

**Title** : Actualization Of Harmony Between Nations: Unlimited

Intruduction

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# ACTUALIZATION OF HARMONY BETWEEN NATIONS: UNLIMITED

## INTRODUCTION

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### Introduction

Humans as social beings cannot be separated from social interactions and need other people to complement each other. Interaction relations in society need norms so that harmony can be realized in the form of peace and tranquillity. Social interaction between humans is certainly very diverse with various aspects, both perceptions, views, and conflicts. However, we must understand each other because every aspect has a way of life to give birth to comfort in human life (Suryana, 2011). The diversity that exists in various worlds also certainly has its own parts, such as the continents of Africa, America, Asia, and Europe. One of them is the association of Southeast Asian nations through the "Bangkok Declaration" which formed ASEAN. ASEAN itself is an organization that unites 5 countries to advance economic cooperation and the welfare of their people (Rajaratnam, 1992). Besides that, to form a harmony between nations and sovereignty with concrete and structured steps. All countries in ASEAN certainly have their own vision and mission to form a national interest. From these differences, a deliberation is needed to build harmony between nations. With the motivation to create a unity to strengthen positions and protect each other from the competition of the great powers. Although ASEAN itself has the principle of non-interference as the foundation of regional relations between countries in ASEAN to ensure domestic and regional stability (Sugiarto Pramono, 2017).

### Discussion

ASEAN consists of ten countries, namely Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. With the establishment of ASEAN, which has been able to create security and prosperity for more than 50 years, it can be uniquely attached to mediate regarding regional problems that exist between countries. (Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), 2011). As an example of a model country that is tolerant and creates harmony between nations, namely Indonesia. Indonesia consists of thousands of islands which are divided into several provinces, regions, villages and so on. This diversity makes Indonesia a unique country. With a variety of cultures throughout the archipelago consisting of hundreds of different tribes and languages in each family. Like the motto '*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*' which means different but still one. Although Indonesia consists

of many different ethnic groups, it is from these differences that they get to know each other and then become one unit, understand each other, learn many cultures, languages, and cultures in each existing area. Every child who is born and then educated from elementary school is taught to love the homeland so that they have a sense of nationalism and tolerance for each other. Between peers, classmates or even classmates. Classmates love their classmates and likewise the underclassmen respect their seniors. So that from childhood and over time they are formed from this upbringing to become a generation that loves their homeland. Then, they get to know many people and interact and then become close and become friends who can exchange ideas, stories, and experiences.

To form an actualization of harmony between nations, of course, a foundation is needed which is the basis for building such harmony. Empirically, the foundation is built on facts such as human values. Of course, as social beings, we need to interact between humans. Has the instinct to depend on others which can lead to tolerance (Nisvilyah, 2013). Because every human being has the same aspirations and rights to voice his heart. So that by interacting we as humans can have a wide network of connections and can get to know people from various corners of the world. This is what is meant by unlimited recognition. When humans realize that themselves as social beings need interaction, of course they also need connections, then by getting acquainted they know and understand each other. Next is the value of nationalism. Based on the thoughts of Benedict Anderson in the journal (Edyta Roszko, 2015) that nationalism is not an ideology but as a form of cultural expression which can be interpreted as an exploration of nationalism in Southeast Asia by enforcing the integrity of the nation-state's sovereignty through identity and citizenship. So, diversity is present so that each other can get to know each other, exchange ideas, know the culture of other countries, systems and so on that can become a benchmark for the progress of the nation.

Next is historical value. History is the most important thing in life. It is with history that we can know knowledge and insight even from previous cultures before they were born in the world. As it is said, the cultures of the ancients respect each other, respect each other. Next is the exemplary value of community leaders. Of course, every country has a representation to lead the country. Not only that, but there are also many state figures who can be used as inspiration in positive values that can serve as role models for the local community. Next is the value of patience. Because living with many people must be driven by strength, which is matched with patience. Especially with various societies that are heterogeneous in various aspects. So, tolerance is needed in order to realize respect and peace. Because tolerance and

solidarity are one of the key elements in the UN culture of peace (Dawes, 2019). Actualization of harmony with unlimited recognition can be carried out if there is solidarity, understanding, and social cohesion to create a culture of peace. The absence of discrimination or certain differences in groups, values, or lifestyles (Johanna K. Vollhardt, 2009).

## Conclusion

To establish harmony between nations, it is necessary to actualize basic foundations such as human values, nationalism, history, exemplary figures, and historical figures. This is in harmony with solidarity and social cohesion between nations as a motivation for the creation of a unity to strengthen positions and protect each other from great power competition as well as to achieve the national interest of a country. For example, one of the countries in ASEAN, namely Indonesia. With the motto '*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*' which means different but still one. Even though Indonesia consists of many different ethnic groups, it is from these differences that they get to know each other and then become one unit, understand each other, learn many cultures, languages, and cultures in each existing area. So that there is no difference or discrimination between groups.

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