Angin Mamiri

This diversity is influenced by several factors (Sari, F.L., & Najicha, F.U., 2022):

a) The geographical location of Indonesia is between two continents and two oceans. Australia and Asia, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. This has resulted in Indonesia becoming a traffic lane for trade. In addition, Indonesia consists of thousands of islands, scattered from the east to the west. Where each island is inhabited by different cultures. Therefore, Indonesia has a diverse culture.

b) Natural conditions and climatic conditions The natural conditions of each region are different. Natural conditions such as highlands, lowlands, mountains, and so on. Climate differences will affect the behavior and culture of the community. For example, differences in the shape of houses and clothes in people who live on the coast and mountains.

c) The influence of a foreign culture that enters Indonesia is also due to its geographical location. Indonesia became a trade traffic route. In ancient times traders came to Indonesia not only to trade but also to spread their culture. Therefore, Indonesia has a diverse culture

## **2. Unity in Cultural Diversity as a Form of Implementation of the Archipelago Concept**

The Archipelago Insight is the perspective and attitude of the Indonesian people regarding themselves and their environment, both internally and externally by prioritizing the unity and integrity of the nation. This is by the understanding of the archipelago insight according to the Archipelago Insight Working Group which was proposed as a Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly and made at Lemhanas in 1999 as follows: strategically by prioritizing the unity and integrity of the nation and the unity of the region in carrying out the life of society, nation and state to achieve national goals (Akbar, H. M., and Najicha, F. U., 2022).

Insights of the Archipelago also have the aim of giving birth or manifesting nationalism in all points of view or perspectives of life by referring to and guided by national needs above the needs of an individual, group, class, tribe, or nation. Insights of the Archipelago also have a role to guide and direct Indonesian citizens in the implementation of daily life a sign of the importance of fostering unity and integrity (Akbar, H. M., and Najicha, F. U., 2022). As a pluralistic country, Indonesia has a variety of cultures, of course, with the rapid flow of globalization, more and more cultures from outside enter Indonesia.

David J. Bederman in his book "Globalization and International Law", says that globalization is always seen as a cultural and social phenomenon, a set of political, economic, or historical conditions (Bederman, 2008). While we hope for the positive results resulting from globalization, we have to be prepared for the negative effects that come with it (Mega Jaya & Furqon, 2021). This incoming culture or culture can have a negative or positive impact on the Indonesian people. The

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entry of foreign culture can have a negative impact if it is swallowed raw by the Indonesian people

without being sorted and filtered first. This can lead to cultural changes in society which can slowly lead to the erosion of the identity of the Indonesian nation (Akbar, H. M., and Najicha, F. U., 2022).

Therefore, the Indonesian people need an attitude that can be a guideline to strengthen and strengthen their identity or identity as Indonesian people. next. With the diversity of cultures, it should make the people of a nation united with each other in forming unity. One way is to respect and appreciate the various cultures that exist. The concept of Nusantara Insight is the right answer to overcome problems or threats related to cultural change. Insights of the Archipelago can serve as a guideline to unite the various kinds of cultural pluralism that exist. In addition, the development of good education and good coordination between elements of society can realize a good understanding of the concept of Archipelago Insight, to create a society that has a strong attitude toward national identity and harmonious and harmonious society that has one goal of unity. Indonesia (Akbar, H. M., and Najicha, F. U., 2022).

#### **D. Conclusions**

Cultural diversity is the totality of social, and religious structures. Where it contains knowledge, beliefs, arts, and customs that exist in a society that is passed down from generation to generation. Indonesia has many very diverse cultures, such as traditional houses, traditional ceremonies, traditional clothes, traditional dances, traditional musical instruments, and social cultures in society. With the diversity of cultures, all Indonesian people must unite with each other in forming a unity. One way is to respect and appreciate the various cultures that exist. in forming a union. Therefore, the Indonesian nation needs guidelines to strengthen the identity of the Indonesian nation itself, the concept of archipelago insight is the right answer to overcome threats related to cultural change.

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