

Nationalism In The Indonesian Multicultural Community

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Abstract: Indonesia's historical experience with nationalism, especially in relation to ethnicity and religion is very complex. The complexity was not only due to differences in historical experiences in the process of growing nationalism, but also by the reality of Indonesia which is very pluralistic, either ethnically or religion. Indonesian ethnographic map is very complex, it is as a result of the region's typography. Indonesia populated by large numbers of ethnic group which having physical -biological and cultural similarities substantially.

Keywords: *Nasionalism, Indonesian, Multicultural Community*

1 THE MEANING OF NASIONALISM

Nasionalism according to Kohn (1976: 11) is a notion which found that the highest fidelity of the individual must be submitted to the State of nationality. Etymologically the word nation, rooted in the word nascor "I was born". At the time of the Roman Empire, the word nation is used to make fun of people as the name for a group of foreign students in universities. Furthermore, during the French Revolution, the French Revolution of Parliament calling themselves as assemble nationale (National Council) politics. Finally, the word 'nation' referring to a nation or group of people who became legal residents of a country.

Many people interpret the nation are as follows:

1. Otto Bauer: the nation is a temperament union arising from unity of fate. Nationalism is a faith, a conviction of the people that they are one group, one nation (Soekarno, 1964: 20).

2. Ernest Renan: the nation is one life, a principle reason that happened because it was once together undergo a history and

now have to have the will and desire to live together (Soekarno, 1964: 3).

3. Sukarno in the speech of Pancasila birth defining nationalism by considering the views of Otto Bauer and Ernest Renan added with some other opinions and they were combined. Nationalism is defined as a sense of desire to unite, unity as a sense of desire for unity, temperament unity and fate and the unity between the people and places (Soekarno, 1964: 19-21).

Noting the definition of nationalism, showed that nationalism has an idea of the political, economic, social and cultural. According to Soekarno Western nationalism is different from Eastern nationalism. Likewise, Indonesian nationalism is not the same as Western and Eastern nationalism. Nationalism has risen in Indonesia has a style not only against imperialism, colonialism and capitalism but also has the perception to unite the various ethnic groups in the colonies of the Netherlands (Indonesia) as well as trying to reorganize the system of power that used traditional style for replacement into modern power systems in Unitary State of Indonesia. Therefore, nasionalism in Indonesia has the

characteristics no longer the highest fidelity to the king but to the nation and the country.

2 EMERGENCE OF INDONESIAN NATIONALISM

Before the rise of Indonesian nationalism, the reaction of the Indonesian people against colonialism manifested in the armed resistance. The insurgencies carried out by the Kingdom of Demak, the kingdom of Ternate, the Kingdom of Aceh, the Kingdom of Banten, the Kingdom of Mataram, the Kingdom of Makassar, Kiai Tapa (against VOC), Padri War, Diponegoro War, Aceh War, Tapanuli War, Banjar War, Bali War and Lombok war against the Netherlands. The war is a form of denial of Indonesia on arrival and colonial practices committed by the colonialists. In the XX century, a sense of Indonesian nationalism began to rise.

At that time, the nation of Indonesia is always a failure in the resistance. The causes of failure of Indonesia against Western colonialism are as follows:

- Resistance still localized (regional).
- Uprising depends on the power of a charismatic leader (irrational). As a result of such opposition to this is that if the opposition leader were captured or killed, then the opposition will end.
- Resistance is not well organized, so it is not effective.

Failure of the insurgencies raises awareness of the nation's leaders at that time to change tactics in the fight against Western colonialism. The realization arise an idea to foster unity and unity as a form of nationalism. What is Nationalism?

Sartono Kartodirdjo (1969) said, nationalism as a historical phenomenon evolved as a response to the political, economic, and social, especially those caused by the colonial situation. Historically, the process of the birth and growth of nationalism in Indonesia can be seen in the national movement. At that time,

the Indonesian nationalist movement grew and developed as a reaction to Western colonialism in Indonesia. Thus, the main cause of the born of Indonesian nationalism is that mental and physical suffering of Indonesian people that because of Western colonialism and a desire to achieve independence.

The emergence of nationalism in Indonesia is affected by some factors from within the country and abroad. These factors were as follows:

2.1. Factors within the Country

a. Suffering due to colonization

Feelings of solidarity sometimes grow by common fate and enemies. In this case, the enemy of the Indonesian nation is Dutch. Indonesia has long suffered from the Dutch colonization. The equation of the fate encourages Indonesian people to unite against the colonist. Resurrection or the birth of nationalism is a reaction to colonist.

b. Unity of Indonesia under Pax Neerlandica

Pax Neerlandica (Permasalahan Neerlandika) intended as the unity of Indonesia under Dutch colonial rule, which implies the unification and pacification. Before Pax Neerlandica created, there are many kingdoms in Indonesia that have not been controlled by the Dutch.

c. Development of communication

Communication facilitate the relationship. People know the actual political situation in the Netherlands sooner so that everything is easier detected by general public. Communication development also make Indonesian people who came from various islands starting easy and frequent to contact. This situation is accelerating the growth of the spirit of nationalism Indonesia.

d. The use of Melayu

Among natives, the use of Dutch is limited. Instead introduced the Malay language for colloquial language. Over time, the Malay language developed into the lingua franca.

The peak on October 28, 1928, Malay is set to be the Indonesian national language in the Youth Oath.

e. Inspiration from the Past Glory

The golden age of the Srivijaya and Majapahit kingdom inspire Indonesian people to unite against the invaders. At that time, the power of Srivijaya and Majapahit until Perlak, Johor, and the Philippines.

2.2. Factors from abroad

a. Impact of Overseas Education

Students who study abroad bring new ideas to make a change for the fate of Indonesian nation

b. Japan's victory over Russia in 1905

The Japanese victory restore the confidence of the Indonesian people of their own abilities. Asian Nations raised her self-confidence that they can beat the Europeans.

2.3. Nationalism of Asia

The movement and the struggle of the nations in Asia oppose the invaders come to be one of the driving factors the rising of Indonesian nationalism. Asia's struggle for independence, for example, carried out by India, Turkey, the Philippines (1896), and China (1911).

These factors led the development of Indonesian nationalism more increasing. At the beginning of the 20th century, in Indonesia has raised an underdeveloped sense of awareness of the situation caused by colonialism and traditionalism. The Indonesian people aware of the existence of inequality (discrimination) between the colonizers and the colonized nations. Their backward position support them to move forward and educated.

The pioneer of Indonesian national revival is dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo and dr. Sutomo. They took the initiative to establish an organization with people's education improvement program. The starting point of the rise of nationalism in Indonesia was the founding of the first Nasioanal Movement,

namely Budi Utomo. Budi Utomo was born on May 20, 1908

3 THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDONESIAN NATIONALISM

How is the development of contemporary nationalism in Indonesia? Rather difficult to give a definite and accurate maps. Admittedly, there is such a dearth of studies on nationalism in Indonesia in the last decade. It is still scarcity on studies of this subject.

Furthermore, the State Secretariat RI (2008) report on the development of Indonesian nationalism now is as follows:

Hinted that generally experts on Southeast Asia seem to regard nationalism is no longer a critical issue for the region. This also indicates that the turmoil and the rumble of nationalism that is so blazing since the beginning of the 20th century until the late 1960s, is now increasingly recede in Southeast Asia.

Indeed, in recent decades, one of the central issues in this area is the modernization and industrialization or development, particularly in Indonesia. But to what extent the impact or influence of modernization toward nationalism?

Modernization or industrialization appears to be one important factor responsible for Indonesian nationalism recedes. However, contrary to the opinion of Fukuyama earlier, the ideology of modernization and developmentalism, de facto, replacing nationalism (political), which became the dominant ideology in this region before the 1970s. Needs and pragmatic considerations to achieve the planned level of economic growth as forcing Indonesia and many other developing countries to sacrifice their nationalistic sentiment vis-a-vis the dominant forces internationally. By borrowing theory of "dependency" (dependency

theory), we see Indonesia and many countries which belong to the Third World, or better, the developing countries - were drawn into the orbit of international capitalism.

This phenomenon is growing stronger with increasing of globalization since the 1980s. Starting with the globalization of economic markets that core in market and economic liberalization, globalization also immediately spill over into the political, social, cultural and so on. In politics, globalization means political liberalization that led to the democratic currents, and finally makes the expiry of the countries with authoritarian regimes. And Indonesia has also experienced political liberalization since 1998.

At the same time, globalization is contradictory that encourage political liberalization also led to ethnic nationalism (nationalism ethnic) and tribalism even fiery, as can be seen in the case of countries of the former Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia until now. Indonesia's political and economic crisis in 1998 and beyond, even briefly feared by many foreign observers as soon undergo a process of Balkanization, exactly disintegration. But the prediction is not proved, otherwise the State of Indonesia remained until now.

With the persistence of Indonesian nation-state, nationalism is also clearly not completely over in Indonesia. Even with the modernization and developmentalism as noted above, we are seeing a transition or shift in forms of nationalism. Political nationalism except in the form of sovereignty and territorial integrity is seen increasingly recede especially with the end of the cold war. In that context, we see disappear or even decrease the conflicts stemming from political nationalism in Indonesia

4 NATIONALISM AND MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDONESIA

Understanding culture is an effort that is always interesting to study, this is possible because the culture can be studied from various perspectives of science, each science offering studies vary, the quasi if conclude it still has not give the answer thoroughly the cultural issues. The main factor that determines is the dynamic community's culture, moving and proceeds along the human life, human culture moves without seeing the theories of science that applies the scientific principles and the rules of society, it is as a storm desert rolling crashing all existing , culture can not be prevented and stopped by the community (Herman J. Waluyo, 2009).). But the culture can be controlled (read: used) by public / government. For example in the New Order, the culture approached from the economic and political interests, as an example of the application of DOM Aceh and Papua are concrete evidence of culture approached from political and military sides.

Such an approach seem does not compatible with Indonesia as a multiethnic society, as it would be the imposition of the will. Currently developing a cultural approach that offers new shades, namely culture studied by psychology, with this approach is expected to accommodate all the aspirations of the plural society of Indonesia (tri Widiarto, 2009). For example, to understand the wishes of Aceh people is no longer the political or military approach, but with a psychological approach, by identifying those special wishes the people must be met by the public (without sacrifice their Indonesiaan).

Indonesia's historical experience with nationalism, particularly in relation to ethnicity and religion is very complex. The complexity was not only due to the differences in historical experiences on the

process of growing nationalism, but also by the Indonesian pluralistic reality, both ethnically and religiously. Indonesian ethnographic map is very complex, it is as a result of the region's topography. Indonesia inhabited by ethnic groups in large numbers which beside having similarities of physical-biological also have differences in linguistic and cultural fairly substantial.

Nevertheless, in the growth of nationalism in Indonesia generally, ethnicity can be said not had time to fully crystallized as the basis of nationalism. There are several factors that prevent crystallization of the ethnic sentiments. The most important factors among them is that religion and awareness about the same welfare experience. Only on the New Order, multicultural approach use politics and the military, so it is resulting conflict. It is precisely this approach makes nationalism blasted with the complexities of multiculturalism in Indonesia.

Indonesia as a pluralistic nation, consisting of various cultures, nations need to adjust to the demands of times. Lately, Indonesian nation as a dynamic nation experienced in the challenge of global culture in the sense of national culture is associated with the rapid progress achieved in the process of national development. The development of national culture opposed to foreign culture, its influence on national culture and the region culture

Relating to these issues, the Indonesian nation must have strong personal, but has a characteristic to face the outside influences. Therefore, in this study will be tried discussed problems, how is the form of national culture will belong to the people of Indonesia in the future, as the nation's identity, it is often referred to as modern nationalism.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Referring to this understanding (nationalism and multiethnic existence in Indonesia), we can conclude several things:

- Indonesian nationalism emerged in the early 20th century along with the Indonesian community response to the occupation.
- Modern times nationalism, is more focused on the development of science and technology and response toward globalization.
- Multiethnic diversity in Indonesia, is a fact of history and has become part of a harmonious life for Indonesian people
- The diversity of Indonesian multiethnic becomes a problem because the use of the less precise approach (political and military approach) like in the New Order.

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